THE PRESIDENCY ANNUAL REPORT

2021/2022

THE PRESIDENCY
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

VOTE NO. 1

THE PRESIDENCY
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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 2021 to 31 March 2022.

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

President Cyril Ramaphosa leads an oversight visit to the Port of Durban to assess progress made in enhancing the efficiency and competitiveness of the port, Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, 15 April 2021.

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President Cyril Ramaphosa casts his vote for the 2021 Local Government Elections at Hitekani Primary School in Chiawelo, Soweto, Johannesburg, 1 November 2021.

Deputy President David Mabuza casts Local Government Elections at Ajuri Farm Voting Station in Baberton, Mpumalanga, 1 November 2021.

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. DEPARTMENT GENERAL INFORMATION

PHYSICAL ADDRESS:
Union Buildings
Government Avenue
Pretoria

POSTAL ADDRESS:
Private Bag x1000
Pretoria
0001

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
+27 (0)12 300 5200

FAX NUMBER:
+27 (0)12 323 8246

EMAIL ADDRESS:
COO@presidency.gov.za

WEBSITE ADDRESS:
www.thepresidency.gov.za

2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AAAH	Accelerate Africa's Access to Advanced Health
AC	Audit Committee
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AFS	Annual Financial Statements
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
APP	Annual Performance Plan
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
AU	African Union
B-BBEE	Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment
BCM	Business Continuity Management
BEEAC	Black Economic Empowerment Advisory Council
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CIPC	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission
COO	Chief Operations Officer
CSD	Central Supplier Database
DCDT	Department of Communications and Digital Technologies
DCoG	Department of Cooperative Governance
DDM	District Development Model
DEL	Department of Employment and Labour
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DoJ&CD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DG	Director-General
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
DWYPD	Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities
EPP	Electricity Pricing Policy
ERMF	Enterprise Risk Management Framework
ERRP	Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan
EVAWG	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
FOSAD	Forum of South African Directors-General
GBVF	Gender-Based Violence and Femicide
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCIS	Government Communication and Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
G20	Group of 20
GTAC	Government Technical Advisory Centre
HOPA	Head of Public Administration
HRDC	Human Resource Development Council
IA	Internal Audit
ICASA	Independent Communications Authority of South Africa
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
IF	Infrastructure Fund
IIO	Infrastructure and Investment Office
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IMTT	Inter-Ministerial Task Team
INLF	Intergovernmental National Litigation Forum
ISA	Infrastructure South Africa
LOGB	Leader of Government Business
MAC	Ministerial Advisory Committee
MDDA	Media Development and Diversity Agency
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPAT	Management Performance Assessment Tool
MPSA	Ministry of Public Service and Administration
MRM	Moral Regeneration Movement
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NASP	National Annual Strategic Plan
NATJOINTS	National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
NCCC	National Coronavirus Command Council
NDP	National Development Plan
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NEET	The South African youth not in education, employment, or training
NERC	National Economic Recovery Council
NHTKL	National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders
NSP	National Strategic Plan
NPC	National Planning Commission
NYDA	National Youth Development Agency
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act
PCC	Presidential Coordinating Council
PES	Presidential Employment Stimulus
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PICC	Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission
PICC TTT	Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission Technical Task Team
PMO	Project Management Office
PRS	Policy and Research Services
PSEC	Presidential State-Owned Enterprises Council
PSR	Public Service Regulations
PSC	Presidential Steering Committee
PTT	Presidential Task Team
PYEI	Presidential Youth Employment Intervention
QAIP	Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme
RFI	Request for Information
RMC	Risk Management Committee
RRTT	Review and Reconfiguration Task Team
RTRT	Red Tape Reduction Team
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANAC	South African National AIDS Council
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEIAS	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System
SIDSSA	Sustainable Infrastructure Development Symposium – South Africa
SIPs	Strategic Integrated Projects
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SMS	Senior Management Service
SOEs	State-Owned Enterprises
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly

3. FOREWORD BY **THE MINISTER**

Mr Mondli Gungubele
Minister in The Presidency

The global COVID-19 pandemic, which was first detected in South Africa in early 2020, has occasioned an unparalleled and universal economic crisis, with disastrous socio-economic consequences for many countries including our own. Arguably, the pandemic will continue to test us going forward, with the potential of dire consequences for many citizens. To compound matters, the country was confronted by the outbreak of unrest in July 2021, which led to widespread crime, violence, massive loss of lives and social disorder. While recovery measures were underway, the country was struck by the devastation resulting from severe flooding, mudslides, and landslides in the provinces of KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and North West, which led to almost 4 000 homes being destroyed and almost 500 persons losing their lives, and yet further loss of livelihoods. Indeed, the last two years have seen our country face serious challenges.

Needless to say, the implementation of Government's five-year Medium Strategic Framework for the period 2019 to 2024, (MTSF 2019-2024), was disrupted by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the face of the potentially devastating impact on the health, social and economic aspects of the lives of South Africans, Government has had to reprioritise its plans and budgets in response to both the pandemic, and later, the devastation from the unrest and the floods. Accordingly, the MTSF 2019-2024 was revised to include critical interventions required as part of Government's relief and recovery efforts.

This past year, The Presidency continued to focus on the implementation of the Revised MTSF 2019-2024, which reflects Government's programme of action for the remaining term of the Sixth Administration and Government's priority commitments, including to prevail over and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic.

A major undertaking made by The Presidency was to lead the implementation of the roll-out of the country's COVID-19 phased vaccination programme following the risk-based strategy approved by Cabinet. On 19 January 2021 the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on Vaccination, chaired by Deputy President David Mabuza, was established to facilitate quick decision-making by relevant departments to ensure a smooth roll-out of the vaccination programme. In the earlier part of the year, much effort went into securing sufficient doses of reliable supply of COVID-19 vaccines.

In response to the very slow uptake of the vaccination programme in various age categories and especially amongs male population, The Presidency in partnership with the Government Communication and Information Service (GCIS), oversaw the development and implementation of a national communication strategy (the Vaccination Demand Creation Campaign) to counter misinformation, to demystify and encourage for the uptake of vaccination. This was supported by the VOOMA campaign within The Presidency, similar mobilisation initiatives were undertaken toencourage staff to vaccinate. One of the focus areas of the Vaccines IMC was to pursue self-reliance on the continent in respect of the manufacture of vaccines and to produce COVID-19 treatments, testing, and diagnostics tools. These efforts have borne fruit and will stand the country and the continent in good stead in the responding to future pandemics.

In the current context, the National Development Plan (NDP) goals of reducing unemployment, poverty, and inequality, are articulated through Government's policy priorities of economic recovery and fiscal consolidation as outlined in the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP), announced by President Cyril Ramaphosa in October 2020. This social compact, agreed to between Government, business, labour, and civil society, prioritises short-term measures to support the economy, alongside crucial structural economic reforms, so that the economy not only supersedes pre-COVID-19 levels, but rather, it experiences real GDP growth and thus creates employment.

South Africa has experienced low economic growth for more than a decade, characterised by rising levels of poverty, unemployment, and inequality. Government has recognised that structural constraints in the economy continue to limit the growth potential and has led to reduced investment in the economy. Accordingly, Government has acknowledged the need for structural reform of the economy, in the main, by effecting reduced input costs, lower barriers to entry, reducing red-tape, and increasing competition. Lower costs and greater efficiency increase the competitiveness of the economy and create new opportunities for growth, investment and job creation. To this end, Government's Operation Vulindlela has reached significant milestones on the road to realising its far-reaching economic reform agenda. To date, the following achievements are reported: A revised Critical Skills List was

3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER cont.

published; the e-Visa system was launched and is fully operational in 14 countries, including China, India, Kenya and Nigeria. The Cell-phone Spectrum Auction was completed to improve network quality and reduce costs. The Electricity Regulation Amendment Bill was published to enable a competitive electricity market; and the White Paper on National Rail Policy was finalised to guide reforms in the rail sectors.

The Presidential Employment Stimulus (PES) has provided crucial support to South Africans in all provinces and across all age groups, creating work for the common good and enabling participants to earn an income while the labour market recovers. The National Treasury has approved the second phase of the PES. This will include opportunities for employment creation, sustainable livelihoods, and catalytic programmes. R11bn has been allocated to the second phase, which aims to create 570 808 job opportunities. This phase will also support the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention (PYEI) through several programmes.

The Presidential Youth Employment Intervention launched a new dashboard to provide the public with progress on implementation and receive up-to-date information about the intervention. Key highlights on implementation at the end of the 2021/22 financial year include the National Pathway Management Network, which now has over 2.9 million young people registered on the SA Youth and ESSA platforms. There were 557 opportunity holders registered on SA Youth. A total of 358 738 young people secured earning opportunities on SA Youth, with 69% secured by young women. Moreover, 46% of the opportunities were created by the Department of Basic Education. A total of 30 735 young people received non-financial support and 7 530 young people received financial enterprise support from the NYDA and the Department of Basic Education.

Since 2019, the Infrastructure and Investment Office (IIO) in The Presidency has done much work to review and align the mandates of the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission Technical Task Team (PICC TTT) and the broader public institutional framework for the delivery of public infrastructure. The IIO has had a particular focus on catalytic social and economic infrastructure projects from both the public and private sectors. The IIO reported at its annual flagship programme, the Sustainable Development Symposium – South Africa (SIDSSA 2021), that 29 out of 50 Projects gazetted in 2020 were already at implementation stages. The total investment value of these projects is estimated to be in the region of R119 billion. Additionally, it was reported at SIDSSA 2021, that 55 projects, with a total investment value of around R595 billion, were in the pipeline.

Further to this work undertaken, in May 2020, Cabinet approved the establishment of Infrastructure South Africa (ISA). ISA, headed by Dr Kgosientsho Ramokgopa in The Presidency, oversees the project preparation, appraisal, and evaluation, required to package a credible and market-ready infrastructure project pipeline to ground the roll-out of South Africa's Infrastructure Investment Plan and the National Infrastructure Plan 2050. ISA is a programme within the Ministry of Public Works and Infrastructure, with Minister Patricia De Lille as its Executive Authority, and reports to the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission (PICC) Council, chaired by the President. The ISA now serves as the single point of entry for accelerated infrastructure investment, with a particular focus on both public and private sector catalytic social and economic infrastructure projects.

Under the leadership of Deputy President David Mabuza, the Political Task Team on Eskom provides political leadership to ensure that Eskom is able to meet its obligation of providing electricity, and ensuring that the utility is able to resolve key challenges that it is confronting, including debt, liquidity, long-term financial stability and governance challenges. Government will also continue to support Eskom's implementation of a credible and transparent national maintenance programme, which will ensure that power generation plants operate at optimal levels to reduce the negative impact of electricity supply interruptions. Alternative energy generation measures are also being explored and implemented, to enhance the nation's capacity to provide uninterrupted electricity for economic growth and development.

Considerable progress is also being made in accelerating the land reform programme particularly to address land injustice. Government has enacted several legislative and policy interventions, including the Land Allocation and Beneficiary Selection Policy; the Comprehensive Producer Support Policy; the Land Donations Policy; the review of the Land Tenure Rights Amendment Bill of 2020; and the review of the Expropriation Bill.

The Presidency continues to strengthen efforts and campaigns to reduce the negative effects and burden of the HIV and TB epidemics. Through various partnerships, efforts are underway to finalise the drafting of the new National Strategic Plan on HIV, Tuberculosis (TB) and Sexually Transmitted Infections, which will serve as a framework for the period 2023 to 2028 to further direct the nation's response to ending these pandemics.

The Presidential Task Team on Military Veterans continues to engage with Military Veterans in a bid to resolve issues raised during various interactions since November 2020.

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER cont.

The Presidential Task Team has since begun a process of engaging provinces in responding to concerns raised by Military Veterans, and have already met with veterans in the Gauteng, Eastern Cape, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West, and Free State Provinces.

Significant progress has been made by the relevant workstreams that are supporting the work of the Task Team on Military Veterans. The Pension and Benefits workstream have reached agreement on the provisions of a proposed Military Veterans Pension Policy and the Military Veterans Amendment Bill as part of measures to address some of the identified challenges.

In pursuit of the aims of combatting crime, corruption and building an ethical and capable developmental state, The Presidency has established a system for coordinating the implementation of all Special Investigating Unit (SIU) recommendations across multiple departments, spheres, and agencies responsible for implementation. This will overcome gaps in accountability and assist in monitoring implementation progress.

One of the most important drivers of growth and employment in the country have been State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs). Historically, it has been SOEs which have generated electricity, managed the ports, built the roads, and supplied water infrastructure and delivery services within the country. All these services are basic requirements for a functioning and prospering economy. The SOE sector collectively employs a significant number of citizens and since the advent of democracy, it was SOEs which significantly expanded access to basic services, to especially, the poor, and have played an undoubtedly central role in service delivery.

On the other hand, SOE's have over the years and in general, become moribund and inefficient, constituting a veritable drain on the national fiscus, and, in some cases, of doubtful benefit to the country. There is thus an urgent need to restore SOEs to financial health, improve their operational performance, and thereby, re-establish their envisioned role as drivers of economic growth and employment to the benefit of the economy and the people. To this end, the President established a Presidential State-Owned Enterprises Council (PSEC) in June 2020, to support Government's repositioning of State-Owned Enterprises to better serve as instruments of economic transformation and development. The PSEC comprises Ministers responsible for SOEs, prominent academics, economists, experts, and leaders of industry with proven leadership and strategic capabilities and is chaired by the President. While there has been important progress in stabilising key State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), these efforts will not be sufficient on their own to enable the various entities to make the vital contribution in supporting our economic and social progress. For this reason, Government envisages the overhaul of the SOE model fundamentally to address not only the deficiencies of the immediate past but also the requirements for future national development. To support the reform process, the Presidential State-Owned Enterprises Council has outlined a clear set of reforms that will enable these vital public companies to fulfil their mandate for growth and development.

Following Government's ad hoc interventions in a number of municipalities to secure water and sanitation services, Cabinet established an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on Water and Sanitation in May 2021. The IMC on Water and Sanitation established a Technical Task Team chaired by the Director-General in The Presidency to provide technical and expert input and prepare reports for consideration. The Technical Task Team of the IMC provided the necessary strategic, technical, and content coordination support to the work of the IMC.

In pursuit of Government's agenda on the protection of women and children and other vulnerable groups against violence, the President signed into law three pieces of legislation that will strengthen the criminal justice system, promote accountability across the state and put support for survivors at the centre of government endeavours. The new Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Act serves to strengthen the prevention and protection of those most vulnerable from secondary victimisation by allowing courts to appoint intermediaries through which a minor, a disabled person or an elderly person can be examined in proceedings. It also allows for the extended use of evidence by means of audio-visual links, this, to shield witnesses against harm, prevent unreasonable delays and save on the costs of proceedings.

The District Development Model (DDM) as a planning tool of Government, was launched in 2019 to better coordinate and integrate the planning and budgeting of programmes across all three levels of Government on a district-wide level. The DDM approach served Government well in the coordination of its response to the COVID-19 pandemic, through which it was able to ensure that crucial health and social support services reached people in the communities where they live. Part of this response entailed partnering with District Champions to drive COVID-19 vaccination through the Vooma Vaccination and the implementation of the Return to Play social mobilisation campaigns. The Presidency embarked on a programme of DDM Izimbizo, where to date, Presidential DDM Izimbizo have been held in the North West, Free State and Mpumalanga Provinces. These engagements afforded communities the

3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER cont.

opportunity to raise their concerns and provided Government a platform to give updates on service delivery priorities.

President Ramaphosa assumed the chairship of the African Union in March 2021 (until February 2022), the same month the first case of coronavirus was reported on the continent. The priorities the President had outlined for his term as Chair of the AU, were inter alia, furthering peace and security, the economic empowerment of women, and deepening economic integration. Needless to say, the priorities the AU had set, had to be amended to include steering the continental response to effectively deal with the worst global health emergency in over a century.

In his capacity as the African Union's appointed Champion on COVID-19, President Ramaphosa established the Commission on African COVID-19 Response on 22 June 2021, with the overarching goal of supporting the AU Chair's continental role as AU Champion for COVID-19 response. The Commission is chaired by the President and deputised by the Director of the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), Dr John Nkengasong. Members of the Commission represent a cross-section of society on the continent, including from civil society, academia, the continental scientific community, public health sector, medical fraternity, private sector, and development finance institutions. The establishment of this Commission underscores the crucial role played by South Africa in driving the continental COVID-19 response.

Under the difficult conditions posed by the pandemic, the continent has pushed ahead with the goal of 'silencing the guns' on the continent. The AU has been actively involved in negotiations to resolve the tensions around the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam, in achieving a ceasefire in Libya and in promoting peace in South Sudan. The AU has taken key steps in the economic empowerment of women, which South Africa will continue to champion even beyond its term as AU Chair and throughout the Decade of African Women's Financial and Economic Inclusion to 2030.

The South Africa's two-year chairship of the African Peer Review Mechanism Forum (APRM Forum) also came to an end in February 2022. The APRM Forum is the overarching political coordination structure of the AU's APRM that promotes and protect human rights, consolidates democracy, and advances good governance and the rule of law in African countries. South Africa was one of the first countries to join the APRM in 2003 and has undergone two assessments. The most recent assessment by the APRM Review Mission was in 2021 in which the country was assessed on democratic and political governance, economic management, corporate governance, socio-economic development, and state resilience. The country received favourable reviews for, inter alia, the rule of law, independent oversight bodies (such as the country's Chapter 9 institutions), the advancement of women's rights, strong refugee protection and the extensive social welfare net. South Africa was lauded for demonstrating resilience and global leadership in respect of its management of the COVID-19 pandemic. The APRM Review Mission further commended South Africa for detecting the new strain of the COVID-19 virus in South Africa and announcing its detection to the world in late 2022, despite the adverse responses anticipated from the international community which would have invariably, and indeed has, impacted the economy.

In conclusion, I would like to acknowledge and thank the Director-General in The Presidency, Ms Phindile Baleni, who was appointed on 1 April 2021. She hit the ground running and from the onset addressed some of the key challenges we faced during the past year, as can be gleaned from the work reflected in this Annual Report. I would also like to 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.

Mr Mondli Gungubele
Minister in The Presidency
31 May 2022

4. FOREWORD BY **DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

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

We have entered the mid-term period of the Sixth Administration and Government's five-year Medium Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024 (MTSF). The MTSF 2019-2024 was revised post the emergence of COVID-19, in October 2021. The deliverables set by The Presidency for itself for 2021-22 and aligned to Government's Programme of Action, is being implemented at a time eight years remain for the implementation of the National Development Plan: Vision 2030 (NDP). The NDP is South Africa's long-term plan for achieving inclusive growth, prosperity, and improvements in the quality of life for the country's citizens adopted in 2012.

A review undertaken in 2020 of the progress made towards achievement of the targets of the NDP showed that implementation of the plan is slow, uneven, and generally unsatisfactory in some key areas. It was found that at the current rate of implementation, most targets were unlikely to be met by the year 2030 as planned. To refocus departmental efforts across Government, Government has, during the year under review, introduced the concept of the departmental National Annual Strategic Plan, which is an attempt to translate Government's MTSF (itself drawn from the NDP) into implementable goals for each department for a current year, thereby directing its goals toward achieving those of the longer-term NDP.

The Sixth Administration set itself the challenge of, building a capable and ethical state, professionalising the public service, and transforming it into an able instrument serving the people and their interests.

The work of the DG in The Presidency occurs at various inter-dependent and overlapping levels. At the Highest it entails support to Cabinet and Cabinet decisions as Secretary to the cabinet. At another level, it requires support to governance structures of Government as Head of Public Administration (HOPA). At yet another level it involves giving direction and leadership to The Presidency as the apex Government department and the responsibilities assigned to that department.

The National Development Plan proposed that while Directors-General should continue to report to their respective Political Principals on matters related to their respective mandated policy areas, they proposed the creation of an administrative Head of the Public Administration (HOPA), to whom Directors-General should report to on operational, administrative matters, on performance agreements and on matters related to career incidences. This proposal was acceded to by Cabinet and upon the direction of the Minister in The Presidency, the performance agreement of DG of The Presidency now includes new areas of responsibility as Head of the Public Administration. The support capacity located in DPME which was previously tasked to assist with the responsibility of managing performance agreements and career incidences of DGs now assists the DG in The Presidency with this role. Other functions of the DG in The Presidency aimed at fostering greater coordination between departments in the implementation of Government's Programme of Action is already unofficially performed by the DG in The Presidency as the chairperson of FOSAD.

For the purposes of this Annual Report of The Presidency, I will traverse some of the key processes undertaken at all the levels of work.

In the year under review, a core area of work of the DG was to support the President as the chairperson of the National Coronavirus Command Council (NCCC). The NCCC has been the core decision-maker in Government's response to curb the spread of COVID-19 and to deal with its consequences. The DG Presidency coordinated the NCCC programme by ensuring that the meetings take place to review and discuss reports from NATJOINTS and the Department of Health, and the MAC teams.

The DG also supported the Deputy President in his capacity as the chair of the IMC on Vaccines, especially with respect to the implementation of its whole-of-government approach, and by chairing the National Technical Task Team of Directors-General (NTTT of DGs). The NTTT of DGs provided strategic leadership and technical support for the roll-out of the COVID-19 vaccine and tracked the progress of the implementation of the Vaccine Plan across the country. It met 28 times in the period under review and has prepared progress reports on the vaccination programme for the IMC. The Presidency also produced a detailed monitoring and evaluation framework for the National COVID-19 Vaccination Programme, which outlined key goals, key interventions, and outcomes of the work of the workstreams.

4. FOREWORD BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL cont.

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, civil servants have displayed courage and resilience in discharging their duties, often under the most difficult of circumstances. This has shown that the public service comprises committed public servants capable of diligently serving the people of South Africa. Despite the disruptions caused by the pandemic, they have kept the wheels of the country turning and have ensured that service delivery continued. I would be remiss should I not acknowledge the dedication and commitment of our public servants, especially in our medical services and research areas, for the stellar service they have given.

The DG in The Presidency provided the line of sight, i.e., the monitoring of the SONA 2021 Commitments made by the President. The DG addressed bottlenecks and provided regular updates to the Principals. The country was in the throes of the disruptions caused by the pandemic and major announcements had been made on measures to overcome the pandemic and to sustain Government's programme of action. Priority actions included the implementation of the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP), which targeted the rollout of infrastructure, a substantial increase in local production, an employment stimulus to create jobs and support livelihoods, and the rapid expansion of energy generation capacity. These are monitored by different structures within The Presidency on a day-to-day basis.

The Presidency is the custodian of the Imbizo Programme and provides strategic guidance in consultation with the host Premier's Office on the posture and content of the Imbizo programme. The Presidential Izimbizo is coordinated within the District Delivery Model (DDM) to ensure that the needs identified from within communities find expression in the One District One Plan approach. The Presidency together with DPME are responsible for assessing performance of Imbizo interventions and providing strategic interventions as well as updates to the Principals. The Presidency working together with Departments of Cooperative Governance (DCOG), DPME, Government Communication and Information System (GCIS), relevant national departments, provinces and municipalities, are responsible for coordination of Izimbizo. This coordination unfolds in various phases (pre-Imbizo, Imbizos and post-Imbizo) involving various processes, roles, and responsibilities. In this context, The Presidency is developing a framework to streamline the coordination of the Presidential Izimbizo Programme.

Energy security remains the foundation of a sustainable economy, and one cannot deny that energy security and employment creation are indelibly linked. It is for this reason that South Africa continues to pursue a diversified energy mix that reduces reliance on a single or a few primary energy sources. In the period under review, the Director-General of The Presidency was also appointed to convene and chair the Eskom Technical Task Team. In this capacity, the Director-General reports to and consults regularly with the Deputy President, on agenda-setting for and content-input into the work of the Eskom Political Task Team. The Eskom Political Task Team has the task of coordinating the various Eskom intervention work-streams, the implementation of priorities, and the Implementation Plan. The Eskom Technical Task Team in turn, assists the Eskom Political Task Team by monitoring agreed key performance indicators, collecting information, analysing, and preparing reports for consideration and identifying and resolving blockages in the interventions.

In line with advancing the objectives on the implementation of service delivery rapid response measures, The Presidency is overseeing the work of a number of structures such as the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Service Delivery at District Level and the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Water and Sanitation, among others. Following Government's ad hoc interventions to secure water and sanitation services at the Emfuleni Local Municipality in Sedibeng District, Gauteng Province, Cabinet established an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on Water and Sanitation in May 2021, to focus efforts across the country. The IMC established a Technical Task Team chaired by the Director-General in The Presidency to provide technical and expert input and prepare reports for consideration. The Technical Task Team provided the necessary strategic, technical, and content coordination support to the work of the IMC and performed the overall functions of the Secretariat. This entailed the day-to-day coordination of operational activities, liaison with key stakeholders, and the preparation of documents for the IMC and Cabinet.

The Solicitor-General established an Intergovernmental National Litigation Forum (INLF) to address challenges in the management of state litigation. The INLF, which is co-chaired by the Director-General of The Presidency, works towards improving the management of state litigation and to date has passed 13 significant resolutions to this effect, ranging from ways to professionalise in-house legal services in Government, developing a framework for the uniform application of norms and standards to access litigation information, developing a national framework to ensure a uniform approach to contingent liability and to forensic investigations to deal with vexatious, duplication or fraudulent claims, improving capacity within the Office of the State Attorney and departments, digitization of cases files and medical records to prevent the loss or theft of records, and implementing measures to recover debts in terms of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act. To implement these resolutions, a Working Group inclusive of National and

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

4. FOREWORD BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL cont.

Provincial departments has been established and is led by the Office of the Solicitor-General. The Working Group briefs the DGs (Presidency and DoJ) on a quarterly basis to enable them to prepare a FOSAD briefing and a memorandum for tabling by the Minister of Justice at Cabinet.

In his SONA, the President noted that the country had too many regulations that were unduly complicated, costly, and difficult to comply with – the so-called "red tape" - and which impeded companies from growing and thus from creating more jobs. In effect red tape creates frustration and increases compliance costs, for all business but especially for smaller businesses and entrepreneurs. The President announced the creation of dedicated capacity in The Presidency, the Red Tape Reduction Team (RTRT), to work towards the removal of unnecessary or excessively complicated regulations and inefficient administrative processes. The RTRT which is run from the Private Office of the President and is supported by the Project Management Office in The Presidency, has begun the process of identifying priority reforms and work with other departments and agencies to simplify regulatory processes and unblock specific obstacles to investment and business growth. The team comprises seconded officials from, the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, the Department of Small Business Development, the National Treasury, the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, the Offices of the Premier and SALGA. To date a Red Tape Reduction Dashboard has been developed and red tape is now a standing item on the Presidential Co-ordinating Council (PCC) agenda, thus allowing for discussion at the PCC of issues that are within the domain of provincial and/or local Government. In addition, a Red Tape Reduction Council comprising Governmental role-players, is convened under the leadership of the DG in The Presidency. The council meets regularly and reports monthly on progress (including on the dashboard) and on key issues requiring the President's intervention. These reports are also tabled at Cabinet.

The multi-faceted South African project of nation-building includes national ceremonies such as, the bestowing of National Orders, and the declaration of State Funerals, both of which, as a form of national recognition of those whose contribution is considered worthy of such national honours. The President and by extension, The Presidency, is the custodian of both these processes. Experiences over the last few years have thrown up new challenges to the implementation of the State, Official and Provincial Official Funeral Policy, necessitating a review of the policy. Firstly, there have been new contingencies and regulations pertaining to the COVID-19 pandemic. There have been challenges in respect of the accommodation of ceremonial/liturgical requirements in the context of the demise of senior religious personages. Also, there has been a concern for spiralling costs to the state of declared state funerals. A process was initiated to draft a new policy that will define the different categories of state funerals. The new policy will identify key role players, structures and processes and streamline processes. The new policy will provide specific expenditure caps on funeral costs to promote cost containment and policy uniformity across all provinces and for all categories of state funerals. Currently, a new draft policy has been circulated to all role-players across Government with the view to reaching consensus and agreement across all spheres of Government.

Given Governments strong impetus to improve governance systems across the whole of Government, there is pressure on The Presidency to lead by example. To this end, The Presidency has streamlined integrity management functions and processes and made improvements to its internal controls to minimise acts of corruption and ethical violations that may engender reputational damage to The Presidency. In this regard The Presidency has adopted an Ethics Management strategy that aims to, fight corruption and promote exemplary ethical conduct of employees and embed ethical behaviour in the organisation. This is done with active education and awareness campaigns on approved ethics-related and morality policies and procedures, promoting high standards of professional behaviour in the organisation, encouraging employees to report corruption and unethical behaviour through reporting channels, administering and monitoring compliance, with The Presidency's Code of Conduct, with the mandatory declaration of gifts by all employees and the submission of annual financial disclosures (by designated employees), administering the process of monitoring conflict of interest with remunerative work performed by employees outside the Public Service, and ongoing monitoring of The Presidency employees who are registered on Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) and Central Supplier Database (CSD) and managing the risk of conflict of interest. The Ethics Office in collaboration with Internal Audit conducts continuous auditing to detect employees who have registered businesses on CIPC and Central Supplier Dadabase.

On 2 January 2022, the country witnessed the unimaginable and unthinkable spectacle of the flames that engulfed our veritable national Parliament, our home of democracy, let alone a declared National Key Point. This deplorable dystopian vision we were exposed to unfortunately gave rise to a series of seemingly copy-cat incidents at Government buildings across the country, which could have begun to pose a risk to the country's democratic ideals and the efforts being made to improve the lives of citizens. To mediate such a scenario,

4. FOREWORD BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL cont.

Government established a Disaster Management Team under the leadership of the DG in The Presidency, and which met weekly to discuss security matters and provide the President and Deputy President with feedback on the unfolding matter.

The Digital Transformation in the Public Sector is one of the key cross-cutting initiatives of Government to build a capable state. Through digitisation, Government hopes to affect a significant step change in the way it delivers its services and in the way it operates. In the year under review, The Presidency focused on amongst others, providing overall leadership and oversight to interventions to support Digital Transformation in the Public Sector, which included coordinating collaborative efforts with provinces and municipalities, overseeing the implementation of turnaround interventions in targeted departments and agencies to address challenges of delivery of services as well as the development and implementation of a comprehensive Plan of Action.

The emphasis of much of our work within The Presidency has been on efficiency, good governance, financial probity, and cost control. I am pleased to state that our work in this regard has not been without acknowledged progress. The Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) has now certified that The Presidency has complied with applicable legislation in relation to financial management while the performance information in the annual performance report of The Presidency for the year ended 31 March 2022 was found to be dependable and useful. Accordingly, The Presidency has received a clean audit for the 2021/22 financial year from the Auditor-General.

Despite severe challenges faced by the country, the institution of The Presidency stood firm and constant. I wish to express my appreciation to Minister in The Presidency, Mondli Gungubele, and his predecessor Minister Khumbuzo Ntshavheni for their sterling political leadership and stewardship of The Presidency this past year. I once again also want to express my indebtedness to both Mr Thulani Mdakane and Ms Lusanda Mxenge, who for many months and at great personal cost, doubled up as Chief Operations Officer in The Presidency. The Presidency's employees are the bedrock of the institution, and without them, the objectives of The Presidency would not have been achieved. I would like to thank management, and all Presidency staff for their dedication, loyalty, hard work and commitment to achieving our goals this past year.

Lastly, I wish to acknowledge President Cyril Ramaphosa and Deputy President David Mabuza, whose unruffled and supportive leadership of the country, and indeed The Presidency, has brought succour and comfort during many a difficult time this past year.

Phindile Baleni (Ms)
Director-General in The Presidency and Secretary of Cabinet

5. OVERVIEW BY THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Ms M Mekoa
Acting Accounting Officer

The primary mandate of The Presidency is to provide support to the President and Deputy President in leading the Executive and to assist them in the coordination and supervision of Government. In practise, this entails the translation and implementation of the commitments made by the President in the State of the Nation Address (SONA), which the President delivered on 11 February 2021. The Presidency tabled its Annual Performance Plan for the 2021/22 financial year on 15 March 2021.

As we reflect retrospectively on the performance of The Presidency during the 2021/22 financial year, we are mindful of the context of our work and environment. Of immediate concern was the requirement of continuing to implement measures to deal with the devastation caused by the global COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, Government was confronted with the exigencies, consequent to the civil unrest and looting that took place in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng in July 2021. The SONA commitments and later, Governments post-unrest responses, were incorporated in a revised Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019-2024.

At the beginning of the Sixth Administration, as an institution to optimally implement Government's mandate. Key concerns were whether the collective expertise and resources that existed across the entities at the strategic centre of Government were fully utilised and indeed, synchronised to work together to support the President and Deputy President effectively and efficiently in the execution of their responsibilities. To this end, within The Presidency a greater emphasis was placed on the operational environment of the organisation at the apex of national Government as well as its service delivery model.

Accordingly, a review process was commenced in 2020 aimed at strengthening the leadership role and activist posture of the nerve centre of Government. The process entailed a critical analysis of the key offerings of The Presidency and the different mandate delivery modes of departments. The review has since determined the types of improvements that should be introduced to ensure coherence in the work of The Presidency family, to ensure that the strategic centre of Government functions optimally and is configured to deliver on its leadership and coordination role. In the past year, The Presidency developed strategic partnerships to assist the organisation to develop proposals for a refined service delivery model and configuration. This work needs to be finalised and operationalised in the remaining two years of this current administration.

Yet, as the process of reconfiguration is underway, the tasks of co-ordinating Government and the implementation of key commitments by The Presidency, are ongoing. As part of the strategy to adequately resource the organisation to enable enhanced implementation of commitments by The Presidency in the past year the organisation entered into strategic partnerships with external stakeholders, to implement particular programmes, and/or projects, such as in the case with the establishment of a Project Management Office (PMO) in The Presidency. To this end, a clear and predictable framework was developed in the year under review, to guide such engagements.

The Director-General of The Presidency co-chairs (with the Solicitor-General) the Intergovernmental National Litigation Forum (INLF). The mandate of the forum is to, inter alia, improve the management of state litigation (i.e., litigation by and against the State), and to identify challenges as well as putting forward appropriate solutions in this regard. The forum meets regularly with the specific aim of reducing state contingent liability.

The Special Investigating Unit (SIU) is an independent statutory body established In terms of the SIU Act of 1996. Its mandate is, inter alia, to investigate serious allegations of corruption, malpractice and maladministration of state institutions, state assets and public money, and to prevent or recover financial losses suffered by the state through civil litigation. Special investigations are initiated independently by the SIU by requesting a Presidential Proclamation from the President. Once an SIU investigation is complete, a final report on the investigation is submitted to the President with its outcomes, findings, and recommendations. Requests for Presidential Proclamations, final reports of investigations, and recommendations are numerous and often complicated. All of these must be processed by The Presidency. In the past year, The Presidency established a coordination and monitoring mechanism for SIU reports to enable the effective processing of SIU reports and the monitoring of the implementation of recommendations. The SIU Task Team, comprising of senior

6. OVERVIEW BY THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER cont.

staff members from the SIU, the DPME, and The Presidency, now operates with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which clearly define roles and responsibilities.

As part of the effort to improve the operational environment of the organisation, in the reporting period The Presidency prioritised the management of two critical relationships with stakeholders in its environment, to ensure the productive delivery of key commitments by stakeholders. Specifically, these entailed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) agreements to govern the relationship with the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) in respect of the restoration and maintenance of The Presidency's infrastructure and facilities, and with the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) in respect of the implementation of The Presidency's ICT modernisation strategy (which includes the upgrading of ICT infrastructure and security, website hosting, and the automation of key business processes).

Towards the end of the financial year under review, the country experienced a spate of fires in Government buildings and facilities, including Parliament. In this inescapable context, The Presidency took the opportunity to review and step up its state of preparedness in the event of any eventuality. To this end, strategies to manage crises in any Presidency facility and to ensure continued operations in the event of any disaster have been developed. Similarly, the experience of keeping the wheels of Government turning during the COVID-19 pandemic also sensitised The Presidency to the need for adequate preparations for ensuring continuity of Government administration under any conditions. To this end, The Presidency is in the process of regulating remote working arrangement, whilst maintaining high levels of productivity.

In the past year The Presidency prioritised the stabilisation of the organisation and ensured that there is strong leadership at the helm for effective operations of the organisation, by capacitating critical top management positions. In this regard Ms. Phindile Baleni was appointed as the new Director-General and Secretary to Cabinet. The Director-General is now seized with ensuring that all critical vacant positions are filled especially at Top Management level.

The Presidency obtained its last clean audit outcome in 2014/15. Various measures have been deployed over the years–- with varying levels of success. Thus, The Presidency implemented a Supply Chain Management Turnaround Strategy in 2017 to address the weaknesses, gaps and challenges in the internal control, supply chain and asset management environments. Though these measures led to improvements year-on-year, the audit outcome for The Presidency remained unqualified with matters needing attention, as has been pointed out by the Auditor-General (AG) in annual audit reports over the years. In the beginning of 2021, The Presidency took a decision to develop and implement a focused Clean Audit Strategy. In terms of the strategy, the resources and efforts were marshalled to deal with the remaining weaknesses and mitigate negative audit findings. These efforts have proven effective, and for the year 2021/22, a clean audit. The Presidency aims to maintain its clean audit status going forward by developing a Clean Audit Sustainability Strategy.

Having assumed the role of acting Chief Operations Officer on 4 April 2022, I would like to express my gratitude to Top Management and all Presidency staff for their support. Their hard work has resulted in the success in the implementation of the Annual Performance Plan.

The performance of the organisation for the financial year under review is reflected in greater detail on pages 120 to 156 of this annual report.

Ms M Mekoa
Acting Accounting Officer

President Cyril Ramaphosa and Dr Patrick Soon-Shiong, at the official launch of NantSA, the future vaccine manufacturing campus in Brackengate, Cape Town and the Coalition to accelerate Africa's Access to Advanced Healthcare (The AAAH Coalition), 19 January 2022

6. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Ms M Mekoa
Acting Accounting Officer

In his State of the Nation Address (SONA) in February 2021, President Cyril Ramaphosa announced four Government priorities and The Presidency APP for 2021/22 was developed in line with these priorities and they therefore served as a guide and focus for the work of The Presidency for the financial year under review, these being:

- defeat the COVID-19 pandemic;
- accelerate our economic recovery;
- implement economic reforms to create sustainable jobs and drive inclusive growth;
- fight corruption and strengthen the state.

Cabinet adopted the MTSF 2019-2024 in October 2019 and it was released with the 2020 State of the Nation Address (SONA). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the July 2021 unrest, these two major interruptions impacted on the implementation of the MTSF 2019-2024, and related plans and budgets had to be reprioritised towards relief and socio-economic recovery efforts, including identifying priorities for the last two years of the 6th Administration – 2022/23 and 2023/24. This necessitated the review of the MTSF 2019-2024, which was published in October 2021.

In the year under review, Government has decided upon the National Annual Strategic Plan (NASP) as a new, short-term planning tool that will be piloted in the 2022/23 financial year. The NASP 2022/23 is based on the priorities agreed upon at the January 2022 Cabinet Lekgotla. The NASP is therefore Government's new mechanism to translate the MTSF into targeted goals for the year.

The Presidency has implemented the Annual Performance Plan (APP) 2021/22, and the report of the Accounting Officer represents the significant achievements and contributions made by the organisation towards the implementation of The Presidency's Strategic Plan 2020-2025.

It is therefore my pleasure to table the Accounting Officer's report, with the Annual Financial Statements for The Presidency for the fiscal year 2021/22.

The report reflects the contributions made in 2021/22 financial year towards the achievement of the strategic outcomes for the period 2020-2025. These are:

1. Social cohesion, national unity and social transformation promoted through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.
2. Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.
3. Facilitated Investment, trade promotion, economic growth and job creation through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.
4. Advanced South Africa's global and continental relations through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.
5. Functional, effective, and integrated Presidency's administrative systems towards an organisation enabled to achieve its outcomes.

THE PRESIDENCY ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW:

The following section provides a brief overview of the performance of the organisation and significant achievements of the year under review, categorised under the five strategic outcomes for the period 2020-2025.

1. Social Cohesion, National Unity and Social Transformation Promoted Through Effective Leadership and Coordination of Efforts.

In the year under review, The Presidency prioritised the following key policy/programmes to contribute towards social cohesion:

1. Defeating the COVID-19 pandemic;
2. Gender based violence;
3. Military Veterans;
4. South African National AIDS Council (SANAC);
5. National days;
6. The response to matters raised by the Traditional Leaders.

Defeating the COVID-19 pandemic

In the period under review, The Presidency coordinated the National Coronavirus Command Council (NCCC) programme by ensuring that the meetings took place to review and discuss reports from NATJOINTS and the Department of Health, and the Ministerial Advisory Council (MAC) Advisory teams. As South Africa rolls out its national COVID-19 vaccination

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

6. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER cont.

programme, Government and social partners continuously monitored the infection, treatment, and patient recovery rates, as well as compliance with health regulations and other prevention measures. In the year under review, the President addressed the nation six times on developments in the country's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The President and Dr Soon-Shiong launched a coalition to Accelerate Africa's Access to Advanced Health Care (The AAAH Coalition) mainly to accelerate domestic production of pharmaceuticals. This is to build capacity for local vaccine manufacturing

Since the declaration of the state of national disaster, Government has worked closely with leaders in society to ensure effective coordination and efficient implementation of the COVID-19 Response Plan. As the Chairperson of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on COVID-19 Vaccines, the Deputy President convened a number of meetings with traditional leaders, inter-faith leaders, and Social Partners to consult on the best way to respond to the pandemic at community-level.

The lessons learnt in the implementation of Government's COVID-19 Response Plan have provided insight on the whole of Government collaboration to address unfamiliar challenges in an innovative manner. Further, the rollout of the vaccination programme has provided Government with lessons on working closer with all sectors in society, in putting in place critical components to ensure that there are no hindrances to delivering a successful vaccination plan for the common good. As was the focus on campaigns of promoting the implementation of non-pharmaceutical measures, the Deputy President has also led the Inter-Ministerial Committee in partnering with all provinces on demand generation efforts for the COVID-19 vaccination programme.

In the period under review, the Inter-Ministerial Committee partnered on outreach programmes with Gauteng Province (Mogale City Local Municipality), Mpumalanga Province (Nkomazi Local Municipality) and North West Province (Bojanala District Municipality) as these Provinces and municipalities were identified as low performing provinces in meeting the target of attaining population immunity.

In addition, the Deputy President led the *Return to Play* vaccination mobilisation campaign, in partnership with the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture which focused on mobilising the sport and entertainment sectors to support the vaccination drive. In this regard, personalities within the sport and entertainment fraternity were encouraged to vaccinate whilst also encouraging their followers to do the same. The campaign was rolled out in seven provinces, namely in Gauteng, Mpumalanga, North West, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and in the Western Cape.

The fight against Gender-based violence and femicide / Implementing National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF-NSP)

The Gender-Based Violence and Femicide National Strategic Plan 2020-2030 (GBVF-NSP) was launched by the President on 30 April 2020 to address the scourge of rape and sexual violence, both of which appear to have become hyper-endemic within society.

In the year under review, The Presidency received twelve monthly reports from the lead department, Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (DWYPD), as well as an analysis by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME). There were 20 Departments which have reported progress in their work, on implementing the National Strategic Plan to varying degrees. The Presidency reviewed the progress reports every month on the implementation of NSP on GBVF from the DWYPD as well as DPME to track if the milestones were achieved. The observation in this regard is that there is slow progress towards the achievement of the pillars in the NSP.

Some interventions in the NSP on GBV is to localise the NSP by developing provincial plans and establishing Rapid Response Teams in certain communities, build capacity on GBV together with SALGA and CoGTA in all provinces, strengthening legislative gaps in GBV, implement a national capacity-building programme for women in business through the Presidential Task Team on 40% Preferential Procurement as well as to improve the justice and security operational issues.

President Cyril Ramaphosa has signed into law three pieces legislation to strengthen efforts to end gender-based violence, with a victim-centred focus on combating this dehumanising pandemic. The President has assented to the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Bill; the Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Bill, and the Domestic Violence Amendment Bill. The enacted legislation is a deliverable from the National Strategic Plan of Gender-based Violence and Femicide, which was called for at the November 2018 Presidential Summit against Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) addressing key legislative gaps in the GBV response. The upcoming summit will be held by end of 2022.

6. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER cont.

The South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) which is a multi-sector body established by Cabinet in 2002, to advise Government on matters relating to the country's response to the AIDS pandemic. It consists of Government, civil society, and business sectors. SANAC has started working closely with the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities to align the National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STIs and the National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence and Femicide. In this regard, the SANAC Men's Sector in partnership with Government, Parliament, and other sectors, continues to successfully implement programmes targeting men and boys with a focus on addressing issues of gender-based violence and femicide. This programme also cascades to provincial legislatures, district councils, as well as local councils and traditional councils.

As part of the programme on social cohesion and nation building, the Deputy President in his role of championing social transformation, has prioritised engagements with traditional and Khoi-San leaders, inter-faith leaders and traditional health practitioners in KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape provinces. These engagements serves as critical platforms for consensus building and strengthening of social compacts with these sectors. Furthermore, social partners have expressed their commitment to sustainable strategic partnerships with Government by entering into commitment pledges.

Government will continue, working with various social formations, on priority interventions and programmes in addressing issues of gender-based violence and femicide, teenage pregnancies, racism, sexism, and patriarchy, as well as the role of families in building communities. This will include popularising the Charter of Positive Values across all institutions and encourage the private sector to support the programmes of social cohesion and moral regeneration within the country.

Support the Deputy President in Leading the Political Task Team on Military Veterans

In the latter part of 2020, The Presidency was inundated with complaints from the Military Veteran's community. These complaints were about the perceived failure of the Department of Military Veterans to dispense adequate support services to the community of Military Veterans. Under the leadership of the Deputy President as the Chairperson of the Presidential Task Team on Military Veterans, supported by the Minister in The Presidency, the Minister and Deputy Minister of Defence and Military Veterans seeks to address issues pertaining to the state of service delivery to military veterans. In the course of its work, it became evident that the resolution of many of the inter-related challenges faced by military veterans, would require the participation of different line-function ministries, as well as different spheres of Governments.

In the main, the majority of grievances raised from military veterans suggested that there was a need for the development of a comprehensive approach geared towards developing the requisite institutional capacity necessary to enable the Department of Military Veterans to optimally deliver on its mandate.

The issues that have been raised to date have ranged from the social relief of distress benefit to offset the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, educational assistance for military veteran's dependents, decent housing allocation, employment opportunities and land to mention but a few.

Significant progress has been made by the relevant technical workstreams supporting the Presidential Task Team on Military Veterans. More specifically, the Pension and Benefits Workstream is currently finalising the pension policy that considers inadequacies that have been identified in the Military Pensions Act 84 of 1976. In addition, discussions between the Department of Military Veterans and the National Treasury of making available a military pension benefit to military veterans, as provided for by current legislation are at an advanced stage.

Human Resource Development Council (HRDC)

The scope of the Human Resource Development Council's (HRDC) work ranges from early childhood development and basic education to post-school education and training, including skills development; and it is guided by the Human Resource Development Strategy towards 2030.

For the Sixth Administration of Government, the Office of the Deputy President is focusing on the following key strategic focus areas, among others:

- Strengthening partnerships among Government, business, academia, civil society, and other sectors in addressing blockages in the country's human resource development pipeline.
- 10-year review of the HRDC and refocusing the work of the Council.
- Contribution to the South African Reconstruction and Recovery Plan by way of the HRD Strategy serving as an anchor by ensuring that the Plan is skills-based; innovation-led; entrepreneurship-driven; and advances technology.

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

6. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER cont.

The current HRD Council has been constituted to include representation of five specific economic sectors to ensure concerted efforts towards addressing the challenge of youth employment, education, and training (NEETs). The economic sectors have in the current term prioritised Agriculture and Agro-Processing; Mining and Minerals; Forestry; Tourism; and Manufacturing.

As an outcome of the Fourth HRDC Summit held in August 2021, the HRDC is in the process of finalising social compacts in an effort to strengthen partnerships between Government and social partners in responding to skills required for the 21st century. These compacts specifically focus on the skills required for building the foundation for a transformed economy and society; as well as building a capable developmental state. This is another form of social compacting through mobilising various social partners towards a common goal.

Progress in the work of the HRDC is however dependent on addressing the growing challenge of young people not in employment, education, or training, as well as the mismatch between skills supplied by the education and training system and those demanded by the labour market.

Support for the Work of South African National AIDS Council's (SANAC)

The Presidency is supporting the implementation of the National Strategic Plan on HIV, TB and STIs 2017-2022 goals through providing strategic leadership, coordination support and mitigating the impact of the HIV and TB epidemics in South Africa. SANAC is coordinating the country's response to HIV, especially on achieving the 90-90-90 targets. The targets aim to ensure that 90% of all people living with HIV know their status, 90% of all people diagnosed receive sustained anti-retroviral therapy, and 90% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy are virally suppressed.

South Africa has made notable progress in its HIV treatment programme, with over 6.2 million people on treatment and over 3.3 million people with suppressed viral load as of December 2021. This is an improvement from December 2018, where over 4.4 million people were on treatment and about 2.5 million people had suppressed viral load. The community-of Eshowe, in KwaZulu-Natal Province, were the first to reach all three 90-90-90 targets, as per the UNAIDS goals in responding to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The Eshowe best-practice model serves as a benchmark for other provinces and districts to prioritise community responses, including working with community-based organisations, churches, community healthcare workers and agencies. At national level, South Africa has also achieved the first 90% of people living with HIV knowing their status.

SANAC has also developed catch-up plans across all provinces to mitigate the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the country's HIV and TB response, expedite service delivery, as well as to accelerate health service provision towards the achievement of the universal targets relating to HIV testing, enrolment onto treatment and viral load suppression.

In line with its collaborative approach, SANAC adopted the policy-in-action outreach programme to ensure provision of integrated services to communities in various provinces. This model ensures that services are taken directly to the people where they are located. Various sectors of SANAC collaborate in these activities and serves to bring services closer to communities. In the year under review, the Deputy President has been engaging with various social partners such as traditional leaders and inter-faith leaders as well as traditional health practitioners, in collaborating with Government in the integrated response to HIV, TB, STIs and the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Deputy President, in his capacity as the Chairperson of SANAC, officially launched the SANAC Private Sector Forum on 11 June 2021. The members of the forum emanate from business formations such as the Black Business Council, Council for Medical Schemes, Business Unity South Africa, South African Informal Traders Association and the South African Waste Pickers Association, as well as the Minerals Council of South Africa. Following the launch, the Private Sector Forum has been fully participating in the national response through the various structures and activities.

Strategic Support to National Days to Promote Nation Building

National Days are key to the country's national unity/social cohesion programmes. There were a total number of nine commemorative events held in the period under review. They simultaneously highlighted pressing national issues such as unity, COVID-19, safety for all, youth and economic opportunities, equality of opportunities and fight against GBV.

A further focus was also given to strengthening programmes to incorporate and promote nation-building and social cohesion, through specific and targeted campaigns led by the President and/or Deputy President that communities can participate in, specifically in the context of Government's fight against inequality.

Social cohesion and moral regeneration work is in line with Chapter 15 of the country's National Development Plan, on transforming society and uniting the country. The broad social cohesion, nation building, and social transformation agenda of the country includes the element of moral regeneration which focuses on instilling positive values in individuals and within communities.

There have been ongoing discussions to strengthen provincial structures of moral regeneration and social cohesion. Most of the provinces are implementing programmes through networks of social partners, including Government and civil society organisations. This is in support of the call made by President Ramaphosa on the need to continuously strengthen our interventions as the country in forging a collective consensus of building a united South Africa. In this regard, we should all be hard at work and ensure that we leave no one behind in this important national project.

For its part, the Moral Regeneration Movement continues to implement a range of programmes in support of a broader social cohesion agenda of the country. However, we should be mindful that moral regeneration extends beyond just one entity, it is a whole-of-society obligation.

Inter-Ministerial Task Team (IMTT) in Response to Matters Raised by Traditional Leaders

In February 2022, President Ramaphosa established the Inter-Ministerial Task Team (IMTT) to focus on resolving issues that have been raised by traditional leaders in various platforms over time, related to the development of rural communities and supporting the institution of traditional leadership. The Task Team is chaired by the Deputy President and comprising of various Ministers whose mandates relate to the issues of concern to traditional leaders. The IMTT also involves Premiers and Members of the Executive Councils responsible for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, to ensure alignment in the resolution of matters. Following the establishment of the IMTT, the Deputy President held engagements with traditional leaders in Limpopo and Northern Cape Provinces. The engagement with Traditional and Khoi-San leaders will continue in the year ahead to address prevailing challenges that confront these communities and the traditional leadership institution.

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

In the year under review, The Presidency as the strategic centre of Government, focused on initiatives that contribute to governance and service delivery challenges in the country. The following are the key initiatives that were implemented in the 2021/22 financial year:

- Rapid Response interventions;
- Support for the Political Task Team on Eskom;
- Enhancing policy coordination;
- Fight against corruption; and
- Support the implementation of the District Development Model.

Rapid Response interventions

In line with advancing the objectives of service delivery rapid response interventions, the President established the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Service Delivery at District Level. In the main, this Committee is charged with serving as a mechanism to proactively identify and respond to areas that have been identified as potential service delivery hotspots, with the aim to timely implement interventions.

Under the leadership of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Service Delivery, the Deputy President has led oversight visits to resolve identified service delivery challenges between the three spheres of Government and social partners, with the involvement of organised business and sectors of the community. These included oversight visits in monitoring the implementation of interventions that are focused on resolving water and sanitation challenges that are a threat to health and a disruption of economic activities necessary for sustainable livelihoods. A number of interventions have been initiated in this area of work, namely in Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality, Moqhaka Local Municipality, Emfuleni Local Municipality, Sol Plaatjie Local Municipality and Phokwane Local Municipality.

Furthermore, these interventions have also been focused on resolving challenges related to reliable provision of electricity by municipalities as a result of their debt to Eskom. An illustration of this is the ongoing work in the Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality where a Service Delivery Agreement is being concluded between Eskom and the municipality. Through the work of the Political Task Team on Eskom, as led by Government's Multidisciplinary Revenue Committee, efforts that are aimed at resolving the problem of municipal debt owed to Eskom with regard to these and all other defaulting municipalities.

Legislative Programme and Executive Accountability

The Presidency has conducted research on ways of improving implementation of the Legislative Programme and Executive Accountability in Parliament. Based on the research, a Diagnostic Report and the Draft Framework were developed. The Draft

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Framework on Strengthening the Legislative Programme and Executive Accountability will be taken to the GSCID Cabinet Committee in the next financial year.

Support for the Political Task Team on Eskom

The Political Task Team on Eskom continues to provide leadership support to ensure that Eskom is able to meet its obligation of providing electricity and ensuring that the utility is able to resolve key challenges that it is confronting, including debt, liquidity, long-term financial stability, and governance challenges.

The rising municipal debt continues to pose serious risks to Eskom's long-term financial sustainability and puts immense burden on Eskom's revenue stream, which negatively affects service delivery. This in turn has an impact and contributes to liquidity challenges facing the entity. In this regard, a number of efforts are underway to address this challenge. The Political Task Team on Eskom embarked on the implementation of targeted programmes to address rising municipal debt to Eskom and other state organ debt to municipalities.

The active partnering model between Eskom and those municipalities with high debt levels was endorsed as one of the measures to improve revenue collections to support the recovery plan of at least 43 municipalities. The Multi-Disciplinary Revenue Committee of the Eskom Task Team made up of the departments of Public Works and Infrastructure, Public Enterprises, Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation, Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, National Treasury, the South African Local Government Association and Eskom, continues to implement measures and interventions to improve revenue management in municipalities, by addressing debt issues and ensuring the reduction in debt owed by municipalities.

Progress has been made and Eskom is gradually being repositioned onto a path of optimal performance backed up by good governance, and long-term financial sustainability. The interim financial results of December 2021 are an indication that Eskom is working towards the full implementation of institutional reforms aimed at improving its performance, transparency, and accountability.

Enhancing policy coordination

For the year under review, a total of 266 Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS) reports were received and the SEIAS unit within The Presidency provided feedback on analyses to Departments for 248 reports (93%) within an average turnaround time of 12 days. Some of the key policy proposals that underwent SEIAS were Regulations to give effect to the assented Bills to improve the fight against Gender Based Violence and Femicide, National Infrastructure Plan-2050, Country Investment Strategy, Commercial Fishing Rights Policies and 9 Sectors, Public Service and Public Administration Management Amendment Bills, National Spatial Development Framework and the White Paper on Marriages.

A Provincial Policy and Research Forum was established to support Offices of the Premiers on policy coordination and research. SEIAS inductions were conducted in five national departments and three provinces. The progress reports have been coordinated on the implementation of SONA 2021 commitments and made inputs on areas to be prioritised in the 2022 State of the Nation Address.

Fight against Corruption

President Cyril Ramaphosa received Part 1 of Part 3 of the reports of the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of State Capture from the Commission's Chairperson, then Acting Chief Justice Raymond Zondo.

The Commission's reports were submitted to the President in three parts.

The handover of the first part of the report took place at the Union Buildings in Pretoria on 4 January 2022. The second part was handed over on 1 February 2022, and and the final report was presented to the Director-General in The Presidency, Ms Phindile Baleni by the Secretary of the Commission, Prof. Itumeleng Mosala on 1 March 2022.

The Presidency has published the three reports respectively shortly after they were presented to the President and The Presidency. The President will submit the full Commission report to Parliament within four months after receiving the final report an with regards to implementation of the Commission's recommendations.

The President released the repor on investigation by the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) into COVID-19-related procurement by State institutions. The President has authorised the release to the public of the final report of the investigation by the SIU into procurement by all spheres of Government of goods, works and services associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

The report published on 25 January 2022 did not include details of ongoing investigations into allegations received by the SIU after the timeline set for matters to be included in the

final report. The release of the report follows the President's authorisation on 23 July 2020 of an investigation by the SIU in terms of Section 4(1)(f) of the Special Investigating Unit and Special Tribunals Act, No 74 of 1996.

President Ramaphosa authorised the SIU to probe any allegations relating to the misuse of COVID-19 funds across all spheres of Government.

Supporting the Implementation of the District Development Model (DDM)

The Presidential Steering Committee (PSC) on the DDM has been set up and during the year finalised its institutional functioning. A workshop was held on 30 July wherein the Terms of Reference and workstreams of the PSC were finalised. The Private Office participated in all workstreams and led the workstream on Support to the President and the District Champions. The workplan for the workstream, is a living document and was adapted to respond to various initiatives and focus on supporting President and District Champions. The Private Office of the President leads workstream 6 and support to The Presidency and Political Champions.

Emanating from the 2019 State of the Nation Address, a commitment was made that Government will adopt a district-based approach to speed up service delivery, towards ensuring that municipalities are properly supported and adequately resourced.

Embedded in the work of the Inter-Ministerial Committee at District Level is our focus on the integrity and resilience of governance systems to give effect to the implementation of key service delivery and development priorities. These include the implementation of effective financial management systems and controls that ensure long- term financial stability and sustainability of each municipality.

Inter-Ministerial Committee on Water and Sanitation

On 26 May 2021, Cabinet took a decision to establish the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Water and Sanitation. Under the leadership of the Deputy President, this institutional coordinating platform brings together key players within Government who will provide leadership and technical assistance towards addressing and resolving challenges in the provision of water and sanitation services. Moreover, the IMC will be working closely with Infrastructure South Africa in the development and implementation of a multi-sectoral plan of sourcing funding for water and sanitation infrastructure projects which will lead to all municipalities effectively delivering water services, billing for these services, collecting the revenue due and elevating asset management.

The crumbling infrastructure especially for the provision of water and sanitation, needs to be prioritised so that people's dignity and quality of life can be improved. It is for this reason that the key focus of the IMC will be to oversee the implementation of the National Water and Sanitation Master Plan, which is aimed at achieving sufficient and safe water and hygienic sanitation for socio economic growth and wellbeing, in line with the National Development Plan and Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

As part of its oversight function, the IMC on Water and Sanitation visited the Free State and Northern Cape Provinces to monitor water and sanitation service delivery interventions in response to addressing the Vaal and Orange River system pollution. The work of the IMC will also be linked with the identification of service delivery hotspots which will require rapid response interventions to improve the delivery of basic services like electricity, water, and sanitation.

3. Facilitated Investment, Trade Promotion, Economic Growth and Job Creation through Effective Leadership and Coordination of Efforts.

The stagnation of the economy for a long period coupled with the COVID-19 crisis has contributed to low levels of capacity utilisation in the various sectors of the South African economy. This necessitated Government to focus on strategies of improving economic growth through the following programmes and initiatives:

- Infrastructure Investment and Management;
- Accelerating Land reform and agriculture;
- Advancing the development of township and rural enterprises;
- Operation Vulindlela;
- Presidential employment stimulus;
- Investment drive; and
- SOEs to address economic, social, and service delivery challenges.

Infrastructure Investment and Management

The President of the Republic of South Africa, His Excellency Cyril Ramaphosa, unveiled the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) as a response, in part, to the COVID-19 induced adverse impacts to the economy. The ERRP looks to reposition the South African economy to levels stronger than the pre-pandemic levels. The ERRP further seeks to enable greater levels of inclusion, employment-generating growth,

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qualitative transformation, and a green agenda. The ERRP aims to promote quality and meaningful investment into the South African economy. The National Development Plan (NDP), an overarching planning framework for South Africa, advocates for Gross Fixed Capital Formation to be at thirty percent (30%) to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), in order to facilitate the realisation of the stated socio-economic objectives.

The Infrastructure and Investment Office (IIO) in The Presidency is mandated to, inter alia, drive, coordinate, and align the public sector infrastructure ecosystem, improve the efficiency of the delivery programme, and facilitate private sector cooperation and financing. In order to discharge its mandate, during the year under review, the Office has monitored and reported on the national infrastructure project pipeline with respect to the gazetted Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs). The SIPs cover sectors such as energy, water and sanitation, transport, digital infrastructure as well as housing and agriculture and agro-processing. In this regard, a significant number of infrastructure projects were concluded, others are in procurement phase and others require project preparation support to progress them to bankability. Greater level of emphasis is placed on project preparation to improve the attraction of projects to private sector investments.

The IIO is leading efforts to rethink the financing of infrastructure projects in the country given the deterioration of the fiscal matrix. The introduction of the Infrastructure Fund (IF), a blended financing instrument, is one such measure aimed at crowding-in private sector investments through the de-risking of projects. A number of projects, totalling R23 billion are currently forming part of the project pipeline of the Infrastructure Fund.

Additionally, the IIO has managed the development of the National Infrastructure Plan 2050 which is aimed at promoting dynamism in infrastructure delivery, addressing institutional blockages and weaknesses that hinder success over the longer term, as well as guiding the way towards building stronger institutions that can deliver on NDP aspirations. The draft Country Investment Strategy was developed and approved by Cabinet to conduct public consultation.

The President chairs the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission (PICC) Council meeting and updates were received on the SA's Infrastructure Investment Plan, National Infrastructure Plan 2045, Municipal Water Infrastructure, proposed intergovernmental Solutions, Municipal Water Infrastructure pressures from the City of Tshwane, Municipal Water Infrastructure pressures from the City of Johannesburg. These meetings were more focused on water infrastructure with inputs from the three metros.

The Role of the State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) to Address Economic, Social, and Service Delivery Challenges Facing the Country

State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) play a vital role in our economy from water and roads to energy and ports, to defence and aviation, these strategic assets are necessary to keep our country to function. It is essential that we reverse their decline and position them to contribute positively.

The PSEC Council has embarked on several immediate measures to restore SOEs, at the same time undertake far-reaching reforms that will make the SOEs more efficient, competitive, accountable, and sustainable.

The Presidential SOE Council has recommended that Government adopt a centralised shareholder model for its key commercial SOEs. This would separate the state's ownership functions from the policy-making and regulatory domain, minimise the scope for undue interference, introduce greater professionalism and manage state assets in a way that protects shareholder value.

Preparatory work has begun for the establishment of a state-owned Holding Company to house strategic SOEs and to exercise coordinated shareholder oversight. To ensure that SOEs are effectively fulfilling their responsibilities, the Presidential SOE Council is preparing recommendations on SOEs to be retained, consolidated or disposed of. The Council has developed evidence-based criteria for the restructuring of SOEs. All recommendations would be subject to extensive consultation with all stakeholders.

Accelerating Land Reform and Agricultural Support

Since the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Land Reform and Agriculture, Government has managed to transfer a total number of 962 land parcels. These 962 land parcels equate to approximately 402 title deeds, and this includes multiple land parcels that were transferred on the same title deed. A total number of 268 title deeds have been handed over. In accelerating the land reform programme, Government has restored 3.8 million hectares of land at an amount of R24 billion, to be used as a catalyst for agricultural and economic development.

Government is releasing state land in order to advance the objectives of land reform. Furthermore, the release and allocation of land seeks to address development pressures around urban and rural human settlements, agricultural production, and industrial development. It continues to provide support to beneficiaries of land redistribution through

financing, training, market access, irrigation, and the provision of seeds, fertiliser, and equipment, all of which contribute to the sustainability of emerging agricultural enterprises.

Government will continue providing infrastructure support to black farmers, explore appropriate irrigation technologies for effective water use and assist with adaptation measures to deal with climate change.

In the process, Government has also aligned land reform with food security in both rural and urban areas to support this work and has established a public-private Food Systems Committee. The work of this committee will be integrated with the newly delegated responsibility on the National Food and Nutrition Security Advisory Council, to be led by the Deputy President.

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Advancing the Development of Township and Rural Enterprises

A number of initiatives are currently underway which are focused on providing support to the rural and township economies sector, including leveraging on Government procurement as well as creating linkages to global value chains and deconcentrating ownership patterns by a select few big companies.

In supporting this work, the Office of the Deputy President has engaged with various stakeholders such as organised business, academia, development funding agencies and others on models, across Government, which are contributing to the revitalisation of rural areas and townships and also considering the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on our country's transformation agenda.

In partnership with these stakeholders, there has been agreement to implement this responsibility with a focus on consolidating and scaling-up the coordination of existing empowerment models such as the Government Nutrition Programme to support agriculture and the social enterprise model in the manufacturing of construction materials.

Operation Vulindlela

Significant progress has been achieved by Operation Vulindlela since it was established. The objective of Operation Vulindlela is to accelerate economic reforms as outlined in the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan. Operation Vulindlela is a joint initiative of The Presidency and National Treasury.

The establishment of the National Ports Authority as an independent subsidiary of Transnet is now underway with an interim Board in place, ending a fifteen-year delay. This will introduce strong incentives for efficiency and enable private participation in port terminal operations. Positive progress is being made to increase investment in ports infrastructure, with a Request for Information (RFI) released by Transnet for partnerships in the Durban and Ngqura container terminals.

The electricity sector is undergoing rapid change, driven by the need to increase private sector participation in generation, as well as developments in technology and the imperative of reducing carbon emissions. The draft Electricity Regulation Amendment Bill and Electricity Pricing Policy (EPP) have been published to create an appropriate regulatory environment for a competitive electricity market. Eskom has established an independent transmission company by the deadline of 31 December 2021 and is on track to separate its generation and distribution businesses by the end of 2022 to facilitate sector reform.

Operation Vulindlela provided strategic advice of the Department of Communications and Digital Technologies (DCDT) to ensure the completion of digital migration as a prerequisite for the release of spectrum in the 700 MHz and 800 MHz frequency bands. The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA) has completed the auction of high-demand spectrum, though the risk of litigation remains. The auction of spectrum was finally completed on 17 March 2022 with the total value of bids reaching over R14 billion.

The Department of Water and Sanitation is implementing a set of inter-related reforms at national level. This includes a review of the processes for issuing water licenses and its recommendations are now being implemented, with a view to ensuring that good quality water-use licenses are issued going forward. The draft legislation and a business case for the National Water Resource Infrastructure Agency are being finalised for presentation to Cabinet, to enable effective management of bulk water infrastructure and facilitate private sector investment.

In relation to the Visa Regime, a revised Critical Skills List has been published following extensive public consultation in 2021. The e-Visa system has gone live in 14 countries (including Kenya, China, India, and Nigeria). A review of the policy framework and processes for work visas is also underway and the review reports are tabled before a Steering Committee chaired by The Presidency and includes representation from Steering Committee including Department of Home Affairs, Department of Higher Education and Training, Department of Employment and Labour and Department of Trade, Industry and Competition.

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On the Hemp and Cannabis, the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) has agreed the area of focus, to second a full-time person to support The Presidency which will be done in the new financial year. The purpose is to support the development, completion, and implementation of the Cannabis Master Plan (CMP) and associated interventions to establish a clear path towards an inclusive industrial capacity base for the beneficiation of cannabis and hemp.

Presidential Employment Stimulus- Employment and Job creation

As part of Government's broader economic recovery agenda, the President introduced the Presidential Employment Stimulus and the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention which seeks to address the challenges of high unemployment rates, especially for young people exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The stimulus aims to protect livelihoods in vulnerable sectors, invest in public goods and services and create social employment opportunities using direct public investment.

Overall, the Presidential Employment Stimulus has delivered a cumulative total of 859 254 employment initiative opportunities since its inception in October 2020. This includes 85% youth and 63% women. While the main focus is currently on Phase 2 programmes, Certain Phase 1 Programmes are still in implementation.

The Project Management Office (PMO) in the Private Office of the President continues to provide support to implementing departments to maximise the impact of the stimulus. Two learning forums were arranged with all eleven implementing departments to share best practices, discuss challenges in implementation and learn from global case studies of comparable programmes. The PMO developed key criteria for phase two and has reviewed all submissions from departments that will receive direct funding from National Treasury.

Several key programmes of the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention are currently in implementation. The national Pathway Management Network, SA Youth, was launched by the President on 16 June 2021. A total of 1.5 million young people have now registered on the network to receive support and access opportunities. The revitalised NYS programme will create opportunities for 35 000 young people to participate in service activities, enhance their employability and earn an income. The PMO has also provided support for the design and implementation of the programme.

Investment Drive to attract R1.2 trillion within five years

The Presidency has continued to work on the President's investment drive to attract R1.2 trillion in new investment within five years, creating a platform for engagement with investors and other stakeholders, and working to improve the investment environment in South Africa. The COVID-19 pandemic created a challenging environment in terms of restrictions on travel and meetings impacting this work, and, more importantly, the adverse economic consequences of the pandemic and associated lockdowns. The roll out of vaccines and relaxation of restrictions facilitated both economic recovery and a resumption of increased investor engagement activities.

The first three Investment Conferences resulted in R773bn of investment commitments which is almost two-thirds of the set target. Of these, companies reported that as of December 2021, about R316bn had been invested/spent (41%), representing a R140bn increase from November 2020.

The fourth Investment Conference, held in March 2022, resulted in an additional R332bn of investment commitments, resulting in a total of R1.14 trillion or about 95% of the investment target.

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

The Presidency through its coordination and leadership role, was focused on ensuring that the following priorities in international engagements are realised:

- Repositioning of South Africa as an influential actor, partner, and respected global leader on the international stage.
- Advancing the country's domestic priorities as well as that of the African Agenda.
- Enhancing South Africa's leadership role on the regional, continental, and global stage.
- Strengthening of policy coordination and implementation on domestic and international platforms.

In the year under review, The Presidency provided support to the President to engage in multilateral and bilateral meetings, state visits, international obligations and peace-making in the continent. In his international relations activities and duties as Head of State, the President was supported in a total of sixty international and regional engagements, working and official visits. Most of the International engagements were conducted virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In pursuit of the African agenda of building a stable, secure, and peaceful Africa, Government will continue to support South Sudan on post-conflict reconstruction and development efforts, especially in establishing strong and resilient institutions to anchor democratic governance, peace, security, and stability.

Africa remains the focal point of South Africa's foreign policy. One of the most significant milestones in the quest for African economic integration was reached when trade officially commenced under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). This presents immense opportunity for the export of South African goods and services into the continent.

Government will also continue to explore ways to leverage the opportunities presented by the AfCFTA. This will see results in expanding the footprint of South African companies into the continent, and how we can better support those businesses already operating in other African countries.

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

The Presidency had in the 2021/22 financial year focused on the following key issues;

- Reconfiguring a fit- for- purpose Presidency;
- Automation of governance processes and functions; and
- Towards obtaining a clean audit.

The Presidency's Reconfiguration Project

In the year under review, the Review and Reconfiguration Task Team (RRTT) worked with the Government Technical Advisory Centre (GTAC) to put together a draft proposal for a new Service Delivery Model and Organisational structure for The Presidency.

The Task Team compiled an "As-Is-Report," which outlined the current functions that are performed by the respective Branches within The Presidency, including reports of functions performed by DPME, the National Planning Commission (NPC) Secretariat and Government Communication Information Systems (GCIS).

The "As-Is-Report" outlined several challenges and issues concerning the current configuration of The Presidency and proposed improvements regarding the future configuration of The Presidency.

GTAC collaborated with The Presidency from May 2021 in putting together a proposal for reconfiguring towards a "fit-for- purpose" Presidency, able to deliver on its mandate. The proposed new model was aimed at improving coordination and collaboration in The Presidency in support of the political Principals.

Presidency's ICT Modernisation project

The Presidency's ICT Modernisation Project is focusing on the automation of business processes and upgrading infrastructure with the objective to use technology to automate business processes, repeatable day to day task, by implementing an end-to-end business process management platform.

The following is the five business processes which were identified and is in the implementation phase:

- Memo submission and Correspondence;
- Leave;
- Finance: Travel, subsistence (S&T) payment and claims;
- SCM: Demand Management, Acquisition management and Transport; and
- Annual Performance Plan.

Implementation of e-Cabinet (Cloud) System

The e-Cabinet (cloud) system is a tool enabling Cabinet to securely share documents and to collaborate electronically (e-Cabinet). It has a Secure Electronic Document Management, Distribution and Collaboration System for the Executive and staff members. The e-Cabinet is a fully secured private virtual network for Cabinet business. E-Cabinet proved to be an invaluable tool during the COVID-19 pandemic to date. e-Cabinet system enabled The Executive and relevant staff to operate from anywhere and at any time in the safety of their respective environments.

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- **Overview of the Financial Results of the Department:**
  - Departmental Receipts

DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	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	267	264	3	281	283	-2
Interest, dividends and rent on land	15	37	-22	16	12	4
Sale of capital assets		204	-204			
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	320	302	18	180	326	-146
TOTAL	**602**	**807**	**-205**	**477**	**621**	**-144**

The revenue collected for 2021/2022

The Presidency is not a revenue generating department, the revenue collected include the bus fares from The Presidency employees, accommodation rental in Cape Town, parking for officials, commission on the garnishee and insurance fees and fees received from promotion of access to information act (PAIA).

In addition to the above, the revenue report in the financial statements includes the financial transactions in Assets and Liabilities that emanates from the recovery of previous-year expenditure. The Presidency exceeded its targeted revenue collection by 34%. The increase in revenue collection is mainly attributed to the Sales of capital assets. Two vehicles were sold during the financial year through an auction. Staff debts to the value of R85 962 have been written off in line with the applicable legislation.

Determination of Tariffs:

Rental dwellings – The rental dwelling tariffs are determined by the Department of Public Works.

Transport fee (Bus) - The tariffs is agreed upon by the employer (The Presidency) and the unions representing the bus users in The Presidency.

- Parking fee – The parking fee tariff is determined the Department of Public Works,
- Access to information Act – The tariffs are determined by The Presidency in line with the Promotions of Access to information Act, 2000 (Act 2 of 2000),
- Commission Insurance and Garnishee – The tariff is determined by the National Treasury.

Programme Expenditure

PROGRAMME NAME	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	519 258	446 528	72 730	458 668	410 395	48 271
Executive Support	58 162	54 630	3 532	93 550	88 863	4 687
Policy and Research Services	27 159	17 053	10 106	20 702	18 567	2 135
Statutory Appropriation	7 542	5 706	1 836	7 715	5 700	2 015
TOTAL	612 121	523 917	88 204	580 635	523 525	57 108

Underspending in Programme 1 Administration: compensation of employees is due to vacant posts, posts vacated in the middle of the financial year. Underspending in goods and services is due to COVID-19 national state of disaster, due to COVID-19, which had an impact on travel and subsistence, catering, communication (landline costs) and other expenditure. Although lockdown restrictions in the 2021/22 were eased, the departmental expenditure is not at its "norm" due to the worldwide restrictions because of the pandemic. Underspending in transfers and subsidies is due to less expenditure on households/leave pay-out than anticipated based on trends. Payment is dependent on officials who exit the department through resignation/death.

The underspending in Programme 2 Executive Support: compensation of employees is due to secondment out of the department and vacant posts not filled. Underspending on transfers and subsidies is due to less expenditure on

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households/leave pay-out than anticipated based on trends. Payment is dependent on officials who exit the department through resignation/death.

The Underspending in Programme 3 Policy and Research Services: compensation of employees is due to vacant posts and posts vacated in the middle of the financial year. Underspending on goods and services is due to declaration of national state of disaster due to COVID-19, which had an impact on travel and subsistence, and SEIAS unit could not secure service providers (subject experts for various sectors) through the normal procurement processes. Underspending in transfers and subsidies is due to less expenditure on households/leave pay-out than anticipated based on trends. Payment is dependent on officials who exit the department through resignation/death.

Underspending in Statutory Appropriation: compensation of employees due to a larger budget allocated to the Principals, this is a direct charge to the National Revenue Fund (NRF).

- **Roll Overs**

R5.203 million was rolled over to 2021/22 financial year.

- **Virements**

Amounting to R 5,310 million was moved from Programme 1: Administration to Programme 2: Executive Support R5,205 million and Programme 3 R105 thousand. This was to defray excess expenditure relating to the e-Cabinet system under Programme 2: Executive Support.

- **Unauthorised Expenditure**

There is no unauthorised expenditure incurred in the 2021/22 financial year.

- **Irregular, Fruitless, and Wasteful Expenditure**

There is no irregular expenditure incurred in the 2021/22 financial year.

The irregular expenditure amount of R11 157 000 for prior years relating to quotations not being approved according to SCM delegation approval and SCM deviations were removed as guided by National Treasury.

The fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the reporting period amounted to R306 000, which relates to old Telkom lines not being utilised, the interest charged on the overdue account, and to officials who did not attend paid-for training scheduled and who did not show up for booked accommodation.

- **Strategic Focus Over the Short to Medium Term Period**

Government has reviewed the MTSF 2019-2024, which was published in October 2021. The strategic focus of The Presidency over the medium term is on:

- defeating the COVID-19 pandemic
- accelerating our economic recovery
- implementing economic reforms to create sustainable jobs and drive inclusive growth
- fighting corruption and strengthen the state.

In 2021/22 financial year, Government adopted the new National Annual Strategic Plan (NASP) which is a short-term planning tool that is based on the ten priorities for the implementation of the MTSF 2019-2024. These are:

- Job creation.
- Ease of doing business to stimulate private sector investment and grow productive sectors of the economy as part of recovery and addressing the jobs crisis in South Africa.
- Using preferential procurement - utilising public procurement to empower enterprises owned by black people, women, and persons with disabilities as well as SMMEs and cooperatives.
- Modernisation and digitalisation of the public service and the economy, in general, will contribute to economic recovery.
- Interventions to immediately address household food insecurity and hunger.
- The full rollout of the vaccination programme as a critical intervention to save lives, stabilise public health and enable stabilisation, recovery, and rebuilding of the economy.
- Addressing water and sanitation backlogs in schools and communities.
- Addressing the title deeds backlog.
- Interventions to reduce violent crimes, including Gender-Based Violence.
- Dealing with corruption and bringing perpetrators to book.

- **Public Private Partnerships**

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

- **Discontinued key activities / activities to be discontinued**
  - In the year under review no key activities or programmes were discontinued.

- **New or proposed key activities**
  - **The Red Tape Reduction Programme:** The Red Tape Reduction Programme Team is responsible to coordinate cross-cutting red tape obstacles to economic growth

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

6. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER cont.

across Government. The team will deal with policy and regulation matters that fall within the ambit of national Government.

- **Fight against corruption through the issuing of proclamations**: To build and institutionalise administrative systems within The Presidency to track recommendations made by the SIU and ensure that The Presidency has the capability to further process feedback/agreements with other Departments, to deal with corruption in the public service in line with the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.
- **Digitisation of Government:** The Presidency will be evaluating and supporting ICT projects such as Government to person payments systems and digitisation public procurement and financing digital projects.
- **Climate change and the Just Transition:** The Presidency will establish a Presidential Climate Finance Task Team to secure funding for a just transition, conclude a detailed agreement for the Just Energy Transition Partnership and support the completion of just transition plans in other sectors of the economy.
- **Technical support for National Security Council (Content And Research)**
  - Oversight and Report on implementation of Mufamadi High Level Panel into State Security.
  - Coordination and Leadership on developing recommendations on the Africa July unrest panel.
  - Policy development on recommendations of State Capture Commission.
  - Oversight of SONA priorities related to economic crime and security apparatus.
  - Support the President as the Chair of the National Security Council.
- **Permanent Independent Anti-corruption body:** The body is being established to oversee the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.
- **New delegated responsibilities include the Deputy President supporting the President** in leading and coordination of the following coordinating structures:
  - Inter-Ministerial Committee on Water and Sanitation (as established in May 2021).
  - Inter-Ministerial Task Team on Matters Raised by Traditional Leaders (as established in February 2022).
  - National Food and Nutrition Security Advisory Council (as established in March 2022).

- **Supply chain management**

  There were no unsolicited bids or proposals concluded for the year under review.

SCM processes and systems are in place to prevent i rregular expenditure

Enhanced tools are used to monitor procurement process to eliminate any irregularities. Contract Management Policy is approved, and an intervention-tracking tool is developed to ensure clear process of managing and monitoring contracts. The Presidency has functional Bid Committees in place.

Challenges experienced in SCM

The Supply Chain Management unit is under capacitated which results in delays in conclusion of procurement of goods and service. The challenge is mitigated through contract appointments. Furthermore, permanent positions were approved and are in a process to be filled.

- **Gifts and Donations received in kind from non-related parties**

  In the 2021/22 financial year, The Presidency received sponsorship to host the Sustainable Infrastructure Development Symposium of South Africa from Seven (7) organisations of the value of R5 250 000.

  The Common Purpose, a non-profit organisation with the aim of developing leaders to solve complex problems, offered The Presidency training for six (6) senior managers at the value of R195 000.

  The Presidency also made a financial contribution to the families of deceased employees who have experienced family bereavement, in line with The Presidency Funeral and Bereavement Policy.

The list of donations is catalogued below:

The Common Purpose SA (Training of Senior Managers on Leadership)	R195 000
Huawei (Funding Support in terms of organising the Symposium)	R1 000 000
Sasol (Towards Technical Costs)	R1 000 000
Anglo-American (Towards venue costs, conference gifts and accommodation)	R1 000 000
Telkom (Towards Branding and Streaming)	R1 050 000
Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) (Venue and catering)	R700 000
Digital Council Africa (DCA) (Conference organising partner)	R350 000
American Tower Corporation (Conference sponsoring partner)	R150 000
Donations made by The Presidency	
Ms Nkhensani Sithole-Piitso Guest Speaker on Awareness on Lupus Condition (Fruit Basket)	R1 000

6. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER cont.

Prof. Thobeka Nkomo VIP Guest Speaker for Women in Leadership Seminar	R1 000
Ms Welma VIP guest speaker for (Alzheimer & Dementia condition Session and Ms Pedro VIP guest speaker for (FAMSA Session on GBV) - Dried Nuts	R1 000
Gesture of goodwill: Funeral donations	
Mr Thabiso Moloi's Mother	R1 000
The late Ms Anna Nikele	R1 000
Ms Amanda Buwa's Mother (Re-imbursement)	R1 000
Ms Mamosala Mosala's Parents	R2 000
Ms Fragrance January's Mother (Re-imbursement)	R1 000
Ms Glen Zulu's Father	R1 000
Donation made to the late Ms Anna Nikele's Family	R10 000
Ms Caroline Mahlangu's Mother (Re-imbursement)	R1 000
Ms Lethabo Matlala-Khalo's Mother	R1 000
Ms Nthabiseng Mollo's Mother	R1 000
Ms Futhi Ntshingila's Mother	R1 000

- **Exemptions and deviations received from the National Treasury**
  - There was no exemption from the PFMA or TR or deviation from the financial reporting requirements received for the current and/or previous financial year.

- **Events after the reporting date**

On the 11th and 12th of April, parts of KwaZulu-Natal received between 200 and 400 mm of rainfall in a 24-hour period. All parts of the province were affected by the rainfall. In response to this tragedy, the National Disaster Management Centre classified the flooding as a provincial disaster.

The Presidency as the centre of Government, played its leadership, coordinating and oversight role to guide the work of the coordinating and operational structures.

Learning from the experience of the COVID-19 pandemic, Government drawn together various stakeholders to be part of an oversight structure to ensure all funds disbursed to respond to this disaster are properly accounted for and that the state receives value for money.

The DG of The Presidency is a Chairperson of the DG's Forum called the Oversight Committee on the National State of Disaster on the impact of the Severe Weather Events.

The mandate of the Oversight Committee is:

– To oversee at a strategic level, the response to the disaster, based on:
  - Immediate humanitarian relief, ensuring that all affected persons are safe and that their basic needs are met.
  - Stabilisation and recovery, rehousing people who have lost homes and restoring provision of services.
  - Reconstruction and rebuilding.
  - To be informed of the amount and sources of public funds being committed to the National State of Disaster on an ongoing basis.
  - To have an insight on the donor funds and sources that have been committed to the disaster.
  - To engage organs of the state and other oversight bodies to activate their controls, oversight and accountability mechanisms on the funds committed to managing the disaster.
  - To receive regular reports from the disaster management structures on the use of funds.
  - To receive regular reports from the disaster management structures on the quantity and quality of service delivery of various projects on managing the disaster.
  - To use the reports to guide the work of the coordinating and operational structures as the need arises.
  - To continuously learn from research and other evidence based on local and international best practice to ensure that its oversight work contributes to the achievement of positive results and mitigates unintended consequences.
– No expenses were incurred for the work performed by The Presidency on its coordination role as the centre of Government.

- **Acknowledgement/s or Appreciation**

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the former Acting Chief Operation Officers, Mr Thulani Mdakane and Ms Lusanda Mxenge for their leadership and strategic direction in implementing the 2021/22 Annual Performance Plan of The Presidency. I would also like to express my wholehearted gratitude to management and all staff for their invaluable support and contribution to our success during this reporting period.

- **Approval and sign off**

M.A. Mekoa

Ms M Mekoa
Acting Accounting Officer
23 May 2022

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

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

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following: All information and amounts disclosed throughout the annual report are consistent.

The annual report is complete, accurate and is free from any omissions.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines on the annual report as issued by National Treasury. The Annual Financial Statements (Part E) 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 2022.

Yours faithfully,

M.A. Mekoa

Ms M Mekoa
Acting Accounting Officer
Date

President Cyril Ramaphosa delivering the Keynote address at the Fourth South African Investment Conference, Gauteng, 24 March 2022.

Deputy President Mabuza leading the Cadle Lighting reflection moment, in rememberance of those who lost their life in the fight against HIV and AIDS, in Xikundu, Collins Chabane Municipality,Vembe district, Limpopo, 1 December 2021.

8. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

8.1 Vision

Excellence in governance and in providing leadership to the state and society

8.2 Mission

As the apex of Government in South Africa, The Presidency strives to fully realise the strategic agenda of Government and to lead:

- Efforts to support economic transformation and job creation;
- Efforts to improve access to education, skills, and health;
- Efforts to consolidate the social wage through dependable and quality basic services;
- Efforts to enhance spatial integration and local Government service delivery;
- Efforts to mobilise society, and build social cohesion and safe communities;
- Efforts to build a capable, ethical, and developmental state; and
- Efforts to advance South Africa's national interests and to build a better Africa and better world.

8.3 Values

VALUES	
Dedication	Living this value means that The Presidency will seek to: • Demonstrate commitment; • Do what is needed to get the work done; and • Be selfless, resolute, purposeful, and steadfast.
Discipline	Living this value means that The Presidency will seek to: • Exercise self-control and work with decorum; • Display punctuality, reliability, dependability, and a commitment to meet deadlines; • Work with courtesy and respect; and • Seek to make all stakeholders feel valued.
Ethical Leadership/ Integrity	Living this value means that The Presidency will seek to: • Value openness, honesty, consistency, and fairness; • Act in good faith in all day-to-day activities and display humility; • Have a commitment to ethics, and focus on justice and fairness; and • Exercise care not to disclose confidential information.
Accountability	Living this value means that The Presidency will seek to: • Take responsibility and act in a transparent manner; and • Create communication channels for stakeholder engagement.
Diligence	Living this value means that The Presidency will seek to: • Demonstrate commitment • Do what is needed to get the work done; and • Be selfless, resolute, purposeful, and steadfast
Service Excellence	Living this value means that The Presidency will seek to: • Be results-oriented and cost effective in its work; • Understand customer needs, respond timeously, efficiently, and effectively to customer queries and requests; and • Strive for quality and high performance.
Innovation	Living this value means that The Presidency will seek to: • Be creative and provide new ideas
Responsiveness	Living this value means that The Presidency will seek to: • Take initiative in providing solution • Adopt to change realities • Be creative and provide new ideas
Professionalism	Living this value means that The Presidency will seek to: • Exhibit competency in discharging duties and responsibilities • Demonstrate ethical values and honesty

9. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

The Presidency, as the strategic centre of Government, is mandated to:

1. Support the President and Deputy President in leading and galvanising the whole of Government and society to implement the electoral programme;
2. Serve as a centre for strategic coordination in Government in implementing the Government's Programme of Action to ensure that all energies and efforts are properly aligned. In its Government-wide implementation coordination and integration role, The Presidency plays an interventionist role to identify policy and institutional failures and orchestrate necessary measures to course-correct;
3. Monitor that the Government's programme is implemented and evaluate whether it is achieving its intended objectives.

The Minister in The Presidency plays an oversight role over the:

- Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME).
- Government Communication and Information Systems (GCIS), which includes the following entities BrandSA, Media Development and Diversity Agency (MDDA).
- Statistics South Africa (StatsSA).
- State Security Agency (SSA).

The following are the specific constitutional and legislative mandates, as well as policy directives that define the parameters within which The Presidency operates and from which the institution derives its mandate:

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

9.1 CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATES

Section 83 of the Constitution states that the President:

a) is the Head of State and head of the national executive;
b) must uphold, defend, and respect the Constitution as the supreme law of the Republic; and
c) promotes the unity of the nation and that which will advance the Republic.

Section 84 of the Constitution outlines in more detail the powers and functions of the President:

The President has the powers entrusted by the Constitution and legislation, including those necessary to perform the functions of Head of State and head of the national executive. The President is responsible for:

a) assenting to and signing Bills;
b) referring a Bill back to the National Assembly for reconsideration of the Bill's constitutionality;
c) referring a Bill to the Constitutional Court for a decision on the Bill's constitutionality;
d) summoning the National Assembly, the National Council of Provinces or Parliament to an extraordinary sitting to conduct special business;
e) making any appointments that the Constitution or legislation requires the President to make, other than as head of the national executive;
f) appointing commissions of inquiry;
g) calling a national referendum in terms of an Act of Parliament;
h) receiving and recognising foreign diplomatic and consular representatives;
i) appointing ambassadors, plenipotentiaries, and diplomatic and consular representatives;
j) pardoning or reprieving offenders and remitting any fines, penalties, or forfeitures; and
k) conferring honours.

Section 85 of the Constitution sets out the responsibilities of the President as head of the national executive. It states that the executive authority of the Republic is vested in the President and that the President exercises this executive authority, together with the other members of the Cabinet, by

a) implementing national legislation except where the Constitution or an Act of Parliament provides otherwise;
b) developing and implementing national policy;
c) co-ordinating the functions of state departments and administrations;
d) preparing and initiating legislation; and
e) performing any other executive function provided for in the Constitution or in national legislation.

In accordance with Section 91 of the Constitution, the Cabinet consists of the President, as head of the Cabinet, a Deputy President, and Ministers. The President appoints the Deputy President and Ministers, assigns their powers and functions, and may dismiss them.

The President must select and appoint the Deputy President and must appoint a member of the Cabinet to be the Leader of Government business in the National Assembly. At the moment, the practice is that the Deputy President is appointed as the leader of Government business. Furthermore, the Deputy President must assist the President in the execution of the functions of Government.

Section 92 of the Constitution sets out the accountability and responsibilities of the Cabinet. It states that the Deputy President and Ministers are responsible for the powers and functions of the executive assigned to them by the President. Members of the Cabinet are accountable collectively and individually to Parliament for the exercise of their powers and the performance of their functions.

There are other provisions in the Constitution that have implications for the functions of the President, and the capabilities required to support him/her, such as Section 97 (Transfer of functions) and Section 100 (National supervision of provincial administration).

9.2 LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

The legislation that further outlines the powers and functions of the President are:

a) Independent Commission for the Remuneration of Public Office-Bearers Act, 1997 (Act 92 of 1997).
b) The Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act 20 of 1998, as amended) provides a framework for determining the salaries, benefits, and allowances of public office bearers. The secretariat to the Independent Commission is located within The Presidency.
c) Executive Members Ethics Act, 1998 (Act 82 of 1998), including the Executive Ethics Code.

On the 5th of August 2021, the President announced the decision to have the State Security Agency (SSA) reporting to The Presidency. Subsequent to this decision, the President on 14 January 2022 designated political responsibility over the State Security Agency, in terms of Section 209(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, to the Minister in The Presidency.

The Minister in The Presidency has since been delegated/ assigned all powers/duties/functions/responsibilities of Minister/ Executive Authority over SSA in terms of all SSA specific legislation. Henceforth, to give effect to the assignment and transfer of this role, the Minister in The Presidency also administers the following legislation:

1. Intelligence Services Act, 2002 (Act 65 of 2002),
2. National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act 39 of 1994),
3. Intelligence Oversight Act, 1994 (Act 40 of 1994),
4. General Intelligence Laws Amendment Act, 2013 and relevant Regulations promulgated under some of these legislations;
5. Security Services Special Account Act, 1969 (Act 81 of 1969),
6. Regulation of Interception of Communication and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (Act No.70 of 2002);
7. Financial Intelligence Centre Act 2001, (Act No.38 of 2001),

Furthermore, there are acts administered by other members of the Cabinet that however have a direct bearing on the work of The Presidency, such as:

a) The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act 13 of 2005) – the "IGR Act", which establishes a framework for the national Government, provincial Governments, and local Governments to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations and to provide for mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the settlement of intergovernmental disputes. The "IGR Act" further seeks to promote cooperative governance as espoused by Chapter 3 of the Constitution of South Africa and informed the formation of the Presidential Coordinating Council (PCC), the Cabinet Cluster System, the Forum of South African Directors-General (FOSAD) and the formation of Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMCs) that are also specifically aimed at enhancing coordination and integration across Government.
b) The legislation that governs the formation and work of the Statutory Bodies, [e.g., Infrastructure Development Act which establishes the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission (PICC), the Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) Act as amended which establishes the BBBEE Advisory Council.

9.3 POLICY MANDATES

The National Development Plan, Vision 2030 (NDP)

The National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030, adopted by Cabinet in 2012, continues to be the country's long-term development plan, which cuts across all sectors of society, identifies the critical trade-offs and challenges to be addressed by the country over the period to 2030.

It sets out the key South African priorities, which is to eradicate poverty by 2030 and to substantially reduce unemployment and inequality. The NDP aims to integrate planning and ensure greater policy coherence in Government, thus building a common vision of what South Africa could look like in 2030.

The NDP was reviewed, by the National Planning Commission in 2020 to determine the progress made in implementing the plan's critical targets since its inception in 2012; to consider and learn from its successes and some of the failures being experienced; assesses gaps in delivery and recommend course correction to get back to the trajectory outlined by the NDP.

The review indeed revealed that despite significant progress being made since the NDP's adoption, many developmental challenges still remained, that need to be addressed in the remaining 10 years taking us to 2030.

Revised Medium-Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024

The MTSF 2019-2024 is an implementation plan for the NDP Vision 2030 and the electoral mandate of the 6th Administration of Government. Cabinet adopted the MTSF 2019-2024 in October 2019 and it was released with the 2020 State of the Nation Address (SONA).

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the July 2021 unrest, these two major interruptions impacted on the implementation of the MTSF 2019-2024, and related plans and budgets had to be reprioritised towards relief and socio-economic recovery efforts, including identifying priorities for the last two years of the 6th Administration – 2022/23 and 2023/24.

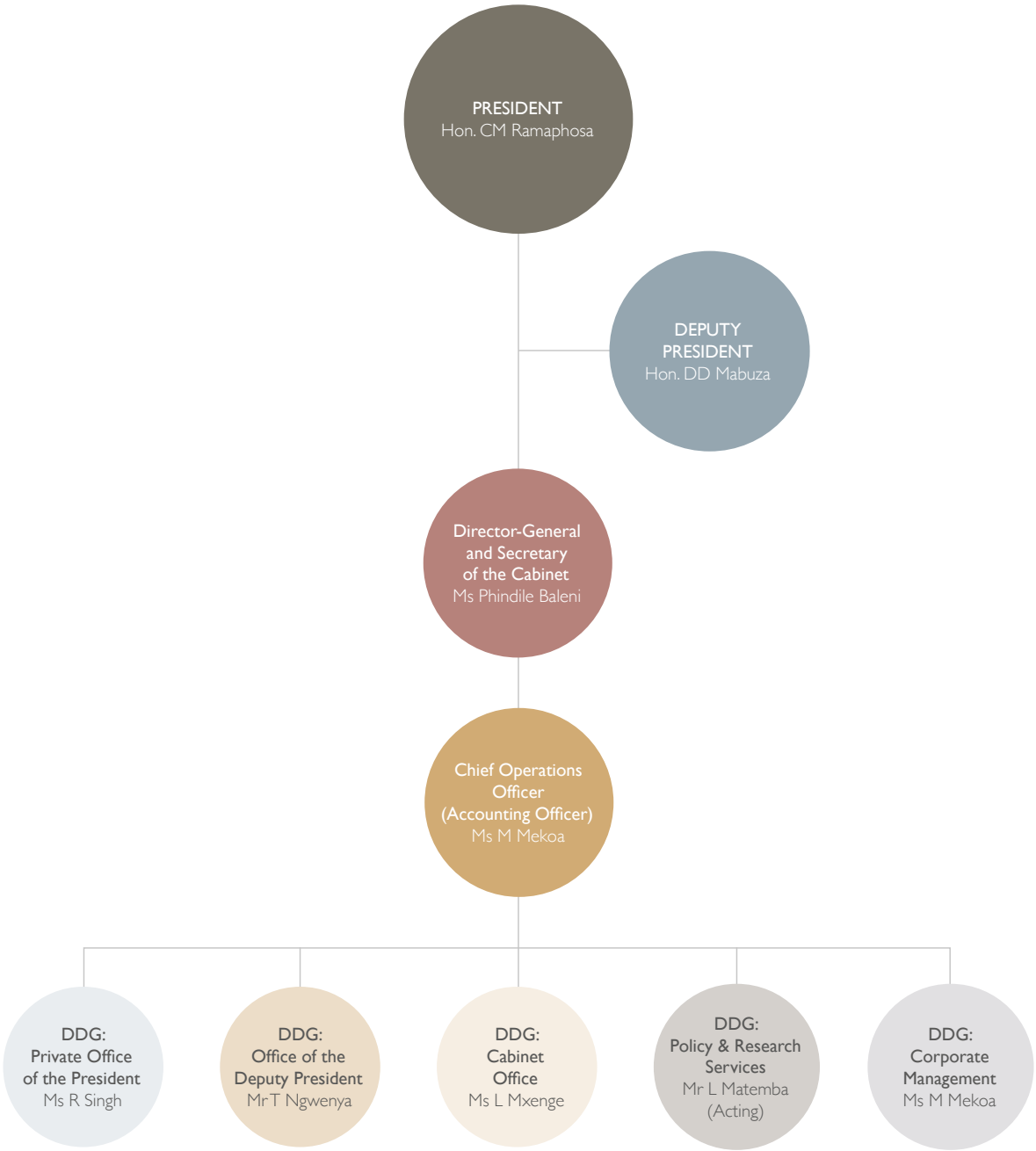
The revised MTSF 2019-2024, published in October 2021, therefore emphasises in the main the following key pillars which the revised MTSF 2019-2024 is anchored on:

1. Managing the pandemic;
   - Interventions that save lives and support the health sector;
   - Rollout of the National COVID-19 vaccination programme;
   - Support food security within households.
2. Drive economic recovery;
   - Implement ERRP priorities,
   - Network industries reforms, especially energy, water, transport, telecoms,

- Localisation, empowerment, inclusion, and job creation,
- Skills strategy to support economic recovery and Master Plans.

3. Employment support and relief;
   - Given unemployment levels, public employment programmes should continue to support household incomes while the economy recovers.
4. Enhance state capacity to deliver;
   - Supporting implementation capacity and capability for reforms,
   - Reforms and restructuring of key SOEs,
   - Combatting corruption and fraud,
   - Managing the public sector wage bill.

10. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



11. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

No entities report to The Presidency under Vote 1.

President Cyril Ramaphosa conducted a guided tour of some of the farms to receive title deeds in Tafelkop in Groblersdal, Sekhukhune District municipality, Limpopo, 22 May 2021.

Official handover of community support essential materials towards curbing the spread of COVID-19 in schools by SAPPI, Ngodwana Mill, Mpumalanga, 18 February 2022.

1. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The AGSA currently performs certain audit procedures on the performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management, with material findings being reported under the Predetermined Objectives heading in the Report on other legal and regulatory requirements section of the auditor's report.

Refer to page 113 of the Report of the Auditor-General, published as Part E: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.1 Service Delivery Environment

Following the unprecedented social and economic challenges, which are a result of the coronavirus global pandemic and the July 2021 unrest, in the remaining three years towards the implementation of The Presidency five outcomes as outlined in the Strategic Plan 2020-2025. The Presidency still requires specialised capability to effectively deliver on its mandate.

As the strategic centre of Government, The Presidency has the responsibility to support the Political Principals so that they are able to provide leadership and supervise the rest of Government to deliver on the commitments contained in the revised MTSF 2019-2024. To play its leadership role, The Presidency has to have the requisite capabilities to intervene, drive and coordinate the implementation of key policy reforms and service delivery initiatives that improve the overall performance of Government.

The President announced changes to the Cabinet in August 2021 as well as to the configuration of some Government departments and Ministries - key among those, within the placement of the Ministry of State Security, with the political responsibility, now being placed in The Presidency. The reason for this new move was to ensure that the country's domestic and foreign intelligence services more effectively support the head of state, to exercise his responsibility to safeguard the security and integrity of the nation.

The Presidency will continue to utilise human resources seconded from other departments, organs of state and the private sector. Arrangements are made that they be seconded at no salary cost to The Presidency. The Presidency has a vacancy rate of 22%- as a result of the filling of posts being put in abeyance until the finalisation of the reconfiguration project. A decision has been taken to fill critical and funded posts.

In addition to the reported Presidency's performance, the recorded service delivery initiatives undertaken for the year under review, under each area of focus, is as follows:

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

Managing the Pandemic

On 16 February 2021, South Africa received its first 80 000 doses of the Johnson and Johnson vaccine, and Phase 1 of the vaccination programme commenced across all provinces on 17 February 2021, as part of the Sisonke clinical trials conducted in partnership with the South African Medical Research Council. Significant progress has been made to ensure the effective coordination and implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination programme is expanded in reach and ensure equal access in urban and rural areas.

As was the focus in campaigns of promoting the implementation of non-pharmaceutical measures, the Deputy President has also led the Inter-Ministerial Committee in partnering with all provinces on demand generation efforts for the Covid-19 Vaccination programme.

In addition, the Deputy President led the "Return to Play" Vaccination Mobilisation campaign, which focused on mobilising the sport and entertainment sectors to support the vaccination campaign. In this regard, personalities within the sport and entertainment sectors were encouraged to vaccinate and also encourage their followers to do the same. The campaign was rolled out in seven provinces, namely in Gauteng, Mpumalanga, North West, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, and the Western Cape.

Further, under the coordination of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on COVID-19 Vaccines, South Africa is seeking to maximise opportunities for collaboration with partners in research and development in the region and in the BRICS community. These efforts are bearing fruit as the country hosts the first vaccine technology transfer hub that will contribute to overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic and respond to future health emergencies.

In the year under review, the President convened a number of Special President's Coordinating Council (PCC) meetings. The purpose of the meetings was mainly to consider the

recommendations from the National Coronavirus Command Council (NCCC) on measures to combat the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. The meeting would then make proposals for consideration by Cabinet and facilitate better management of and national cohesion around the measures implemented to combat COVID-19. The meetings were attended by Ministers, Premiers, MECs of COGTA, Metro Mayors, Chairpersons of the NHTL, SALGA, and DGs. The meetings took place on a virtual platform (Zoom) during the following dates: Monday, 31 January 2022, and Tuesday, 22 March 2022."

The COVID-19 pandemic and civil unrest has caused further devastation to the economy. The Presidency and National Treasury developed an Economic Relief Package of R37bn to assist people and businesses in distress. The elements of the package included the insurance support through SASRIA and for the uninsured, reinstating the Social Relief of Distress grant until March 2022. The grant will also cover caregivers, extending support to SMME's through departments, extension of UIFTERS relief to employees affected by unrest, employee tax incentive for all employees earning below R6500 and increased payment of R750 for affected businesses as well as contribution of R400m for food relief through the Solidarity Humanitarian Fund.

Leading the country's integrated response to the challenges of HIV and AIDS

In advancing the priority areas of SANAC, the focus has been on implementing the National Strategic Plan goals on HIV/AIDS, TB and STIs, . As part of this process, SANAC has resolved to engage with various sectors of society to ensure that all partners work together and move with speed towards ending HIV and TB as public health threats.

As was announced by the Deputy President during the 2021 World AIDS Day commemoration, the development of the national Human Rights Charter on HIV and AIDS, TB and gender inequality for key and vulnerable populations is a major milestone as the charter will become a symbol of commitment to the principles of Human Rights. SANAC has also embarked on the development of the National Human Rights Plan which will help the country to reduce stigma and discrimination, improve access to justice and redress for key and vulnerable populations, while creating an enabling environment to access health services.

In addition, as noted during the 2022 Commemoration of World TB day, the global community has had a set-back in terms of the targets to end TB, in line with 2018 United Nations High Level Meeting on TB commitments. To this end, a call has been made for further to investment of resources to the TB response, which is still a major cause of death globally. For this reason, SANAC has endorsed the Joint TB Recovery Plan which prioritises finding undiagnosed people with TB, linking them to care, including ensuring retention of these individuals on treatment, and strengthening TB prevention efforts as part of the multisectoral response.

Fostering collaboration between government and social partners towards addressing the shortage of skills in critical sectors of the economy

In accordance with implementing the resolutions of the Human Resource Development Council's biennial summit, which was held in August 2021, the Council is formulating social compacts that will deepen partnerships between Government and social partners in response to the 21st century skill requirements.

These compacts are mainly focused on creating employment and training opportunities for the millions of young people who are not in employment, education, or training on an urgent basis. As part of this work, it will be important to address the mismatch between the skills provided by the education system and those required by the labour market.

Promoting positive values and addressing social ills within society

The broad social cohesion, nation building, and social transformation agenda of the country includes the element of moral regeneration which focuses on instilling positive values in individuals and within communities. The Moral Regeneration Movement (MRM), of which the Deputy President is the Patron, works with various partners to coordinate activities aimed at promoting positive values and addressing social ills within society.

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

Addressing service delivery challenges, advance local procurement and job creation in ways that promote social cohesion and economic opportunities

The President visited the Ngaka Modiri Molema District to oversee the implementation of the District Development Model which integrates planning and budgeting across all the three spheres of Government. The visit to the North West was also meant to update citizens on progress regarding governance in the province since the intervention of the national Government under Section 100 of the Constitution. President Ramaphosa interacted with communities on their experience of daily

life in the province, service delivery challenges and initiatives and solutions by communities to improve socio-economic conditions. The Presidential Imbizo forms part of the President's stated commitment in the State of the Nation Address that no-one will be left behind as Government works with all sectors of society to move the country forward. The imbizo platform is an important means of ensuring that citizens are heard and involved in development.

Implementation of Rapid Response interventions on Service Delivery and troubleshooting in service delivery hotspots

Through rapid service delivery response interventions, Government is putting in place regularised monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to identity, fix and prevent bottlenecks including installing appropriately qualified and skilled personnel in all such municipalities.

Rapid response interventions and troubleshooting in hotspot municipalities such as in the Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality in the Free State province, have been undertaken in partnership with ESKOM in terms of an agreement for the municipality to manage its debt repayment and correcting the billing system in order to ensure that further service disruption is minimised. This extends to dealing with the inefficient delivery of basic services, and for this reason, the District Development Model remains a critical platform that enables the spheres of Government to improve policy outcomes, including addressing inadequate by-laws and regulations, lengthy approval processes such as in the case of land acquisitions for development purposes and shortening the turnaround time to allow businesses to function better.

In supporting this objective, the Deputy President has led oversight visits in Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality, Moqhaka Local Municipality, Emfuleni Local Municipality, Sol Plaatjie Local Municipality and Phokwane Local Municipality to resolve identified service delivery challenges across the three spheres of Government. These oversight visits, in partnership with various social partner formations, focused primarily on monitoring the implementation of interventions that are focused on resolving electricity, water and sanitation challenges that are a threat to health and disruption of economic activities necessary for sustainable livelihoods.

Governance and coordination

As was the case with the previous year's performance period, the 2021/2022 Performance Period was still incredibly challenging for the management of the Cabinet and FOSAD Schedules. Government work continued within the period of the Declaration of the State of National Disaster in terms of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002). South Africans were encouraged to restrict physical gatherings / meetings, practice social distancing, and work remotely from home as much as possible.

In that regard, most of the Cabinet and FOSAD meetings were convened virtually to discuss progress on the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). The main contribution of the Cabinet Office Branch is towards the Outcome: Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.

For the FOSAD Secretariat, the highlight of the performance year was the successful convening of the FOSAD Planning Workshop in preparation for the mid-year Extended Cabinet Workshop (Lekgotla). The FOSAD Workshop was graced by the presence of the President CM Ramaphosa, who addressed FOSAD on the Capacitation of the State.

The President emphasised the need to spend time on properly looking at the things that need to be done to strengthen the capacity of the state. He emphasised the need to change the trajectory of the state; to break down the silos and come up with a Joint-up Government - in the words of the President.

FOSAD resolved to set up a Task Team to deal with the issues raised by the President – to come up with a single integrated plan for building an ethical, capable, and developmental state. Furthermore, during the third quarter, in one of the Special FOSAD meetings, the Auditor-General, Ms Tsakani Maluleke, presented the 2020/2021 National and Provincial Government PFMA Audit Outcomes. The Auditor-General indicated that there are signs of improvement at some auditees but cannot yet see the progressive and sustainable improvements required to prevent accountability failures and deal with them appropriately and consistently. She emphasised the need for Accounting Officers to accelerate accountability improvements to serve the public good.

Expanding energy generation capacity to achieve energy security

As part of the work of supporting municipalities, the focus has firmly been on improving service delivery. In this regard, specific measures have been implemented to correct the billing system and install smart electricity metering devices. As part of the overall response, the challenge of illegal connections is being addressed as this inevitably leads to overpowering and outages of distribution substations.

Similarly, the problem of the ageing infrastructure, illegal usage and dealing with energy losses continue to have an impact on the management of the power grid system. In this regard, bringing on-stream alternative energy sources and generation capacity from independent power producers will enable the county to diversify the grid system with renewable energy.

Government has over a span of three years, invested R219 billion to stabilise ESKOM and latest balance sheet results are showing that the utility is starting to show a positive outlook.

In the near future, a mix of technologies will reduce emission and the new built programme of power stations, and the repurposing of older power plants will offer industrialisation benefits not only for energy security purposes but directly benefitting communities located close to these power generation entities as possible producers of services for use.

In terms of the repurposing of old power stations, Government will be supporting formalisation of informal traders as far as by-laws and regulations are concerned, which will assist in addressing some of the impediments at district and provincial level as well as the inter-related red tape challenges.

The just energy transition is one of the central pillars which are being implemented as part of a phased approach over a period with the objective of transitioning ESKOM to a net zero carbon emission contributor by 2050. To this end, Cabinet has approved the submission of the Gas Amendment Bill of 2020 to Parliament. The benefit of this Bill is that it seeks to establish a gas market for the country and assist in mitigating the reliance on coal for energy generation. The addition of gas and other new technologies in the market will foster job creation and the skills economy, construction of new import and storage system across related sectors.

More energy will become available for industrialisation with a focus on the energy-built programme for new power stations to keep pace with economic development opportunities and the opening of generation capacity. This is in line with the inclusion of renewables to support the grid and stabilise the country's energy security future.

Promoting Executive Accountability

Importantly, the Leader of Government Business function forms part of the mechanisms to ensure Executive accountability to Parliament. In the main, this responsibility entails driving the legislative programme of Government, whilst ensuring Executive accountability to Parliament, building relations between the Executive and leaders of opposition parties, as well as enhancing the electorate's public participation in policy and law-making processes of the country.

In executing this function, the Leader of Government Business in Parliament has ensured that Members of the Executive appear in Parliament, through their respective Cabinet Clusters, and/or individually to respond to questions for oral reply in Parliament. This includes presenting regular reports to every sitting of Cabinet by the Leader of Government Business.

Additionally, as a means of deepening democratic culture and practice, the Deputy President has prioritised measures to monitor the timely submission of written replies to Parliament by strengthening mechanisms to ensure that the national Executive complies with parliamentary rules and submit responses within stipulated timeframes.

Over and above the mechanisms developed by the Office of the Leader of Government Business in Parliament, the Speaker of the National Assembly proposed new mechanisms in August 2021 to monitor outstanding responses to parliamentary questions by Members of the Executive. In terms of these new mechanisms, the Speaker writes to the Leader of Government Business in Parliament, on a quarterly basis, regarding any outstanding replies and correspondence sent to affected Ministers to prioritise responding to these questions.

With respect to legislation, the Leader of Government Business has a responsibility to ensure the development, and approval of the Legislative Programme for a particular year by Cabinet, and to monitor the processing of Bills introduced to Parliament by the Executive.

3. *Facilitated Investment, trade promotion, economic growth and job creation through effective leadership and coordination of efforts*

Accelerating the economic recovery and implementing economic reforms to create sustainable jobs and drive inclusive growth.

The President as the chair of the National Economic Recovery Council (NERC), received a report on progress with implementation of the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) and priority reforms included in Operation Vulindlela. The NERC received an update from the Minister of Finance on the state of the economy. The ESIEID Cluster gave a progress report regarding the ERRP implementation. In addition, the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), in partnership with PMO, provided an independent assessment of the performance of the ERRP.

President Cyril Ramaphosa at the Extraordinary Double Troika Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) held in Maputo, Republic of Mozambique, 8 April 2021.

PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan is made up of 8 pillars, under which specific targets have been set. The Presidency worked with the DPME to strengthen the analysis of the ERRP and the extent to which implementation is achieving the desired results.

Under the eight pillars, 26 targets have been identified and analysed using a dashboard approach on assessing delivery of outcomes. Out of these, 21 targets are either met or are making good progress.

Accelerating land reform and agricultural support

The fast-tracking of the land reform process has yielded positive outcomes, and Government is stepping up the pace. Cabinet has also approved the release of state land owned by Government and public entities, which will improve productivity and livelihoods. Women, youth, and people with disabilities, who have largely been excluded in the past, are specifically targeted to benefit from the land reform programme.

In an attempt to accelerate Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform, a total of 280 724 hectares was acquired: 255 579 hectares were acquired through the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy and 25 145 hectares through the Land Tenure Reform programme. The implementation of the State Land Allocation plan for the 700 000 hectares of agricultural state-land identified is also on track. Furthermore, for the country's land reform and rural development programme to be successful, support and interventions should focus on the integration of the country's rural areas, complemented by agricultural and infrastructure development, which will ensure sustainable rural communities and livelihoods.

The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Land Reform is also working closely with the newly established Inter-Ministerial Task Team in response to matters raised by Traditional Leaders, chaired by the Deputy President, to respond to issues raised by traditional and Khoi-San leaders. The focus for the remainder of the current term of Government will be on finalising the Deeds Registries Amendment Bill to include provision for the recording of land rights as well as the finalisation of the new White Paper on Land Policy, which will focus on providing clarity on Traditional Governance and Communal Land rights and is targeted for development between 2022 and 2023.

Promote infrastructure delivery and address institutional blockages and weaknesses

The National Infrastructure Plan (NIP) 2050 was approved by Cabinet on 9 March 2022. The goal of the NIP 2050 is to create a foundation for achieving the NDP's vision of inclusive growth. Prepared by Infrastructure South Africa (ISA), the NIP 2050 offers a strategic vision and plan that link top NDP objectives to actionable steps and intermediate outcomes. Its purpose is to promote dynamism in infrastructure delivery, address institutional blockages and weaknesses that hinder success over the longer term, as well as guide the way towards building stronger institutions that can deliver on NDP aspirations. The NIP2050 identifies the most critical actions needed for sustained improvement in public infrastructure delivery. The NIP 2050 will have impact in the short term, but with longer-term imperatives also in view. This phase of the NIP 2050 focuses on four critical network sectors that provide a platform: energy, freight transport, water, and digital infrastructure. There will be a second phase that focuses on distributed infrastructure and related municipal services, as well as approaches to strengthening coordination through District Development Model.

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

Advancing South Africa's interests in the international arena

South Africa will continue to leverage its membership in multilateral fora to advance the cause of peace. The country will defend its non-aligned position, maintain an independent foreign policy, and pursue the national as well as the common interests of the global humanity. South Africa needs to ensure that countries with developed economies honour their obligations to support developing economy countries in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Several Heads of State were hosted in South Africa including working visits and state visits. Many other forums, about 29 in total, took place virtually due to the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic and the local Government elections.

As the COVID-19 AU Champion, President Ramaphosa set up a Health Commission to work on issues of pandemic preparedness and this report was tabled and approved in February 2022. At a regional level, South Africa played a key role in providing technical support for the Men's Conference organised by the Presidential Working Group in partnership with the African Union Women's Gender and Youth Development Desk. The Declaration served to launch the Circle of Champions to take the Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG) agenda forward.

5. *Functional, effective and integrated Presidency's administrative systems towards an organisation enabled to achieve its outcomes*

Modernisation of ICT systems and processes

The Presidency had to fast track the implementation of its ongoing ICT modernisation project to support the operations of the organisation under these new circumstances. This included the introduction of digitised ICT solutions and cutting-edge technologies to support The Presidency's work programme without disruption by the pandemic. Given that The Presidency wishes to remain a high-performance institution, it has partnered with well-regarded institutions to conduct productivity assessments to ensure that the productivity of its staff and the organisation's performance levels are measured, and productivity improvements are promoted within the current working arrangements. During the year under review, the project is sitting at 65% implementation with the intention to be finalised by January 2022.

2.2 Service Delivery Improvement Plan

In the 2021/22 financial year The Presidency embarked on the review of the Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) for the coming three years, 2022-2025, to ensure that the plan is in alignment to the Strategic plan of the department.

Prior to the finalisation of the plan, DPSA issued a circular (SDIP Circular 14 of 2022) where it is outlined that as a precursor to the development of the Service delivery improvement plans for the department certain primary building blocks and steps need to be initially finalised in order to strengthen plans and enable departments to produce measurable, effective, and impactful services. These building blocks include the finalisation of The Presidency's revised Service delivery model that will outline the services and key offerings of The Presidency, as well as the modes used by the department to deliver on its operations. Other critical steps that need to be finalised include the review of the department's Complaints and Compliments management system, with its set Norms and standards in place for the resolution of complaints. The department is also expected to finalise a client satisfaction survey so as to determine levels of current satisfaction levels by its clients in the way it provides key services.

It is therefore envisaged that the plan will be finalised upon the completion of these key milestones before the end of the calendar year 2022. The implementation of the approved SDIP will be reported from the 2022/23 financial year.

2.3 Organisational Environment

As reported in the 2020/21 financial year that The Presidency started with the organisational review and reconfiguration process towards a Presidency that is fit-for-purpose which, included Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, the National Planning Commission as well as the Government Communication and Information, the Government Technical Advisory Centre (GTAC) was brought on board in order to enhance objectivity into the process. GTAC working together with the Review and Reconfiguration Task Team (RRTT) developed the Draft Service Delivery Model (SDM) and Functional organisational structure. The Draft SDM and Functional organisational structure are still to be consulted with all the relevant stakeholders, including the Political Principals and organised labour, to take the process forward.

During the period under review, the Investment and Infrastructure function headed by Dr. K Ramokgopa moved from The Presidency to the Department of Works and Infrastructure under the Investment South Africa entity. The Programme Management Office (PMO) was capacitated towards the end of the financial year.

The post of Director-General and Secretary of the Cabinet was filled with effect from 1 April 2022 whilst that that of Chief Operations Officer remains vacant. Interviews were conducted; however, a suitable candidate could not be found, and the Department is in the process of going the headhunting route.

The Presidency vacancy rate remains above the 10% or below threshold because of taking a cautionary approach in filling the vacancies whilst the Review and Reconfiguration project is underway. The vacancy rate is at 22.53%.

During the period under review, eighty-eight employees were trained as compared to only 28 employees in the previous financial year. The Presidency is working extremely hard to instil a culture of online learning in response to the impact of COVID-19. In addition, due to the challenges faced with identifying accredited training providers from the Central Supplier Database (CSD), the Department appointed a panel of accredited training providers towards the end of the financial year. Their appointment will fast track training and development in the Department.

The finalisation of the one long outstanding disciplinary case within 90 days remains a challenge. A new chairperson has been appointed and the hearing is underway.

Deputy President Mabuza addresses the opening of the National House of Traditional Leaders, Parliament, Cape Town, 24 February 2022.

The Presidency continued to meet and exceed the national targets in terms of disability (2.03% as against 2%) and women in Senior Management positions (55.38% against 50%).

2.4 Key policy developments and legislative changes

There are no major changes to policies and legislation that may have affected the operations of The Presidency during the period under review.

3. ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

The Presidency set itself 5 outcomes to be achieved by 2025, namely:

1. Social cohesion, national unity and social transformation promoted through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.
2. Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.
3. Facilitated Investment, trade promotion, economic growth and job creation through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.
4. Advanced South Africa's global and continental relations through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.
5. Functional, effective, and integrated Presidency's administrative systems towards an organisation enabled to achieve its outcomes.

The Presidency will be conducting a midterm evaluation to be finalised by end of November 2022. Subsequent to that, The Presidency will start preparing for the end of term evaluation to determine the extent of contribution to the achievement of set outcomes.

PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

PROGRAMME OF ACTION IMPLEMENTATION TABLES CABINET AND CABINET COMMITTEE MEETINGS IN 2021/22

Justice Crime Prevention and Security	7
Governance and Administration	8
Economic Sectors, Investment, Employment, and Infrastructure Development	15
Social Protection, Community and Human Development	8
International Cooperation, Trade and Security	12
Joint meeting of all Cabinet committees	3
Cabinet (including extended planning meetings: Makgotla)	23
Special Cabinet meetings	24
Treasury Committee meetings	1
TOTAL	**101**

FOSAD CLUSTER AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETINGS IN 2021/22

Justice Crime Prevention and Security	9
Governance and Administration	8
Economic Sectors, Investment, Employment, and Infrastructure Development	11
Social Protection and Community Development	9
International Cooperation, Trade and Security	11
FOSAD Manco	8
FOSAD planning workshops	1
TOTAL	**57**

EXECUTIVE ACTS OF THE PRESIDENT 01 APRIL 2021 – 31 MARCH 2022

PRESIDENTIAL ACTS PROCESSED IN 2021/22

TYPE	NUMBER
Foreign visits by Ministers	118
Leave of absence by Ministers	19
Foreign visits by Deputy Ministers	32
Leave of absence by Deputy Ministers	7
Acts of Parliament assented to	29
TOTAL	**205**

PRESIDENTIAL MINUTES PROCESSED IN 2021/22

TYPE	NUMBER
Proclamations	39
Application for pardons	53
International agreements	50
Appointments and other Executive Acts	290
Employment of members of the Defence Force	9
TOTAL	**441**

BILLS INTRODUCED (1 APRIL 2021- 31 MARCH 2022)

NAME OF MINISTRY	NAME OF THE BILL	DATE OF SUBMISSION OF BILL TO CABINET
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	The Deeds Registries Amendment Bill, 2021	30 June 2021
	Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Bill, 2021	12 May 2021
	Agricultural Product Standards Amendment Bill, 2021	12 May 2021
Basic Education	Basic Education Laws Amendment Bill, 2021	24 November 2021
Communications and Digital Technologies	Draft South African Broadcasting Corporation SOC Ltd Bill, 2021	30 June 2021
	South African Postbank Amendment Bill, 2021	9 March 2022
	South African Post Office (SAPO) Amendment Bill, 2021	9 March 2022

His Excellency President Emmanuel Macron introduces His Excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa to the French Ministerial delegation during his State Visit to the Republic of South Africa, 28 May 2021.

NAME OF MINISTRY	NAME OF THE BILL	DATE OF SUBMISSION OF BILL TO CABINET
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Independent Municipal Demarcation Authority Bill, 2022	23 March 2022
Employment and Labour	Draft National Labour Migration Policy (NLMP) and Proposed Employment Services Amendment (ESAB) Bill, 2022	9 February 2022
Finance	Second Special Appropriation Bill, 2021 (Additional urgent funding to address the impact of the unrest and COVID-19 pandemic)	18 August 2021
	Division of Revenue Amendment Bill, 2021	3 November 2021
	Financial Sector and Deposit Insurance Levies and Related Administrative Bill, 2021	24 November 2021
	Division of Revenue Bill, 2022	9 February 2022
	Appropriation Bill, 2022	9 February 2022
	Rates and Monetary Amount and Amendment of Revenue Laws Bill, 2022	31 March 2022
Forestry, Fisheries and Environment	National Climate Change Bill, 2021	14 September 2021
	The National Veld and Forest Fire Amendment Bill, 2021	29 September 2021
Home Affairs	South African Reform System Through the Electoral Amendment Bill, 2021	24 November 2021
Justice and Correctional Services	Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, 2021	21 April 2021
Mineral Resources and Energy	Electricity Regulation Amendment (ERA) Bill, 2021	9 February 2022
	Radioactive Waste Management Fund Bill, 2022	9 March 2022
	National Nuclear Regulator (NNR) Amendment Bill, 2021	12 May 2021
	Draft Upstream Petroleum Resources Development Bill, 2021	12 May 2021
Police	Firearms Control Amendment Bill, 2021	12 May 2021
	Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Amendment Bill, 2021	12 May 2021
	Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill, 2021	3 November 2021

Deputy President David Mabuza has concludes a follow-up oversight visit to the Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality, 21 May 2021.

NAME OF MINISTRY	NAME OF THE BILL	DATE OF SUBMISSION OF BILL TO CABINET
Social Development	Older Persons Amendment Bill, 2021	4 August 2021
	Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs) Amendment Bill, 2021	4 August 2021
Trade Industry and Competition	Companies Amendment Bill, 2021	14 September 2021
Transport	Marine Pollution Amendment Bill, 2022	9 February 2022
Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities	National Council on Gender Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) Bill, 2021	29 September 2021
	National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) Amendment Bill, 2021	9 February 2022

ADVISORY SUPPORT SERVICES

ADVISORS TO THE PRESIDENT (1 APRIL 2021 – 31 MARCH 2022)

NAME	DESIGNATION
Adv. Nokukhanya Jele	Legal Advisor
Mr Steyn Speed	Political Advisor
Prof. Olive Shisana	Social Policy Advisor
Dr Sydney Mufamadi	State Security Advisor
Ms Donne Nicol	Special Advisor
Ms Gertrude Makhaya	Economic Advisor
Ms Masopene Ramokgopa	International Relations Advisor
Dr Bejani Chauke	Political Advisor

ADVISORS TO THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT (1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022)

NAME	DESIGNATION
Mr Thulani Mdakane	Special Advisor
General Mulangi Mphego	Special Advisor
Mr Madala Masuku	Special Advisor
Mr Dan Mashitisho	Special Advisor
Mr Jabulani Maduma	Special Advisor

ENGAGEMENTS INVOLVING THE PRESIDENT (1 APRIL 2021 – 31 MARCH 2022)

DATE	PLACE	ENGAGEMENT
8 April 2021 27 May 2021 23 June 2021	Virtual meetings	President Cyril Ramaphosa attended three virtual meetings of the Extraordinary Double Troika Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in Maputo, Mozambique in Quarter 1.
12 April 2021	Recorded Message	Conference on Africa's Vaccine Manufacturing for Health Security
14 April 2021	Pretoria	President received Letters of Credence from Ambassadors and High Commissioners-Designate nominated by their respective Governments to serve in diplomatic missions in South Africa.
22 - 23 April 2021	Virtual	Virtual Leaders' Summit on Climate Change (Invite From President Joe Biden)
4 May 2002	Virtual	Pandemic Preparedness Heads of State Round Table
18 May 2021	Paris	Summit on the financing of African Economies in Paris, France
21 May 2021	Virtual (Italy)	President Ramaphosa participated in Global Health Summit
28 May 2021	Union Buildings	State Visit - President Macron at the Union Buildings
8 June 2021	Virtual	President addressed and chaired the virtual meeting of the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC).
13 June 2021	Cornwall, United Kingdom	President addressed the media in a hybrid media interaction on conclusion of his successful participation at the G7 Leaders' Summit in Cornwall, United Kingdom
21 June 2021	Livestreamed / Pretoria	mRNA tech transfer hub – President Ramaphosa participated in joint Media announcement on COVID-19 vaccines
21 June 2021	Pre-recorded	President participated in the opening session of the virtual Qatar Economic Forum. (Pre-recorded)
22 June 2021	Virtual	Virtual Meeting of the Commission/Task Force on African COVID-19 Response
23 June 2021	Maputo, Republic of Mozambique	Extraordinary Summit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in Maputo, Republic of Mozambique.
24 June 2021	Virtual	Virtual Meeting of the Bureau of the African Union
30 June 2021	(hybrid virtual Forum) in Paris	President Ramaphosa led South Africa's participation at the Generation Equality Forum (hybrid virtual Forum) in Paris Opening Ceremony – pre-recorded message
1 July 2021	Virtual	Virtual Generation Equality Forum - High-level event on the Action Coalition on Economic Justice and Rights
2 July 2021	Zambia	State Funeral Service of Former Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda
17 - 18 August 2021	Lilongwe, Malawi.	President Cyril Ramaphosa attended the 41st Southern African Development Community (SADC) Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government in Lilongwe, Malawi.
24 August 2021	Zambia	Inauguration of the President of Zambia
26 - 27 August 2021	Berlin	G20 Compact with Africa (CwA) meeting in Berlin
7 September 2021	Virtual	President Cyril Ramaphosa participated virtually in the inaugural Africa-Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Summit.
9 September 2021	Virtual	President Cyril Ramaphosa participated in the virtual 13th BRICS Summit
22 September 2021	Virtual	Virtual Global COVID-19 Summit: Ending the Pandemic and Building Back Better Health Security to Prepare for the Next
23 September 2021	Virtual	President Cyril Ramaphosa participated virtually in the General Debate of the 76th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA76).
4 October 2021	Virtual	Virtual Meeting of the Extended Bureau of the Assembly of the African Union and the Chairpersons of the Regional Economic Communities
5 October 2021	Virtual	President chaired the Extraordinary Summit of SADC Organ Troika Plus Mozambique
12 October 2022	Sefako Makgatho Presidential Guesthouse in Pretoria	President Ramaphosa received Letters of Credence from Heads of Mission-Designate
13 October 2021	Pretoria	The African Union Champion on COVID-19, President Cyril Ramaphosa, met with members of the Secretariat and the Leads of the Working Groups of the Commission on Africa's COVID-19 Response Strategy to discuss progress made by the Expert Panel.
16 October 2021	Virtual	3rd Mid-Year Coordination Meeting Between the African Union, the RECs and the Regional Mechanisms held virtually
19 October 2021	Mbuzini in the Nkomazi Municipality, Mpumalanga	President Cyril Ramaphosa and His Excellency President Filipe Nyusi of the Republic of Mozambique participated in a commemorative event to mark the 35th anniversary of the passing of former President of the Republic of Mozambique, Samora Machel.
21 October 2021	Pretoria	Chair of SADC Organ, President Ramaphosa, appoints Special Envoys to engage with the Kingdom of Eswatini
1 - 2 November 2021	Virtual	World Leaders' Climate Summit (ahead of COP26) in Glasgow – virtual participation
23 November 2021	Union Buildings, Pretoria	Incoming State Visit by H.E. Uhuru Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya
29 November 2021	Virtual	President Ramaphosa addressed FOCAC meeting (FOCAC hosted by the Republic of Senegal)

PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

DATE	PLACE	ENGAGEMENT
30 November and 1 December 2021	Nigeria	President Four-nation visit to the West Africa region. President Ramaphosa visited the Federal Republic of Nigeria for a State Visit at the invitation of His Excellency President Muhammadu Buhari.
2 - 3 December 2021,	Côte d'Ivoire	President Ramaphosa visited the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire where he was hosted on a State Visit at the invitation of His Excellency President Alassane Dramane Ouattara.
4 - 5 December 2021	Ghana	President Ramaphosa proceeded to the Republic of Ghana, where he was hosted on a State Visit by His Excellency President Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo Addo.
6 - 7 December 2021.	Senegal	The four-nation West Africa regional visit was concluded in the Republic of Senegal where President Ramaphosa attended the Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa
9 December 2021	Virtual	Virtual 8th Meeting of the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator Facilitation Council
11 - 12 January 2022	Malawi	SADC Extraordinary Summits in Malawi
15 January 2022	Virtual	Virtual Meeting of the Bureau of the Assembly
25 January 2022	Sefako Makgatho Presidential Guesthouse in Pretoria	President Ramaphosa received Letters of Credence from Heads of Mission-Designate
26 January 2022.	Mahlamba Ndlopfu official residence in Pretoria	Courtesy call by the President of Zambia
3 February 2022	Mozambique	President Working Visit to the Republic of Mozambique – Eduardo Mondlane Commemoration
4 February 2022.	Virtual	President Cyril Ramaphosa Chaired a virtual meeting of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Forum of Heads of States and Governments
5 - 6 February 2022	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.	35th AU Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.
6 February 2022	Virtual	Virtual Meeting of CAHOSCC - Handing over of chairship by President Ramaphosa
17 - 18 February 2022	Brussels	6th African Union-European Union (AU-EU) Summit, Brussels
23 February 2022	Democratic Republic of the Congo	10th Summit of Heads of State and Government on Framework Agreement DRC
11 March 2022	Pretoria	Incoming Bi National Commission with Mozambique
24 February 2022	Sandton Convention Centre, Johannesburg	SA Investment Conference
18 March 2022	Mahlamba Ndlopfu, Pretoria	President Ramaphosa received His Majesty King Letsie III for a working visit
27 - 29 March 2022	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	President Ramaphosa addressed the South Africa Day celebrations at the Expo 2020 Dubai in the United Arab Emirates

ENGAGEMENTS INVOLVING THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT (1 APRIL 2021 – 31 MARCH 2022)

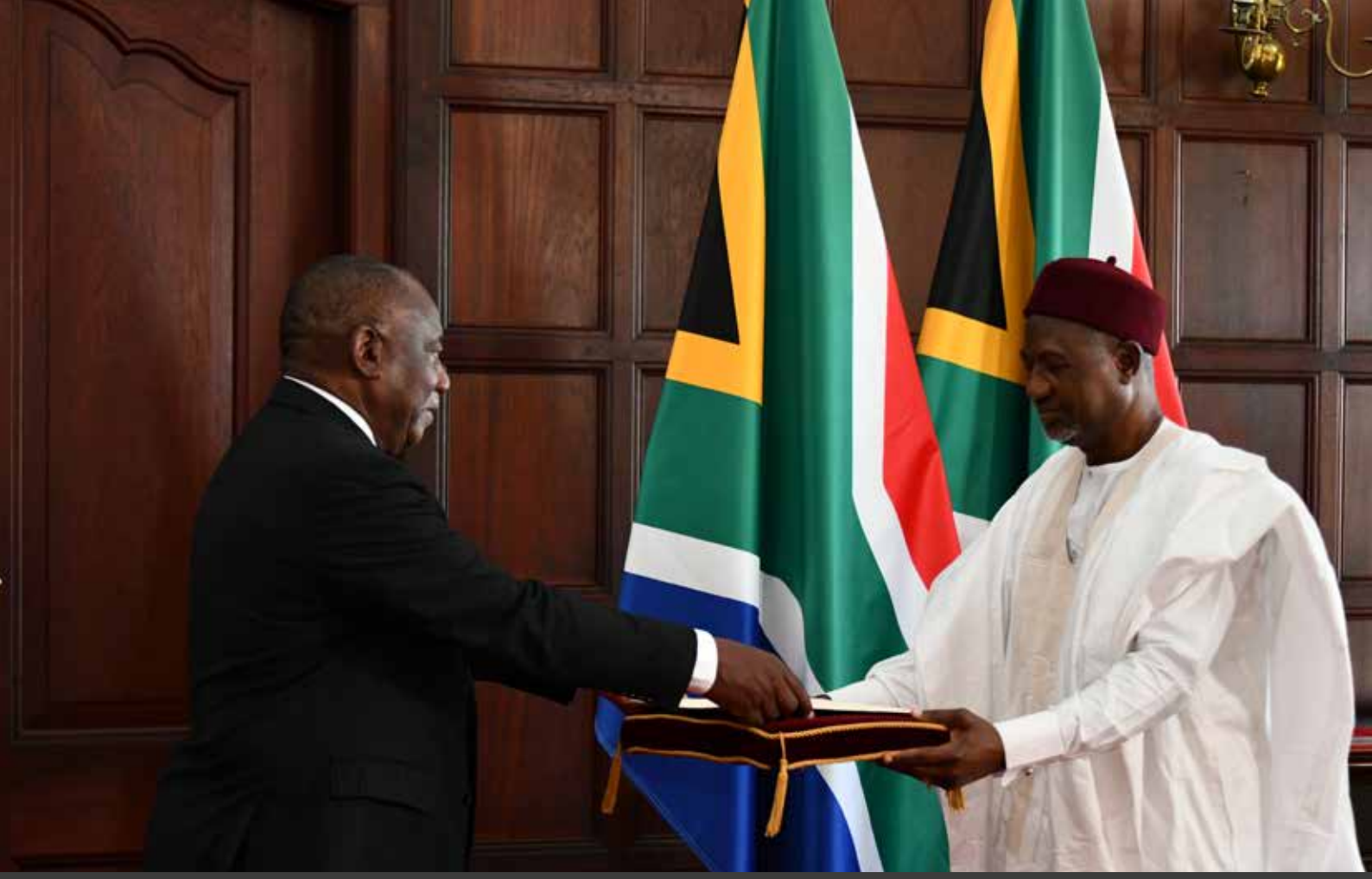
DATE	PLACE	ENGAGEMENT
8 June 2021	Virtual	United Nations High Level Meeting on HIV and AIDS
6 December 2021	Inkosi Albert Luthuli International Convention Centre, Durban	Address at the International Conference on AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections in Africa (ICASA)
22 February 2022	Presidential Guesthouse, Pretoria	Courtesy Call by the Vice President of the Republic of Angola, Dr Bornito de Sousa Baltazar Diogo

LETTERS OF CREDENCE/COMMISSION PRESENTED (1 APRIL 2021 – 31 MARCH 2022)

COUNTRY	NAME OF HEAD OF MISSION
14 April 2021	
Ambssador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam	HE Mr Hong van Lol
Democratic Socialist Republic Sri Lanka High Commissioner (Designate)	HE Mr Sirisena Amarasekara
Republic of Korea Ambassador (Designate)	HE Mr Chull-Joo Park
Hungary Ambassador (Designate)	HE Mr Attila György Horváth
Federative Republic Of Brazil Ambassador (Designate)	HE Mr Sérgio França Danese
Republic Of Lithuania Ambassador (Designate)	HE Mr Dainius Junevičius
Republic of Kenya High Commissioner (Designate)	HE Ms Catherine Muigai-Mwangi
Republic Of Cameroon High Commissioner (Designate)	HE Mr Anuá-Gheyle Solomon Azoh-Mbi
Republic Of Panama Ambassador (Designate)	HE Mr Jorge Ricardo Silen Santacoloma
Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal Ambassador (Designate)	HE Mr Nirmal Kumar Bishokarma
12 October 2021	
Republic of Bulgaria	HE Ms Maria Pavlova Tzotzorkova-Kaymaktchieva: Ambassador
Republic of Ghana	HE Mr Charles Asuako Owiredu: High Commissioner
Republic of Uruguay	HE Mr Jose Luis Rivas Lopez: Ambassador

President Cyril Ramaphosa meeting with President Joe Biden of the United States of America on the sidelines of the G7 Summit held in Cornwall in the United Kingdom, 12 June 2021.

COUNTRY	NAME OF HEAD OF MISSION
Republic of Seychelles	HE Mr Claude Morel: High Commissioner
Republic of Burundi	HE Mr Alexis Bukuru: Ambassador
Republic of Turkey	HE Ms Ayşegül Kandaş: Ambassador
Republic of Sierra Leone	HE Mr Adekunle Joliff Milton King: Ambassador
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	HE Mr Anthony John Phillipson: High Commissioner
Federal Republic of Nigeria	HE Mr Haruna Manta: High Commissioner
Republic of Maldives	HE Mr Omar Abdul Razzak: High Commissioner
Dominican Republic	HE Mr Reymundo Antonio Garrido Lantigua: Ambassador
Republic of Canada	HE Mr Christopher Cooter: High Commissioner
Federal Republic of Germany	HE Mr Andreas Peschke: Ambassador
Republic of Singapore	HE Mr Zainal Arif Mantah: High Commissioner
Republic of Djibouti	HE Mr Yacin Elmi Bouh: Ambassador
Republic of Cyprus	HE Mr Antonis Mandritis: High Commissioner
25 January 2022	
High Commissioner of Republic of Malawi	HE Mrs Stella Hauya Ndau
Ambassador of Argentine Republic	HE Mr Claudio Perez Paladino
Ambassador of Romania	HE Mrs Monica-Cecilia Sitaru
Ambassador of State of Israel	HE Mr Eliav Belotsercovsky
Ambassador of Republic of Equatorial Guinea	HE Mrs Librada Ela Asumu
High Commissioner of Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	HE Dr Lovell Francis
Ambassador Republic of Ecuador	HE Mr Juan Francisco Larrea Miño
Ambassador Republic of Congo	HE Mrs Chantal Maryse Itoua-Apoyolo
Ambassador of Mexico	HE Ms Sara Valdes Bolaño
Ambassador of Hellenic Republic	HE Mr Georgios Aravositas
Ambassador of People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.	HE Mr Mohammed Hacene Echarif
High Commissioner New Zealand	HE Dr Emma Rebecca Dunlop-Bennett
Ambassador of Republic of Cuba	HE Mr Enrique Orta González
High Commissioner of Republic of Malawi	HE Mrs Stella Hauya Ndau



President Cyril Ramaphosa at the Sefako Makgatho Presidential Guesthouse in Tshwane, receiving Letters of Credence from Ambassadors and High Commissioners-Designate nominated by their governments to serve in diplomatic missions in South Africa, 12 October 2021.

CATEGORIES OF NATIONAL ORDERS

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

2021 NATIONAL ORDERS RECIPIENTS

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN GOLD

Mr Gcinisizwe Khwezi Sylvester 'Sizwe' Kondile (Posthumous): For his ultimate sacrifice to the liberation of South Africa. He endured unspeakable torture and cruelty, refusing to betray his comrades right to the victorious end of his life.

Rev Isaac William Dyobha Wauchope (Posthumous): For providing morale through poignant words and support in the darkest hour of soldiers who died in the sinking of the SS Mendi. His words and courage are his iconic legacy that lives on.

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

Mr Chand Basson (Posthumous): For his ultimate sacrifice of saving lives from certain death and taking a stray bullet shielding a stranger from a gang.

Mr Roydon Olckers (Posthumous): For courageously saving the lives of two learners and sacrificing his own.

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD

Dr Raymond Louw (Posthumous): For his enormous contribution to the field of journalism and using the pen as his weapon to expose lies and shine the light on the atrocities of apartheid.

Dr Kgotso Pieter David Maphalla (Posthumous): For his tireless contribution to the Sesotho language's body of literary works and cultural storytelling.

2021 NATIONAL ORDERS RECIPIENTS
THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD
Prof Sibusiso Cyril Nyembezi (Posthumous): For his renowned contribution to the scholarship and lexicon of isiZulu language. His skilful turn of phrase in storytelling poses as a towering challenge to many who try to translate his works.
Dr Bhekizizwe Joseph Shabalala (Posthumous): For his exceptional contribution to the promotion of African Isicathamiya music which showcased in world stages and brought honour and unity to South Africa.
THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER
Ms Fee Halsted-Berning: For her contribution to visual art and generous transferring of skills to others.
Ms Batsogile Lovederia 'Rebecca' Malope: For her distinguished contribution to South African music; her unique voice brings joy and comfort to many through meaningful gospel music.
Mr Arthur Mayisela (Posthumous): For his skilful and entertaining boxing acumen. He delighted many and left a mark as the 'Fighting Prince'.
THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN GOLD
Justice Edwin Cameron: For his contribution to the judiciary system and tireless campaigning against the stigma of HIV and AIDS, and the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex and asexual (LGBTQIA+) communities.
THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER
Prof Lynette Denny: For her contribution to the field of obstetrics, an age-old honourable tradition of ushering new life into earth and ensuring the safety of both mother and child.
Mr Brian David Ingpen: For his contribution to the education of young people about maritime life, leading to many recognising him as the 'father' of secondary school-based maritime education in South Africa.
Ms Nolwandle Mboweni: For her contribution to education and business.
THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN BRONZE
Dr Hlamalani Judith Ngwenya: For her contribution to the capacity-building, sustainable agriculture, and the empowerment of communities.
Mr Thomas Manthata (Posthumous): For his active participation in human rights matters, ranging from the rights of the elderly and land issues to traditional leadership.
Ms Bertha Mkhize (Posthumous): For her brave contribution to the liberation of South Africa. In addition to her legendary activism, she also participated in the 1925 Defiance Campaign.
THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER
Dr Abubaker Asvat (Posthumous): For his enormous contribution into the lives of freedom fighters and the poor by generously providing medical care, which was desperately needed. He was 'The People's Doctor'.
Mrs Audrey Coleman: For her contribution to the fight for liberation and the promotion of human rights through active involvement in lobbying using both civic organisations and later Government institutions.
Mr Max Coleman: For his contribution to the fight for liberation and promotion of human rights through active involvement in lobbying utilising both civic organisations and Government institutions.
Mr Zazi Khuzwayo (Posthumous): For his contribution to the development of black business and the fight against apartheid.
Ms Cikizwa Constance 'Smally' Maqungu (Posthumous): For her brave stand against injustice; she withstood torture and refused to turn state witness.
Ms Nikiwe Deborah 'Debs' Matshoba (Posthumous): For her courageous contribution to the liberation struggle during repressive times that could lead to torture, imprisonment, or death.
Ms Hilda Mally Mokoena: For her contribution to the fight for the liberation of South Africa.
Ms Laura Mpahlwa (Posthumous): For her contribution to the liberation movement, black business development and the nursing profession.
THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER
Mr Anthony Dykes (United Kingdom): For his lifelong commitment to the development of South and Southern Africa.
Dr Gail Gerhart (United States of America): For her enormous contribution to the struggle for liberation with her writing and keeping records of the heroic acts of freedom fighters.
Mr Juergen Leihos (Germany): For his commitment and determination to be on the side of the oppressed and fighting for their cause as an anti-apartheid activist.
Ms Malin Sellman (Sweden): For using the arts to raise awareness of human rights violations during the repressive period in South Africa. She continues to be an active friend of South Africa and its artists.

2021/2022 - DECLARED FUNERALS

DECEASED NAME	DATE OF APPROVAL	PROVINCE	FUNERAL CATEGORY
Mrs Ivy Cikizwa Gcina	27 May 2021	Eastern Cape	Special Provincial Official funeral
Mr Nicklo Louis Pedro	16 May 2021	Western Cape	Special Provincial Official funeral
Mr James Jim Skosana	16 June 2021	Mpumalanga	Provincial Official funeral
Rev. OJ Tselapedi	10 June 2021	North West	Special Provincial Official funeral
Ms Shaleen Rathini Alma Richards	10 June 2021	Western Cape	Special Provincial Official funeral
Dr Mbuyiseli Vanguard Mkosana	3 July 2021	Eastern Cape	Special Provincial Official funeral
Dr Steve Kekana	3 July 2021	Limpopo	Special Provincial Official funeral
Mr Khehla Mthembu	3 July 2021	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official funeral
Dr Abram Abbey Nkomo	13 July 2021	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official funeral

PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

DECEASED NAME	DATE OF APPROVAL	PROVINCE	FUNERAL CATEGORY
Dr Ben Ngubane	14 July 2021	KwaZulu-Natal	Special Provincial Official funeral
Ikosi Sipho Etwell Mahlangu	17 July 2021	Mpumalanga	Special Official Funeral
Mama Thalitha Mokgadi Monicca Lebea-Mampuru	3 August 2021	Limpopo	Special Provincial Official funeral
Mrs Anne Mabuza	3 August 2021	Mpumalanga	Special Provincial Official funeral
Mrs Zanele kaMagwaza-Msibi	9 September 2021	KwaZulu-Natal	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Deputy Minister Hlengiwe Mkhize	16 September 2021	Gauteng	Official Funeral Category 2
Advocate Mthetheleli Ngumbela,	15 October 2021	Eastern Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Mr Zibuse Michael "Mthwazi" Mlaba	28 October 2021	KwaZulu-Natal	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Mr Ebrahim Ebrahim	6 December 2021	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Amb. Lindiwe Mabuza	7 December 2021	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Former Deputy President FW de Klerk	12 December 2021	Western Cape	State Memorial Service
Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Mpilo Tutu	26 December 2021	Western Cape	Special Official funeral
Dr Daniel Malibongwe Pasiya	24 January 2022	Eastern Cape	Special Official Funeral
Nkosi Ngangomhlaba Matanzima	23 February2022	Eastern Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Mr Mothelo Richard Mothupi	11 March 2022	Limpopo	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Mr Mxolisi Simon Sokatsha	28 March 2022	Northern Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral

President Cyril Ramaphosa delivering the eulogy at the Special Official Funeral of the late Anglican Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Mpilo Tutu held at St George's Cathedral, Cape Town, 1 January 2022.

PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

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

Mpumelelo Thamsanqa Ngwenya
Deputy Director-General:
Office of the Deputy President

Lawrence Matemba
Acting Deputy Director-General:
Policy and Research Services

Thulani Mdakane
Acting Accounting Officer
(April to October 2021)

Dr Kgosientsho Ramokgopa
Head of the Infrastructure and Investment Unit

Lusanda Mxenge
Acting Chief Operations Officer
(8 December 2021 - 13 March 2022)
and Deputy Director-General of Cabinet Office

Matsietsi Mekoa
Deputy Director-General:
Corporate Management

4. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME INFORMATION

4.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Purpose: The Programme is responsible for the provision of strategic, technical, and operational support to the President and the Deputy President to enable them to lead and oversee the implementation of the Government programme and electoral mandate, and to ensure enhanced service delivery to the people of South Africa.

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.

Outcomes

1. Social cohesion, national unity and social transformation promoted through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.
2. Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.
3. Facilitated Investment, trade promotion, economic growth and job creation through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.
4. Advanced South Africa's global and continental relations through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.
5. Functional, effective, and integrated Presidency's administrative systems towards an organisation enabled to achieve its outcomes.

Deputy President David Mabuza arrives in Phuthaditjhaba for a follow-up oversight visit on service delivery challenges, Free State, 21 May 2021.

Table 2.4.4.2: REPORT AGAINST THE ORIGINALLY TABLED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME: ADMINISTRATION								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
1. **Social cohesion, national unity and social transformation promoted through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.**	1.1 Social cohesion national unity and social transformation promoted.	1.1.1 Annual Programme of Action for the President's Office to mobilise society, promote social cohesion and accelerate social transformation approved.	Annual Programme of Action developed and signed by COO on 08/04/2019.	Annual Programme of Action approved by the COO on 25/06/2020.	2021/22 Annual Programme of Action approved.	2021/22 Annual Programme of Action approved by the COO on 29/06/2021.	None. Target met	None. Target met
	1.1 Social cohesion national unity and social transformation promoted.	1.1.2 Report on implementation of the targets in the Annual Programme of Action for the President's Office to mobilise society, promote social cohesion and accelerate social transformation.	4 quarterly reports produced	3	3 x Quarterly reports on implementation of the quarterly targets in the Annual Programme of Action.	3 quarterly reports produced on implementation of the quarterly targets in the Annual Programme of Action.	None. Target met	None. Target met

President Cyril Ramaphosa visiting vaccination sites to assess progress in South Africa's vaccination programme, eKurhuleni, Gauteng, 29 July 2021.

PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME: ADMINISTRATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
	1.1 Social cohesion national unity and social transformation promoted.	1.1.3 Annual Programme of Action for the Deputy President's Office to mobilise society, promote social cohesion and accelerate social transformation approved.	Annual Programme of Action developed and signed by COO on 08/04/2019.	Annual Programme of Action approved by the COO on 30/06/2020.	2021/22 Annual Programme of Action approved.	2021/22 Annual Programme of Action approved by the COO on 30/06/2021	None. Target met	None. Target met
	1.1 Social cohesion national unity and social transformation promoted.	1.1.4 Report on implementation of the targets in the Annual Programme of Action for the Deputy President's Office to mobilise society, promote social cohesion and accelerate social transformation.	4 quarterly reports produced	2	3 x Quarterly reports on implementation of the quarterly targets in the Annual Programme of Action.	3 quarterly reports produced on implementation of the quarterly targets in the Annual Programme of Action.	None. Target met	None. Target met

PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME: ADMINISTRATION								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
2. Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts	2.1 Governance, state capacity and service delivery enhanced	2.1.1 Annual Programme of Action for President's office to strengthen governance and service delivery approved.	Annual Programme of Action developed and signed by COO on 08/04/2019.	Annual Programme of Action approved by the COO on 25/06/2020.	2021/22 Annual Programme of Action approved.	2021/22 Annual Programme of Action approved by the COO on 29/06/2021.	None, target met	None, target met
	2.1 Governance, state capacity and service delivery enhanced	2.1.2 Report on the implementation of the targets in the annual Programme of Action for the President's office to strengthen governance and service delivery.	4 quarterly reports produced	3	3 x Quarterly reports on implementation of the quarterly targets in the Annual Programme of Action	3 quarterly reports produced on implementation of the quarterly targets in the Annual Programme of Action.	None. Target met	None. Target met
	2.1 Governance, state capacity and service delivery enhanced	2.1.3 Annual Programme of Action for Deputy President's office to strengthen governance and service delivery approved.	Annual Programme of Action developed and signed by COO on 08/04/2019.	Annual Programme of Action approved by the COO on 30/06/2020.	2021/22 Annual Programme of Action approved.	2021/22 Annual Programme of Action approved by the COO on 30/06/2021	None. Target met	None. Target met
	2.1 Governance, state capacity and service delivery enhanced	2.1.4 Report on the implementation of the targets in the annual Programme of Action for the Deputy President's office to strengthen governance and service delivery.	4 quarterly reports produced	2	3 x Quarterly reports on implementation of the quarterly targets in the Annual Programme of Action	3 quarterly reports produced on implementation of the quarterly targets in the Annual Programme of Action.	None. Target met	None. Target met

PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME: ADMINISTRATION								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
3. Facilitated Investment, trade promotion, economic growth and job creation through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.	3.1 Investment, trade promotion, economic growth and job creation facilitated	3.1.1 Annual Programme of Action for the President's office to drive greater coherence and consistency in the implementation of economic policy and to support economic growth and job creation approved	Annual Programme of Action developed and signed by COO on 08/04/2019	Annual Programme of Action approved by the COO on 25/06/2020.	2021/22 Annual Programme of Action approved.	2021/22 Annual Programme of Action approved by the COO on 29/06/2021.	None, target met	None, target met
	3.1 Investment, trade promotion, economic growth and job creation facilitated	3.1.2 Report on the implementation of the targets in the annual Programme of Action of the President's office to drive greater coherence and consistency in the implementation of economic policy and to support economic growth and job creation produced	4 quarterly reports produced	3	3x Quarterly reports on implementation of the quarterly targets in the Annual Programme of Action.	3 quarterly reports produced on implementation of the quarterly targets in the Annual Programme of Action.	None. Target met	None. Target met
	3.1 Investment, trade promotion, economic growth and job creation facilitated	3.1.3 Annual Programme of Action for the Deputy President's office to drive greater coherence and consistency in the implementation of economic policy and to support economic growth and job creation approved	Annual Programme of Action developed and signed by COO on 08/04/2019.	Annual Programme of Action approved by the COO on 30/06/2020	3 x Quarterly reports on implementation of the quarterly targets in the Annual Programme of Action.	2021/22 Annual Programme of Action approved by the COO on 30/06/2021	None. Target met	None. Target met

PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME: ADMINISTRATION								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
	3.1 Investment, trade promotion, economic growth and job creation facilitated	3.1.4 Report on the implementation of the targets in the annual Programme of Action of the Deputy President's office to drive greater coherence and consistency in the implementation of economic policy and to support economic growth and job creation produced	4 quarterly reports produced	2	3 x Quarterly reports on implementation of the quarterly targets in the Annual Programme of Action.	3 quarterly reports produced on implementation of the quarterly targets in the Annual Programme of Action.	None. Target met	None. Target met
4. Advanced South Africa's global and continental relations through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.	4.1 Global and continental relations policy implemented	4.1.1 Annual Programme of Action for the President's Office on the global and continental relations policy and agenda of South Africa approved.	Annual Programme of Action developed and signed by COO on 08/04/2019.	Annual Programme of Action approved by the COO on 25/06/2020.	2021/22 Annual Programme of Action approved.	2021/22 Annual Programme of Action approved by the COO on 29/06/2021.	None, target met	None, target met
	4.1 Global and continental relations policy implemented	4.1.2 Report on the Implementation of the targets in the annual Programme of Action for the President's Office on the global and continental relations policy and agenda of South Africa	Annual report developed	3	3 x Quarterly reports on implementation of the quarterly targets in the Annual Programme of Action.	3 quarterly reports produced on implementation of the quarterly targets in the Annual Programme of Action.	None. Target met	None. Target met
	4.1 Global and continental relations policy implemented	4.1.3 Annual Programme of Action for the Deputy President's Office on the global and continental relations policy and agenda of South Africa approved.	Annual Programme of Action developed and signed by COO on 08/04/2019.	Annual Programme of Action approved by the COO on 30/06/2020.	2021/22 Annual Programme of Action approved	2021/22 Annual Programme of Action approved by the COO on 30/06/2021	None. Target met	None. Target met

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PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME: ADMINISTRATION									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator		Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
	4.1 Global and continental relations policy implemented	4.1.4	Report on the Implementation of the targets in the annual Programme of Action for the Deputy President's Office on the global and continental relations policy and agenda of South Africa	Annual Programme of Action developed and signed by COO on 08/04/2019.	Annual Programme of Action approved by the COO on 30/06/2020	3 x Quarterly reports on implementation of the quarterly targets in the Annual Programme of Action.	3 quarterly reports produced on implementation of the quarterly targets in the Annual Programme of Action.	None. Target met	None. Target met
5. Functional, effective and integrated Presidency's administrative systems towards an organisation enabled to achieve its outcomes.	5.1 Valid invoices paid within 30 days from date of receipt	5.1.1	Percentage of valid invoices paid within 30 days from date of receipt	99.89%	99.07%	100% of valid invoices paid within 30 days from date of receipt	98.41% of valid invoices paid within 30 days from date of receipt	The target was under achieved by 1.59%	Quarantine and isolation of Financial Administration officials during the lockdown period as well as the human error during capturing.
	5.2 Disciplinary cases resolved within 90 days from date of issuing of charge sheet	5.2.1	Percentage of disciplinary cases resolved within 90 days from date of issuing of charge sheet.	0%	Not applicable	100% disciplinary cases finalised within 90 days	0% disciplinary cases finalised within 90 days	Only two cases were reported in the financial year and were not resolved within 90 days.	Disciplinary cases could not be adjudicated as they were affected by the lockdown and unavailability of Chairpersons and postponement.
	5.3 Employment Equity targets achieved on transformation and diversity	5.3.1	Percentage of SMS Women in Presidency against national target	51.47%	52.11	50% women representation at SMS level	52.31% women representation at SMS level	The target was over achieved by 2.31%	The Employment Equity Committee took note of the moratorium placed on recruiting new employees and set the bar higher to ensure that resignations do not affect the target.

PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME: ADMINISTRATION									
Outcome	Output		Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
	5.4 Employment Equity targets achieved against national targets for People with Disabilities (PWD)	5.4.1	Percentage of PWD employed in Presidency against national target	2.32%	2.34%	2% PWD employed	2.23% PWD employed	The target was over achieved by 0.23%	The Employment Equity Committee took note of the moratorium placed on recruiting new employees and set the bar higher to ensure that resignations do not affect the target.
	5.5 Clean Audit opinion	5.5.1	Strategy to obtain clean audit	-	-	Strategy to obtain clean audit approved	Strategy approved on 30/6/2021	None. Target met	None. Target met
	5.5 Clean Audit opinion	5.5.2	Audit outcome opinion expressed by Auditor-General	Unqualified Audit outcome opinion by Auditor-General.	The Presidency achieved Unqualified Audit opinion	Clean Audit outcome opinion by Auditor-General	The Department received an unqualified Audit with no matters of emphasis	Unqualified Audit outcome obtained.	Some of the issue raised as part of the finding was the inability to filling critical posts and not filling critical post at SCM due to reconfiguration
	5.6 Presidency's ICT Modernisation project on the automated business process and upgraded infrastructure	5.6.1	Progress report on the implementation of ICT business process automation and infrastructure upgrade	-	-	4 x Quarterly progress reports on the implementation of the ICT business process automation and infrastructure upgrade.	4 quarterly progress report produced on the implementation of the ICT business process automation and infrastructure upgrade	None. Target met	None. Target met

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance The process to fill vacant posts has commenced with the advertisement of posts that have been identified as critical- and cannot wait for the finalisation of the Reconfiguration Project. It is envisaged that the Project will identify posts that need to be filled and abolish those that are no longer needed; this will ensure that The Presidency stays within the DPSA 10% threshold.

An improvement Plan is being developed to reduce the number of postponements and further reduce dependency levels attributing to the non-resolution of disciplinary cases within 90 days

The Department ICT Unit has embarked on a process to develop the automation of business processes which will eliminate underlying factors as well as systematic challenges which pose a risk to the achievement of payment of all invoices within 30 days.

PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Reporting on the Institutional Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

The Presidency established the Pandemic Task Team in line with all relevant legislation applicable to all Government departments in the fight to curb the spread of COVID-19. The PMTT meets monthly to tack and monitor the implementation of The Presidency response regarding adherence to the safety and health protocols. All the employees of The Presidency are beneficiaries of the interventions introduced by the organisation through the PMTT. Furthermore, we need to be clear what benefits are being referred to herein.

- Challenges encountered during implementation of interventions and plans to mitigate these challenges in the year under review are as follow:
- Challenges of ensuring that there was no collapse in the business operations, these challenges were mitigated by ensuring that business continuity plans of various units are in place.
- Remote working policy also necessitated a different way of working wherein the organisation had to think of systems around hybrid models, rotation as well as clustering of officials in different teams.
- Office space has been one of the key factors that proved challenging, however it has been mitigated by rotation as well reorganisation of office spaces for various employees to ensure that there is adherence to protocols such as social distancing. Opportunities were also realised such as the delays in project on the installation of HVAC system and this project was accelerated.

The criteria for the dispatching of tools of trade such as computers should be prioritised differently, not necessarily per rank but per function and critical areas of work, for example, the interns. This means that interns should also be considered eligible for such tools of trade.

- Learnings from implementation of interventions (what worked well, what did not work well, and recommendations for improvement).
- Lessons learnt in the implementation of the various circulars by DPSA, and Department of Labour and Employment has been that there should be constant communication to staff on various updates and changes. The issuing of notices via daily information sharing and ongoing notices on the internal communication platforms namely i-notice and by broadcasting to the i-stations (Television screens), on intranet and official cell phones ensured successful reminders of the different levels.
- SMS members and Top Management led by example in adherence of the protocols, such the wearing of masks etc.

With the announcement of Level 0, it has been more evident that there is a need for Remote Working Policy to be adopted.

Table: Progress on Institutional Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

BUDGET PROGRAMME	Intervention	Geographic location (Province/ District/local municipality)	No. of beneficiaries	Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Total budget allocation per Intervention (R'000)	Budget spent per intervention	Contribution to the Outputs in the APP (where applicable)	Immediate outcomes
Programme 1 - Administration	Established the Pandemic Management Task Team and the committee`s mandate is to: *chart a way forward for the Presidency Covid-19 response. *Propose and develop protocols for a "*new normal*". Provide alignment with various government regulations. • Provision of PPEs to Presidency staff.	Presidency	Internal employees	1.Gender • Male- 180 • Female -274 • Children- N/A • Youth –**Not used in staff profile** • People with disabilities – 17 • Persons requiring special health services, **(Criteria used in this instance are employees with co-morbidities which includes employees over 60 years of age)**	4.2 Million	Budget spent not necessarily per intervention.	N/A	Provision of PPEs to all staff in the Presidency as per prescribed regulations.
	Appointment of Compliance Officer as per regulatory requirements							Ensure compliance as prescribed by the regulatory framework.
	Development of various SOPs within the organisations in order to adhere to the "new normal"							Enhanced policies and procedures for the organisation.
	Identification of high risk individuals to enable their accommodation in the workplace.							Ensure organisation is responsive to its employees.
	Review of various policies within the organisation in order to comply with prescribed regulations.							Enhanced policies assist the organisation to be agile and more efficient.
	Training programmes and information sessions to mitigate/ reduce COVID-19 associated hazards and risks.							Awareness raising of COVID-19 in the organisation enhanced.

PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

BUDGET PROGRAMME	Intervention	Geographic location (Province/ District/local municipality)	No. of beneficiaries	Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	Total budget allocation per Intervention (R'000)	Budget spent per intervention	Contribution to the Outputs in the APP (where applicable)	Immediate outcomes
	Implementation of Business Continuity Plans in the organisation tested. E.g. IT unit							Importance of Business Continuity Plans in the organisation enhanced.
	Implementation of planned major projects accelerated.							Importance of projects such IT implementation strategy which includes automation of business processes highlighted. *Importance of projects with external stakeholders such as DPWI accelerated.

Sub-programme expenditure

SUB- PROGRAMME NAME	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	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	376 171	334 251	41 920	341 463	313 059	28 401
2. Support services to President	84 164	70 464	13 700	71 647	61 085	10 562
3. Support services to Deputy President	58 923	41 813	17 110	45 558	36 251	9 307
TOTAL	**519 258**	**446 528**	**72 730**	**458 668**	**410 395**	**48 273**

4.2 PROGRAMME 2: EXECUTIVE SUPPORT

Purpose: 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.

Sub-Programme:

1. **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:

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

Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

In the year under review, the Cabinet, and its Committees as well as the National Coronavirus Command Council (NCCC) met regularly, and most meetings were held virtually. The Cabinet Office used various tools to accommodate these meetings including the eCabinet Cloud system due to its reach and the HW Cloud or SITA Cloud Foundation Infrastructure.

During the past year the Cabinet and its Committees dealt with various strategic matters in relation to South Africa's international obligations, legislation, and board appointments. The Cabinet, in particular, spent most of its time addressing challenges around the economy caused by the COVID pandemic and the civil unrest in the KZN and Gauteng Provinces in July 2021 and the impact thereof. Cabinet also discussed matters related to the state of the economy, the implementation of the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) in view of COVID-19, reports from Operation Vulindlela,

the state of the Local Government Finance and Reform, the African Integration and establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area and preparation for COP26 and the Just Transition, amongst others.

The Cabinet Office in collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment hosted a Workshop in preparation for COP26. The Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on Vaccines was established and various recommendations from the National Coronavirus Command Council (NCCC) on the National State of Disaster were discussed and approved by Cabinet.

On the implementation of the Cabinet and FOSAD Programme, there were 91 Cabinet Committee and 25 Cabinet meetings scheduled and out of these meetings, 51 Cabinet Committee and 23 Cabinet meetings took place as planned. There were also 40 Cabinet Committee, 2 Cabinet, 4 unscheduled Special Cabinet and 3 Joint Cabinet Committee meetings which were cancelled. The cancellation of meetings was due to non-receipt of agenda items from departments. In other instances, items of certain meetings were combined into a meeting of Joint Cabinet Committee meetings. In addition to the scheduled meetings, there were 24 Special Cabinet and 3 Joint Cabinet Committee meetings that took place under the period under review.

Table 2.4.4.2: REPORT AGAINST THE TABLED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME: EXECUTIVE SUPPORT									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
2. Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts	2.2 Annual Cabinet and FOSAD Programme, to inform the focus and priorities of the Cabinet and Clusters for the year, approved	2.2.1 Annual Cabinet and FOSAD Programme approved	Approved 2020 Annual Cabinet and FOSAD Programme	Approved 2021 Annual Cabinet and FOSAD Programme	2022 Annual Cabinet and FOSAD Programme approved by Cabinet and FOSAD Workshop respectively	Approved 2022 Annual Cabinet and FOSAD Programme	None. Target met	None. Target met
	2.3 The Cabinet and FOSAD programme implemented to support a streamlined process of proper and informed decision making	2.3.1 Quarterly report on the implementation of the Cabinet and FOSAD Programme produced	Annual report on the implementation of the 2018 Annual FOSAD and Cabinet Programme developed	4	4xQuarterly Reports on the implementation of the Annual Cabinet and FOSAD Programme	4 quarterly reports produced on the implementation of the Annual Cabinet and FOSAD Programme	None. Target met	None. Target Met
	2.4 The legislative programme developed in line with the Government programme of action for the electoral cycle.	2.4.1 2022-2024 Legislative Programme developed	-	-	2022-2024 Legislative Programme developed and submitted to the office of the LOGB	The 2022-2024 Legislative Programme was produced and submitted to the LOGB.	None, target met.	None. Target met
	2.5 Legislative Programme implemented	2.5.1 Quarterly reports on the implementation of the Annual Legislative Programme produced	-	4	4 x Quarterly reports on the Implementation of the Legislative Programme submitted to the office of the LOGB	4 quarterly reports produced on the implementation of the Legislative Programme and were submitted to the Office of the LOGB.	None, target met.	None. Target met

PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

None. All targets were achieved

Programme expenditure

SUB- PROGRAMME NAME	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	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	58 162	54 630	3 532	93 550	88 863	4 687
TOTAL	**58 162**	**54 630**	**3 532**	**93 550**	**88 863**	**4 687**

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. Policy and Research Services: 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

Outcomes:

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

Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

The Investment and Infrastructure Office (IIO) in The Presidency is mandated to, inter alia, drive, coordinate, and align the public sector infrastructure ecosystem, improve the efficiency of the delivery programme, and facilitate private sector cooperation and financing. In order to discharge its mandate, during the year under review, the Office has monitored and reported on the national infrastructure project pipeline with respect to the gazetted Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs). The SIPs cover sectors such as energy, water and sanitation, transport, digital infrastructure as well as housing and agriculture and agro-processing. In this regard, a significant number of infrastructure projects were concluded, others are in procurement phase and others require project preparation support to progress them to bankability. Greater level of emphasis is placed on project preparation to improve the attraction of projects to private sector investments.

The IIO is leading efforts to rethink the financing of infrastructure projects in the country given the deterioration of the fiscal matrix. The introduction of the Infrastructure Fund (IF), a blended financing instrument, is one such measure aimed at crowding-in private sector investments through the de-risking of projects. A number of projects, totalling R23 billion are currently forming part of the project pipeline of the Infrastructure Fund.

Bi-annual reports were developed on Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS) for the financial year. A total of 266 SEIAS reports were received from Departments and the SEIAS unit provided feedback on analyses to Departments for all the 248 reports (93%) within an average turnaround time of 12 days.

Table 2.4.4.2: REPORT AGAINST THE ORIGINALLY TABLED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME: EXECUTIVE SUPPORT									
Outcome	Output		Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
1. Social cohesion, national unity and social transformation promoted through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.	1.2.Strengthening leadership function in the structures chaired by the Principals and of the issues that they are championing	1.2.1	Quarterly reports on strategic content support provided to the Principals to strengthen their leadership functions	-	1 quarterly report produced	4 Quarterly reports on strategic content support provided to the Principals to strengthen their leadership functions	4 quarterly reports produced on strategic content support provided to the Principals to strengthen their relationship functions	None. Target met	None. Target met
2. Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts	2.6 Minimisation of unintended consequences from policy initiatives, regulations and legislation, including unnecessary costs from implementation and compliance as well as from unanticipated outcomes.	2.6.1	Socio Economic Impact Assessment developed	-	Biannual Reports produced on Socio Economic Impact Assessment developed	Biannual Reports on Socio Economic Impact Assessment developed	Biannual Reports produced on Socio Economic Impact Assessment	None. Target met	None. Target met
3. Facilitated Investment, trade promotion, economic growth and job creation through effective leadership and coordination of efforts	3.2 National Infrastructure Plan to unlock economic opportunities	3.2.1	National Infrastructure Plan approved for implementation	-	The draft National Infrastructure plan is still to be reviewed	National Infrastructure Plan approved for implementation	The National Infrastructure Plan was approved by Cabinet on 9 March 2022	None. Target met	None. Target met
	3.3 Country Investment Strategy targeted at investment that promotes productive capacity to create sustainable jobs in the country	3.3.1	Country Investment Strategy approved for implementation	-	The draft country Investment Strategy is still to be reviewed	Country Investment Strategy approved by Cabinet for implementation	The Country Investment Strategy has not been approved, therefore no implementation has been reported on	The Country Investment Strategy has not been approved for implementation.	The delay in the approval of the Strategy.

Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

It is envisaged that the Country Investment Strategy be gazetted for public consultation and that the final draft be prepared for Cabinet's consideration during the 2022/23 financial year.

PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Sub-programme expenditure

SUB- PROGRAMME NAME	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	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	18 967	10 762	8 205	13 296	13 068	228
2. Socio Economic Impact Assessment System	8 192	6 291	1 901	7 406	5 499	1 907
TOTAL	**27 159**	**17 053**	**10 106**	**20 702**	**18 567**	**2 135**

5. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

5.1. Transfer payments to public entities

The Presidency does not have public entities reporting directly to the organisation

5.2. Transfer payments to all organisations other than public entities

None.

6. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

6.1. Conditional grants and earmarked funds paid

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

6.2. Conditional grants and earmarked funds received

The receiving department should include the following information in the annual report on conditional grants received:

7. DONOR FUNDS

7.1. Donor Funds Received

Name of donor	Ford Foundation
Full amount of the funding	R8 136 175
Period of the commitment	18 Months contract subject to the signed MOU
Purpose of the funding	
Expected outputs	
Actual outputs achieved	
Amount received (R'000)	R5.203, roll over from 2020/21
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	R4 711
Reasons for the funds unspent	
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	

8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

The Presidency does not have any capital investment.

8.1. Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan

None.

Deputy President David Mabuza engaging with Traditional Leaders on their role in the fight against HIV/Aids TB and STIs, Limpopo, 30 November 2021.

PARLIAMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

Commitment to maintaining the highest standards of governance is fundamental to meeting the strategic objectives of the department. Exercising oversight in the implementation of the strategic objectives and demonstrating accountability in terms of outcomes achieved is central to the department's approach to governance. This is also reflected in the department's management of public finances and resources.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

To assist Top Management in identifying, assessing, and mitigating the risks that might threaten its mission, the Risk Management Committee (RMC) has been tasked with creating a sustainable process to manage risks in The Presidency ensuring the attainment of organisational objectives and avoiding surprises. The Presidency's risk management processes are implemented in a manner consistent with the Risk Management Policy and the Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), developed in alignment to National Treasury's Public Sector Risk Management Framework.

The Risk Management Committee did not have a permanent Chairperson for the 2021/22 Financial Year as the process of appointing the independent external Chairperson had not been concluded, in terms of the RMC Charter, in the absence of the Chairperson, members of the Committee have to nominate among themselves a member to serve as Chairperson for that particular meeting.

Despite the absence of an independent external Chairperson, the continuity of operations was ensured as the RMC had four scheduled meetings and two special meetings. In all meetings, the Committee was able to quorate and take decisions where required. The Committee developed the Risk Management Committee Annual Work Plan and Calendar for the 2021/22 financial year. The plan and calendar were approved by the Accounting Officer outlining the key activities of the Committee for the financial year.

2021/22 RMC Annual Work Plan

As part of the 2021/22 Annual Work Plan, the RMC adopted the Risk Management Implementation Plan, the Business Continuity Management Implementation Plan, the review of the 2022/23 Strategic Risk Register, Emerging Risks emanating from the two Strategic Planning sessions held in the 2021/22 Financial Year.

In reviewing the Strategic Risk Register, workshops were held per Branch, risks identified formed part of the initial Strategic Risk Register. Inputs from the two strategic planning sessions held during the financial year (emerging risks) were incorporated in the initial risk register to generate an integrated risk profile of The Presidency.

Apart from the Strategic Risk Profile, the RMC monitored the execution of the Supply Chain Management (SCM) plan, the activities of The Presidency on stakeholder management, the implementation of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) initiatives, monitoring of the loss control and contingent liabilities register as well as preventative measures on exposure to information and physical security breaches through the strategic security and ICT committee.

Implementation of the Business Continuity Management Project Plan

The Presidency appointed a service provider to assist with the development and execution of the business continuity programme. The Business Continuity Management (BCM) Project commenced in June 2021. The Project is implemented in line with the BCM Lifecycle. In executing the Project, the following milestones have been completed, Phase1 - Policy and Programme management, Phase 2 – Embedding BCM, six (6) Presidency officials have received training on BCM thus far. Phase 3, Analysis, the business requirements of The Presidency were sourced through the Business Impact Analysis and Risk Assessment exercises. The information gleaned contributed to phase 4, Design, in formulating strategies to mitigate against a business disruption or interruption. At the end of the financial year, the project was at phase 5, implementation phase where all continuity plans would be developed and approved for validation.

The RMC presented the risk management report to the Audit Committee, where the Audit Committee exercised oversight, provided guidance, and monitored the effectiveness of the system of risk management in The Presidency.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The Presidency continued to implement its Fraud Prevention and Ethics Management Strategy during the year under review. A gap analysis of the implementation of the Strategy was conducted by Internal Audit where gaps were identified, and recommendations were made to improve the implementation of the strategy. The implementation of the strategy focused on awareness and annual acknowledgement of the Code of Conduct in the Public Service and measures to prevent

Conflict of Interest, such as adherence to the Gifts, Donations and Sponsorships Policy.

Submission of financial disclosures by designated categories of employees also formed part of the execution of the Strategy as well as monitoring the activities of employees who have been granted permission to conduct remunerative work outside of the public service, the monitoring is intended to detect any potential violations of section 8 of the Public Administration Management Act.

Section 8 pertains to employees doing business with the state, which is prohibited by the Act.

The Committee continued to monitor the Whistle-Blowing Incident Reporting System where all whistle blowing matters were recorded in the Whistle Blowing Incident Report and the Fraud Log Register. The matters reported (internally and externally via the Public Service Commission (PSC) and the Office of the Public Protector) are being investigated and any recommendations would be submitted to the Accounting Officer in line with the Investigations Policy.

Matters referred to the PSC and the Public Protector are currently under investigation and the outcome will be reported once finalised.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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

Apart from the Conflict of Interest Policy, other administration controls designed to mitigate against conflict of interest are The Presidency Fraud Prevention and Ethics Management Strategy, the Gifts, Donations and Sponsorships Policy and the Code of Conduct Policy.

As part of the Gifts, Donations and Sponsorships Policy, a Gift Register was maintained to record the voluntary declaration of gifts, donations and sponsorships received by officials and those received or offered on behalf of The Presidency. Donations made or received by The Presidency were also recorded in the Annual Financial Statements in compliance to the National Treasury Regulations.

Furthermore, in monitoring adherence to the Conflict of Interest Policy, the Financial Disclosure Framework was used as one of the monitoring instruments. The Financial Disclosure system compels employees to disclose interest or directorships in companies, remuneration received as well as gifts and sponsorships. To verify the information submitted by employees, the internal gifts, donations, and sponsorships register, the outside remunerative work register, and the financial disclosures made are cross checked to verify the submitted information and monitor potential conflict between private interest of the employees and their public responsibilities.

Internal Audit also assisted by conducting ongoing monitoring of employees registered in the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) database against National Treasury's Central Supplier Database (CSD), which translates to doing or intention to doing business with the State in contravention of section 8 of the Public Administration Management Act.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct was communicated to all employees in the beginning of the calendar year and all employees were compelled to read and acknowledge the code. The Code of Conduct was also showcased during the Induction Workshop held for new employees joining The Presidency.

A register of the acknowledgements of the Code was recorded by the Ethics Office for monitoring and tracking of compliance levels. Any breaches of the Code of Conduct were dealt with in terms of the guidelines on labour relations and disciplinary procedures.

6. HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Presidency complies with the Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993 and other Legislative requirements. The objectives of the Department in compliance to the Act and other legislative requirement are to:

- To provide for the health and safety of persons at work by:
  - Taking steps necessary to eliminate or mitigate any hazards or any potential hazards and risks by providing precautionary measures necessary to ensure the health and safety of employees, visitors, contractors, and stakeholders.
- To provide for the health and safety of persons in connection with the use of plants and machinery.

President Cyril Ramaphosa assessing the rolling out of infrastructure at the Msikaba Bridge, Lusikisiki, Eastern Cape Province, 23 September 2021.

- 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.

In order to be compliant with the above stated objectives, a health and safety programme has been established and made up of the following:

- Established of Occupational Health and Safety Structure:
  - Appointment of 16.2's and 8.2's Personnel;
  - Appointment of Health and Safety Representatives;
  - Appointment of Occupational Health and Safety Committee Members and other Forums;
  - Appointment of Emergency Team Members i.e. First Aiders, Emergency prevention members.
- Development and implementation of Occupational Health and Safety policy addressing
  SHERQ elements.
- Approved Health and Safety Charter.
- Approved Emergency Preparedness Plans.
- Conduct Emergency evacuation and preparedness drills.
- Conduct Education and Awareness on Occupational Health and safety.
  - Approved and continuously updated Departmental Occupational Health and Safety Risk Registers.

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

- Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments are periodically conducted and preventative and control measures are put in place by:
  - Providing and maintaining a safe working and conducive environment
    through conducting inspections and engaging external stakeholders such as the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure and Municipalities in ensuring workplace compliance.
  - Conduct continuous task-based risk assessment and ensure mitigating factors are implemented.
- Accidents at the workplace are dealt with, according to the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 130 of 1993; and
- Liaise with different stakeholders such as, Department of Employment and Labour, Municipalities and Department of Public Service and Administration.
- Development of standard/safe work procedures to prevent exposure against and transmission of workplace illnesses and injuries.

President Ramaphosa officiates at the launch of the Toyota Corolla Cross Hybrid vehicle, Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, 26 October 2021.

- Ensure consultation between employers, organised labour and employees through Committee meetings and other consultative sessions.
- Ensure that personal protective equipment/clothing is provided where required.

7. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

Nature of qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion, and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing / resolving the matter
Expenditure management		
Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure amounting to R418 000, as disclosed in note 24 to the annual financial statements, as required by section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and Treasury regulation 9.1.1.	2020/2021	The clean Audit Strategy was developed to address the current audit outcomes. Presentation for the training of Presidency Officials on legislation is being developed and shared on the management committee. A deviation checklist was developed and implemented to set limitations on deviations. The contract Management tracking tool is being enhanced continuously.
Consequence Management		
Auditors were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred irregular expenditure as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA. This was due to proper and complete records that were not maintained as evidence to support the investigations into irregular expenditure.	2020/2021	The process of implementing the consequence management is in progress. The irregular expenditure tracking tool was developed to monitor all cases of irregular expenditure and those that are referred to the Human Resource Unit for consequence management. Some of these cases relate to employees who had already left the Government, employ or work in other departments. In those cases, the HR unit engages with the relevant departments to implement consequence management. The irregular expenditure tracking tool is discussed at the management committees. Progress to date is as follows: an amount of R11.1 million was removed by Accounting Officer as directed by National Treasury; R908 thousand was condoned by National Treasury; an amount of R7.4 million consequence management is in progress. An amount of R8.9 million is still subjected to the determination test by Loss Control Committee. An amount of R2.1 million was submitted to National Treasury for condonation approval. An amount of 1.2 million is still to undergo the assessment process.
Auditors were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred fruitless and wasteful expenditure as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA. This was due to proper and complete records that were not maintained as evidence to support the investigations into fruitless and wasteful expenditure.	2020/2021	The fruitless and wasteful expenditure was reduced to R19 thousand. A determination test for most cases has been concluded by Loss Control Committee and decisions were made to write off some cases and take-on debts against the responsible employees. The irregular expenditure tracking tool was developed and is discussed by the management committees.

8. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

The function of the Internal Control Unit is to provide reasonable assurance to the office of the Chief Financial Officer of the reliability of reporting the effectiveness and efficiency of operations and compliance with applicable financial laws and regulations.

Internal Control unit maintain schedules for irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure. On identification of any irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, the Internal Control Unit conducts conduct an assessment to determine whether the transaction meets the definition of fruitless and wasteful expenditure, identifies possible irregularities in transactions processed and to confirm the allegations of irregular expenditure. The confirmed of irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure transactions are presented to the Loss Control Committee for further determination process as per the irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure framework. A report is provided to the Accounting Officer with recommendation regarding action to be taken. Internal Control records confirmed non-compliance and assist in strengthen the internal control environment where the non-compliance is identified and confirmed.

The Internal Control Unit is responsible for coordination, consolidation and monitoring the action plans that are designed to address audit findings of the Auditor-General South Africa on The Presidency management report. The Audit Matrix is a standing agenda item at management forums, to ensure monthly progress monitoring on the audit findings action plans.

9. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

The Presidency has an Internal Audit Unit that is under the authority and guidance of an Audit Committee. As a result, the Internal Audit Unit is independent, as it reports functionally to the Audit Committee and administratively to the Chief Operations Officer. The work of the Internal Audit Unit is performed in accordance with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing (Standards).

PART C: GOVERNANCE.

The approved Internal Audit Charter outlines the mandate of the Internal Audit Unit, which include to evaluate and make recommendations to management with regards to internal control, risk management and governance processes

Risk based audits and reviews were conducted in line with the approved 2021/22 Internal Audit Plan. Until November 2021, the Internal Audit Unit was assisted by a co-sourced partner in the execution of its responsibilities. In addition, Internal Audit provides management advisory services when requested by management.

The Presidency has established an Audit Committee in line with section 77(c) of the PFMA of 1999. The Audit Committee provides oversight on the system of internal control, risk management and governance within The Presidency. The Audit Committee comprises of independent members who collectively have sufficient qualifications and experience to fulfil their duties. The Audit Committee is evaluated annually through self-assessment, assessment by management and the Auditor-General. For the period under review, positive feedback has been received. The Audit Committee comprises of the members listed hereunder. A total of six (6) virtual meetings were held in the financial year. See below in tabular form the attendance per member.

The table below discloses relevant information on the audit committee members:

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date Resigned or contract expired	No. of Meetings attended
Given Sibiya (Chairperson with effect from 1 January 2020)	Chartered Accountant (CA)SA	External	N/A	1 January 2017 Contracted has been extended to 31 December 2022	N/A	6
Nirvash Dowlath	Hons Bachelor of Accounting	External	N/A	1 April 2019. Contract has been extended to 31 March 2025	N/A	5
Thulisile Mashanda	Chartered Accountant (CA)SA	External	N/A	1 April 2019	31 March 2022	5
Fariyal Mukaddam	BA (Law) Bachelor of Law (LLB)	External	N/A	1 September 2020	N/A	5
Thabo Kubheka	BA (Law) Bachelor of Law (LLB) Master of Business Leadership (MBL)	External	N/A	1 September 2020	N/A	3
Refiloe Sekgoka	Certified Internal Auditor (CIA) Master of Business Leadership (MBL)	External	N/A	1 September 2020	N/A	5

10. AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

Audit Committee Responsibility

The Audit Committee (AC) reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 38 (1) (a) (ii) of the Public Finance Management Act and Treasury Regulations 3.1.13. The AC also reports that it has an appropriate charter, which is reviewed annually. It regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein.

The Effectiveness of Internal Control

Based on the work done by Internal Audit and the management report from the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA), there has been a commendable improvement in the department's overall control environment as evidenced by an improved compliance environment, improvement in the supply chain management environment and related consequence management. Notwithstanding these improvements, management needs to ensure that recommended corrective action is timeously and effectively implemented in areas requiring further attention.

Risk Management

The AC is responsible for the oversight of the risk management function. The Risk Management Committee reports to the AC on the department's management of risk on a quarterly basis.

Risk Management is still experiencing capacity constraints and the Risk Management Chairperson, whose contract ended on 31 March 2020, was only appointed after year end.

Although a framework is in place, Risk Management has not been able to perform a number of allocated responsibilities. Improvements are therefore needed in certain key control activities and Risk Management is currently in the process of implementing remedial actions to improve the current control environment.

Internal Audit

The AC is satisfied that the internal audit (IA) function is operating in terms of the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing and applying a risk-based approach. The approved 2021/2022 internal audit operational plan was completed during the year under review. The procurement of personnel protection equipment for The Presidency in preventing the spread of the COVID-19 virus continued to be evaluated in the first quarter of the year for adherence to National Treasury Instruction relating to the National State of Disaster. The AC was kept informed of all matters on a quarterly basis and no material findings were identified.

The IA function has in place a Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme (QAIP) in terms of which the quality of IA work is monitored by means of On-going Monitoring, Periodic Self-assessments and an External Assessment undertaken every five years. The IA function has met all its QAIP objectives save for the external assessment which is only due in the 2023 financial year.

In-Year Management and Monthly/Quarterly Report

The Presidency has reported monthly and quarterly to the National Treasury in accordance with the PFMA. The AC was largely satisfied with the content and quality of quarterly financial reports prepared and issued by the department during the year under review, in compliance with the statutory reporting framework.

Evaluation of Financial Statements

The Audit Committee has:

- reviewed and discussed the Annual Financial Statements, which were submitted to the Auditor-General South Africa on 31 May 2022.
- not identified any changes in accounting policies and practices;
- reviewed information on predetermined objectives included in the Annual Report;
- reviewed the Auditor-General South Africa's management reports;
- reviewed the entity's compliance with Legal and Regulatory provisions.

Evaluation of the Finance Function

Based on management's assertions and from assurance provided by IA and the AGSA, the AC is satisfied with the adequacy and effectiveness of the department's finance function during the year under review.

Auditor-General's Report

The AC concurs with, and accepts the conclusions of, the Auditor-General South Africa, on the Annual Financial Statements and is of the opinion that the audited annual financial statements be accepted and read together with the report of the Auditor-General South Africa.

Given Sibiya CA(SA)
Chairperson of the Audit Committee
The Presidency
31 July 2022

PART C: GOVERNANCE.

11. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following table has been completed in accordance with the compliance to the BBBEE requirements of the BBBEE Act of 2013 and as determined by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition.

Has the Department/Public Entity applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regards to the following:		
Criteria	Response Yes / No	Discussion *(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?	N/A	
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	Yes	Procurement of goods and services is done in line with Preferential Procurement Policy.
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of State-Owned Enterprises?	N/A	
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	N/A	
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment?	N/A	The Presidency supports Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment by determining pre-qualification criteria on the procurement of goods and services.

Deputy President David Mabuza, Chairperson of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Land Reform leads the land handing over ceremony to the Covie Community in Bitou Local Municipality, Western Cape, 30 April 2021.

PART D: HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the 2021/2022 Financial year, The Presidency continued with the project to reconfigure the structure towards a "fit for purpose" establishment. The ongoing reconfiguration exercise has consequently affected the rate at which the Department is able to fill vacant posts. The current financial year realised a vacancy rate that exceeded 20% as the recruitment process to fill posts is put in abeyance pending the finalisation of the reconfiguration exercise. The Presidency Top Management Committee resolved to fill posts that are deemed to be critical to ensure continuation of service delivery.

Following the February 2021 State of the Nation Address (SoNA), The Department undertook to capacitate the President's initiative with Private Public Partnerships that gave way to Secondment Agreements being entered into, with various stakeholders. As the Department established various initiatives led by the President such as the Red tape reduction Team (RTRT), capacity constraints were thus augmented to ensure the fruition of the President's projects. The reconfiguration exercise will further realise optimum capacitating of The Presidency Project Management Office (PMO) and Policy Research Services (PRS) amongst critical and priority interventions

As the Department worked through normalising the existence of the Coronavirus pandemic and implementing various Government responses towards dealing with the effects of the pandemic, Human Resources Management continued to implement Employee Health and Wellness Support to employees for their continued wellbeing.

The Presidency continues to provide support and guidance in the implementation of Pillar 5 of ERAP and National Strategic Plan on GBVF. Women business owners are continuing to receive training throughout the country, a Government initiative to promote the 40% target in public procurement spent on women.

2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The number of posts on the establishment of The Presidency increased in the 2021/2022 reporting year from 578 (2020/2021) to 625 in 2021/2022 (excluding the Principals), 493 of these were filled posts, and the vacancy rate increased from 20% (2020/2021) to 22% in the reporting year **(Table 3.2.1)**. The high vacancy rate is a result of a moratorium placed on the filling of posts in the Department, subject to the finalisation of the reconfiguration exercise. Only posts deemed critical and essential were targeted to be filled. DPSA also issued a circular guiding Government department to seek permission from MPSA before advertising posts- and that only posts deemed critical must be filled during the COVID-19 pandemic; this has largely impacted on the rate at which posts that become vacant are filled.

(Table 3.5.1) The turnover rate of 7.13% resulted from 5 appointments in the year under review, whilst in the same year, total exits amounted to 34. **(Table 3.5.3)** The bulk of these exits emanated from resignations with over 41% and expiry of contracts amounting to over 35% of total exits **(Table 3.5.6).**

In the 2021/2022, the number of usages of sick leave and annual leave was lower than the previous year due to the Covid pandemic. Lockdowns meant that employees did not use their leave credits; rotational work also contributed to the reduced usage of leave. Employees who did not utilise their leave forfeited their days- and only employees who exited The Presidency were paid for their leave days **(Table 3.10.1 - Table 3.10.4).** Overtime for the Department reached a total of R 7 744 240 in the year under review **(Table 3.1.4)**, an increase of R 3 013 240 (61%) from the previous year of R 4 731 000. There were few Covid-related restrictions in the 2021-2022 financial year than in the 2020-2021 financial year.

Since the Job Evaluation System was terminated by the DPSA with effect from 1 August 2020- and was re-introduced on 1 November 2021 to 30 April 2022; as a result, only eleven posts were evaluated during this period **(Table 3.4.1).** During this period, posts that were to be filled additional to the establishment were benchmarked with similar posts internally or other Government departments, as directed by the DPSA. **(Table 3.6.1B)** a total of 11 Officials living with disabilities were employed within the Department.

89% of members of the Senior Management Service (SMS) submitted their performance agreements by 31 May 2021. Only one SMS member on SL 14 was recommended to be disciplined for having failed to comply with the submission and not providing a justifiable reason for non-compliance. The matter of non-compliance was dealt with in line with section 16A(2)(a) of the Public Service Act, 1994 **(Table 3.7.1)**

178 employees on salary level 2-12 and Occupational Specific Dispensation for Legally Qualified Personnel received performance rewards for the performance cycle 2020/2021 **(Table 3.8.2)**; with the average of R8 771.00 per employee **(Table 3.8.3)**. In addition, two members of the Senior Management Service (SMS) who were not paid in the 2019/20 performance cycle due to disputes lodged were paid in the 2020/21 performance cycle **(Table 3.8.4)**. SMS members were not paid

performance bonus for the 2020/21 performance cycle because the moderation process was finalised on 31 March 2022 - as a result the bonuses could not be implemented on PERSAL. The Department has approached the Minister for Public Service and Administration to grant condonation to make the payment in this financial year in order to avoid irregular expenditure and litigations by the affected SMS members.

(Table 3.10.3) 14 311 days of leave were taken, which is a significant increase from 10 783 days captured previously. This is a result of more officials qualifying for more days of leave due to number of years in the public service- as well as better leave management by employees.

(Table 3.10.5) Some employees on salary 10 and 12 within Programme 1 are appointed out of adjustment due to Resolution 3 of 2009, which required all Assistant and Deputy Directors posts in Programme 1 to be graded at salary 9 and 11 respectively.

(Table 3.11). An amount of R702 000.00 was set aside for the provision of the health and wellness promotion programme during the reporting period. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, The Presidency was able to transition from a physical venue in the spiritual support sessions and aerobics to live streaming and virtual platforms. Employees continued to participate in hiking, chess, soccer, and Athletics, depending on COVID-19 restrictions/levels. With regards to HIV counselling and testing, The Presidency has registered a decline in terms of employees who tested, where a total number of 18 employees (11 females and 7 males) were tested via Medic, instead of GEMS; since the latter had halted their services in this area, due to COVID-19 pandemic.

During the period under review, The Presidency identified 218 staff members' training interventions **(Table 3.13.1)** and managed to provide training throughout the year to a total of 88 individuals **(Table 3.13.2).** Another challenge was the availability of accredited training providers in the Central Supplier Database. As a result, The Presidency went out on tender and appointed eight accredited training providers to provide accredited training to employees. An amount of R694 571 was spent on training **(Table 3.1.1).**

2.1 Personnel Related Expenditure

The following tables summarises the final audited personnel related expenditure by programme and by salary bands. In particular, it provides an indication of the following:

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

President Cyril Ramaphosa interacting with families of slain police officers after the official program of the annual South African Police Service Commemoration Day, Union Buildings, 5 September 2021.

TABLE 3.1.1 - Personnel costs by Programme for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

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 as at 31 March 2022 (Including Periodical - And Abnormal Appointments)
DTP: Policy and Research Services	14 660	13 121	-	-	89.50%	1 093	12
DTP: Administration	304 190	271 597	694 571	-	89.29%	587	463
DTP: Executive Support	14 703	12 995		-	88.38%	722	18
Total as on Financial Systems (BAS)	**333 553**	**297 713**	**694 571**	**-**	**89.26%**	**604**	**493**
Note: Principals excluded							

TABLE 3.1.2 - Personnel costs by Salary band for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

Salary Band	Personnel Expenditure including Transfers (R'000)	% of Total Personnel Cost	Average Personnel Cost per Employee (R'000)	Total Personnel Cost for Department including Goods and Services (R'000)	Number of Employees as at 31 March 2022
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	4 023	0.77%	161	523 917	25
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	21 853	4.17%	223	523 917	98
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	21 853	4.17%	148	523 917	148
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	105 955	20.22%	861	523 917	123
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	169 323	32.32%	2605	523 917	65
OSD	8 665	1.65%	963	523 917	9
Interns	1 882	0.36%	75	523 917	25
TOTAL	**333 553**	**63.67%**	**677**	**523 917**	**493**

TABLE 3.1.3 - Salaries. Overtime. Home Owners Allowance and Medical Aid by Programme for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

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	271 597	89.29%	7 716	2.54%	5 319	1.75%	11 002	3.60	304 190
DTP: Policy and Research Services	13 121	89.50%	28	0.19%	202	1.38%	287	2.00	14 660
DTP: Executive Support	12 995	88.38%	-	-	161	1.09%	494	3.40	14 703
TOTAL	**297 713**	**89.26%**	**7 744**	**2.32%**	**5 682**	**1.70%**	**11 783**	**3.50**	**333 553**

TABLE 3.1.4 - Salaries. Overtime. Home Owners Allowance and Medical Aid by Salary Band for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

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)	4 023	100%	2 063	51.28%	483	12.01%	1 254	31.16%	4 023
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	21 853	100%	1 629	7.46%	1 397	6.39%	2 928	13.40%	21 853
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	21 853	100%	3 182	14.56%	2 358	10.79%	4 564	20.89%	21 853
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	105 955	100%	870	0.82%	1 197	1.13%	1 898	1.79%	105 955
Senior management (Levels >= 13)	169 323	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	169 323
OSD	8 665	100%	-	-	247	2.85%	1 139	13.15%	8 665
Interns	1 882	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 882
TOTAL	**333 553**	**100%**	**7 744**	**2.32%**	**5 682**	**1.70%**	**11 783**	**3.53%**	**333 553**

PART D: HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.

2.2 Employment and Vacancies

The tables in this section summarise the position with regard to 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 3.2.1 - Employment and Vacancies by Programme for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

Programme	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment 31 March 2022	Number of Posts Filled as at 31 March 2022	Vacancy Rate (Includes Frozen Posts)	Number of Employees Additional to the Establishment
Administration	547	424	22.49%	39
DTP: Policy and Research Services	19	12	36.84%	-
DTP: Executive Support	20	18	10%	-
TOTAL	**586**	**454**	**22.53%**	**39**
Note: Principals excluded 2				

TABLE 3.2.2 - Employment and Vacancies by Salary Band for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

Salary Band	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment as at 31 March 2022	Number of Posts Filled as at 31 March 2022	Vacancy Rate (Includes Frozen Posts)	Number of Employees Additional to the Establishment
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	37	25	32.43%	-
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	130	97	25.38%	1
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	181	148	18.23%	-
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	157	122	22.29%	1
Senior Management (Levels 13-16)	72	53	26.39%	12
OSD	9	9	-	-
Interns	-	-	-	25
TOTAL	**586**	**454**	**22.53%**	**39**
Note: Principals excluded 2				

TABLE 3.2.3 - Employment and Vacancies by Critical Occupation for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

Critical Occupation	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment as at 31 March 2022	Number of Posts Filled as at 31 March 2022	Vacancy Rate (Includes Frozen Posts)	Number of Employees Additional to the Establishment
Administrative related	111	89	19.82%	1
Cleaners in offices workshops hospitals etc.	43	31	27.91%	-
Client inform clerks (switchboard, receptionists & information clerks)	22	15	31.82%	-
Communication and information related	16	13	18.75%	-
Finance and economics related	3	2	33.33%	-
Financial and related professionals	27	20	25.93%	-
Financial clerks and credit controllers	9	6	33.33%	1
Food services aids and waiters	31	23	25.81%	-
Household food and laundry services related	54	38	29.63%	-
Human resources & organisational development & related professionals	8	7	12.50%	-
Human resources clerks	12	11	8.33%	-
Human resources related	12	11	8.33%	-
Information technology related	19	14	26.32%	-
Legal related	9	9	-	-
Librarians and related professionals	-	-	-	25
Library mail and related clerks	3	2	33.33%	-
Logistical support personnel	9	7	22.22%	-
Material-recording and transport clerks	32	25	21.88%	-
Risk management & sec	3	2	33.33%	-
Messengers porters and deliverers	4	3	25.00%	-
Motor vehicle drivers	25	20	20%	-
Other occupations	-	-	-	10
Secretaries & other keyboard operating clerks	2	1	50%	-
Senior managers	60	52	13.33%	-
SENIOR MANAGERS	72	53	26.39%	2
TOTAL	**586**	**454**	**22.53%**	**39**

Note: Principals 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 –
  (a) 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;
  (b) 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;
  (c) where the inherent nature of the occupation requires consistent exercise of discretion and is predominantly intellectual in nature; and
  (d) in respect of which a department experiences a high degree of difficulty to recruit or retain the services of employees.

PART D: HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.

2.3 Filling of SMS Posts

The tables in this section provide 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 3.3.1 - SMS Posts information for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

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/Head of Department	1	-	-	-	-
Salary Level 16 but not HOD	2	1	50%	-	-
Salary Level 15	5	4	80%	1	20%
Salary Level 14	25	20	80%	5	20%
Salary Level 13	41	30	73%	11	26.83%
TOTAL	**74**	**55**	**74%**	**17**	**23%**

Note: Excluding Principals and Special Advisers

TABLE 3.3.2 - SMS Posts information for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

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%	-	-
Saaryl level 16 but not HOD	3	2	67%	-	-
Salary level 15	7	6	86%	1	14.29%
Salary level 14	26	20	77%	6	23.08%
Salary level 13	41	31	76%	10	24.39%
TOTAL	**78**	**60**	**77%**	**18**	**23%**

Note: Excluding Principals and Special Advisers

TABLE 3.3.3 - Advertising and Filling of SMS posts for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

SMS level	Advertising	Filling of posts	
	Number of vacancies per level advertised in 6 months of becomming vacant	Number of vacancies per level filled in 6 months after becomming 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	1	-	-
Salary level 15	-	-	-
Salary level 14	1	-	-
Salary level 13	1	-	1
TOTAL	**3**	**-**	**1**

Table 3.3.4 - Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS - advertised within 6 months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022
Reasons for vacancy not advertised within 6 months
Due to cost containment measures and reconfiguaration in the department
Reasons for vacancy not filled within 12 months
Due to cost containment measures and reconfiguaration in the department although one post was filled

Notes

- In terms of the Public Service Regulations Chapter 1, 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 3.3.5 - Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within 12 months fot the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022
None

Notes

- In terms of the Public Service Regulations Chapter 1, 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.

TABLE 3.4.1 - Job Evaluation for the period 1 April and 31 March 2022							
Salary Band	Number of Posts on Approved Establish-ment as at 1 April 2021	Number of Jobs Evaluated	% of Posts Evaluated by Salary Bands	Number of Posts Upgraded	% of Upgraded Posts Evaluated	Number of Posts Downgraded	% of Downgraded Posts Evaluated
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	102	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	149	1	0.67%	-	-	-	-
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	128	7	5.47%	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band A	32	1	3.13%	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band B	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band C	6	2	33.33%	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band D	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSD	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**477**	**11**	**2.31%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Note: Principals. Special Advisers and Interns excluded							

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.

TABLE 3.4.2 - Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022					
Gender	African	Asian	Coloured	White	TOTAL
Female	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Employees with a Disability	-	-	-	-	-

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.

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TABLE 3.4.3 - Employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by Job Evaluation [i.t.o PSR 1.V.C.3] for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

Occupation	Number of Employees as at 31 March 2022	Job Evaluation Level	Remuneration Level	Reason for Deviation	No of Employees in Department
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	25				35
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	97	2&4	3&5	Grade Progression & JE Co-ordination	132
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	148	5&7	6&8	JE co-ordination	181
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	122	9&11	10&12	Resolution 3/2009	160
Senior Management Service Band A	30		14.00	Retention and Appointment	31
Senior Management Service Band B	20				20
Senior Management Service Band C	4				6
Senior Management Service Band D	1				3
OSD	9				9
TOTAL	**456**	**-**	**14**		**577**
Note: Principals. Special Advisers and Interns excluded					
Percentage of Total Employment	95.60%				
NB: Above inclusive of JE grading as well as out of adjustments					

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

TABLE 3.4.4 - Profile of employees whose salary level exceeded the grade determined by job evaluation [i.t.o. PSR 1.V.C.3] for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

Gender	African	Asian	Coloured	White	TOTAL
Female	61	2	7	3	73
Male	25	-	3	2	29
TOTAL	**86**	**2**	**10**	**5**	**102**
Employees with a Disability	2	-	1	1	4

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 3.5.1 - Annual Turnover Rates by Salary Band for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary Band	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period 1 April 2021	Appointments	Terminations	Turnover Rate
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	28	-	2	7.14%
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	102	1	6	5.88%
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	149	4	5	3.36%
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12) Permanent	128	3	11	8.59%
OSD	9	-	2	22.22%
Senior Management Service Band A	32	-	3	9.38%
Senior Management Service Band B	21	1	-	-
Senior Management Service Band C	6	-	2	33.33%
Senior Management Service Band D	2	1	3	150%
TOTAL	**477**	**10**	**34**	**7.13%**
Note: Principals and Interns excluded				

TABLE 3.5.2 - Annual Turnover Rates by Critical Occupation for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

Critical Occupation	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period 1 April 2021	Appointments	Terminations	Turnover Rate
Administrative related	95	2	9	9.47%
Cleaners in offices workshops hospitals etc.	37	-	4	10.81%
Client inform clerks (switchboard, receptionists & information clerks)	15	-	1	6.67%
Communication and information related	13	-	-	-
Finance and economics related	2	1	1	50%
Financial and related professionals	20	-	1	5.00%
Financial clerks and credit controllers	10	-	2	20%
Food services aids and waiters	23	-	-	-
Household food and laundry services related	39	-	1	2.56%
Human resources & organisational development & related professionals	7	-	-	-
Human resources clerks	11	-	-	-
Human resources related	11	-	-	-
Information technology related	14	1	1	7.14%
Legal related	9	-	-	-
Librarians and related professionals	2	-	-	-
Library mail and related clerks	7	1	-	-
Logistical support personnel	25	-	2	8.00%
Material-recording and transport clerks	2	-	-	-
Risk management & sec	3	-	-	-
Messengers porters and deliverers	20	-	-	-
Motor vehicle drivers	-	3	2	-
Other occupations	50	2	2	4.00%
Secretaries & other keyboard operating clerks	61	-	8	13.11%
Senior managers	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	**477**	**10**	**34**	**7.13%**

Note: Principals and Interns 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:
  (a) 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;
  (b) 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;
  (c) where the inherent nature of the occupation requires consistent exercise of discretion and is predominantly intellectual in nature; and
  (d) in respect of which a department experiences a high degree of difficulty to recruit or retain the services of employees.

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

TABLE 3.5.3 - Reasons why staff are leaving the department for the period of 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022				
Termination Type	Number	% of Total Resignations	% of Total Employment	TOTAL
Death	1	2.94%	0.20%	34
Resignation	14	41.18%	2.84%	34
Expiry of contract	12	35.29%	2.43%	34
Dismissal - misconduct	-	-	-	34
Severance package	-	-	-	34
Transfers	3	8.82%	0.61%	34
Discharge due to ill health	1	2.94%	0.20%	34
Retirement	3	8.82%	0.61%	34
TOTAL	**34**	**100%**	**6.90%**	**34**
Note: Principals ND interns excluded				
Resignations as % of employment				
Total number of employees who left as % of total employment				

TABLE 3.5.4 - Granting of Employee Initiated Severance Packages for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022				
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)	-	-	-	-
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	-	-	-	-
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	-	-	-	-
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band A	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band B	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band C	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band D	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

TABLE 3.5.5 - Promotions by Critical Occupation for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

Occupation	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period 1 April 2021	Promotions to another Salary Level	Salary Level Promotions as a % of Employees by Occupation	Progressions to another Notch within a Salary Level
Administrative related	95	-	-	91
Cleaners in offices workshops hospitals etc.	37	-	-	33
Client inform clerks (switchboard, receptionists & information clerks)	15	-	-	13
Communication and information related	13	-	-	13
Finance and economics related	2	-	-	2
Financial and related professionals	20	1	5.00%	19
Financial clerks and credit controllers	10	3	30%	8
Food services aids and waiters	23	-	-	24
Household food and laundry services related	39	-	-	38
Human resources & organisational development & related professionals	7	-	-	7
Human resources clerks	11	-	-	11
Human resources related	11	-	-	11
Information technology related	14	-	-	15
Legal related	9	-	-	9
Librarians and related professionals	2	-	-	2
Library mail and related clerks	7	-	-	7
Logistical support personnel	25	1	4.00%	27
Material-recording and transport clerks	2	-	-	2
Risk management & sec	3	-	-	3
Messengers porters and deliverers	20	1	5.00%	20
Motor vehicle drivers	-	-	-	-
Other occupations	50	-	-	53
Secretaries & other keyboard operating clerks	1	-	-	1
Senior managers	61	-	-	58
TOTAL	**477**	**6**	**0.44**	**467**

Note: Pricipals. Special Advisers and Interns excluded

TABLE 3.5.6 - Promotions by Salary Band for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

Salary Band	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period 1 April 2021	Promotions to another Salary Level	Salary Level Promotions as a % of Employees by Salary Band	Progressions to another Notch within a Salary Level	Notch Progression as a % of Employees by Salary Band
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	28	-	-	25	89.29%
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	102	1	0.98%	103	100.98%
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	149	4	2.68%	148	99.33%
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	128	1	0.78%	124	96.88%
Senior Management (Levels 13-16)	61	-	-	58	95.08%
OSD	9	-	-	9	100.00%
TOTAL	**477**	**6**	**1.26%**	**467**	97.90%

Note: Principals. Special Advisers and Interns excluded

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Employment Equity

TABLE 3 6.1 - Total number of Employees (incl. Employees with disabilities) per Occupational Category (SASCO) for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022											
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 (SMS)	25	5	-	30	1	23	4	3	30	4	65
Professionals (11-12)	32	1	1	34	3	34	4	4	42	2	81
Technicians and associate professionals (9-10)	13	1	1	15	-	25	-	-	25	2	42
Clerks (6-8)	50	2	-	52	-	82	8	2	92	5	149
Service shop and market sales workers (3-5)	38	3	-	41	-	49	7	-	56	-	97
Labourers and related workers (2)	9	-	-	9	-	15	1	-	16	-	25
OSD	4	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	5	-	9
Interns	10	-	-	10	-	15	-	-	15	-	25
TOTAL	**181**	**12**	**2**	**195**	**4**	**247**	**25**	**9**	**281**	**13**	**493**
Note: Principals excluded											

TABLE 3.6.1B - Total number of Employees with disabilities for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022											
	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	-	5	1	3	-	1	4	1	11

TABLE 3.6.2 - Total number of Employees (incl. Employees with disabilities) per Occupational Bands for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022											
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)	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	4	-	5
Senior Management (13-14)	24	5	-	29	1	20	4	2	26	4	60
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (9-12)	45	2	2	49	3	59	4	4	67	4	123
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors & foremen (6-8)	50	2	-	52	-	82	8	2	92	5	149
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (3-5)	38	3	-	41	-	49	7	-	56	-	97
Unskilled and defined decision making (Level 2)	9	-	-	9	-	15	1	-	16	-	25
OSD	4	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	5	-	9
Interns	10	-	-	10	-	15	-	-	15	-	25
TOTAL	**181**	**12**	**2**	**195**	**4**	**247**	**25**	**9**	**281**	**13**	**493**
Note: Principals excluded											
Employees with disabilities											

TABLE 3.6.3 - Recruitment for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

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)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Senior Management (13-14)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (9-12)	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers. junior management. supervisors. foremen (6-8)	3	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	4
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (3-5)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Unskilled and defined decision making (Level 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	**6**	**-**	**-**	**6**	**-**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**4**	**-**	**10**

TABLE 3. 6.3B - Recruitment for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

(Employees with disabilities)

Recruitment	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	TOTAL
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 3.6.4 - Promotions for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

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)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management (13-14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (9-12)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers. junior management. supervisors. foremen (6-8)	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	4
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (3-5)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unskilled and defined decision making (Level 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**2**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**4**	**-**	**6**

Note: Principals. Special Advisers and Interns excluded

TABLE 3.6.4B - Promotions (Employees with disabilities)

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

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TABLE 3.6.5 - Terminations for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational Band	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	TOTAL
Top Management (15-16)	3	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	2	-	5
Senior Management (13-14)	2	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	5
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (9-12)	4	-	-	4	-	5	-	1	6	1	11
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers. junior management. supervisors. foremen (6-8)	3	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	2	-	5
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (3-5)	1	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	5	-	6
Unskilled and defined decision making (Level 2)	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
OSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interns	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2
TOTAL	**14**	**-**	**-**	**14**	**1**	**17**	**2**	**1**	**20**	**1**	**36**

Note: Principals excluded

TABLE 3.6.5B - Terminations

(Employees with disabilities)

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	-	-	1	-	1

TABLE 3.6.6 - Disciplinary Action for the period 1 April to 31 March 2022

Disciplinary Action	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female. Inadian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	TOTAL
No outcome	7	-	2	9	-	2	-	-	2	-	11
TOTAL	**7**	**-**	**2**	**9**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**11**

TABLE 3.6.7 - Skills Development for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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
Legislators. Senior Officials and Managers (SMS)	8	1	-	9	1	4	1	-	5	-	15
Professionals (11-12)	6	1	-	7	-	5	-	1	6	-	13
Technicians and Associate Professionals (9-10)	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	4	-	5
Clerks (6-8)	8	-	-	8	-	3	-	-	3	-	11
Service and Sales Workers (3-5)	10	-	-	10	-	15	1	-	16	-	26
Elementary Occupations (Level 2)	6	-	-	6	-	11	-	-	11	-	17
OSD	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Employees with disabilities	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	3
TOTAL	**40**	**3**	**-**	**43**	**1**	**44**	**2**	**1**	**47**	**-**	**91**

Note: Principals. Special Advisers and Interns excluded

2.6 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 3.7.1 - Signing of Performance Agreements by SMS Members as on 31 May 2021

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	3	2	1	50%
Salary level 15	7	6	4	67%
Salary level 14	27	21	17	81%
Salary level 13	42	32	29	91%
TOTAL	**80**	**62**	**52**	**84%**

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 2022.

TABLE 3.7.2 - Reasons for not having concluded Performance Agreements for all SMS members as on 31 May 2021

The DG's performance agreement was concluded and not captured on the DMPE system on 30 June 2021 due to tehcnical issues on the system. A condonation request was submitted to MPSA as per the Directive and the MPSA granted the deviation. Two (2) cases of the SMS Members were treated in line with section 17.1 & 17.2 of the Chapter 4 of SMS Handbook. One SMS Member failed to comply with the submission of his performance agreement and section 16(A) (2) be invoked for not meeting the submission date of 31 May 2021. The following SMS Members have submitted their performance agreements namely LK Mugnaioni-Mcdonald, MJ Feni, M Ngozi (SL14), R Mathabe and JMJ Sehume (SL13) however they are appearing on the source document due to their resignations.

Notes

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

TABLE 3.7.3 - Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded Performance agreements as on 31 May 2021

EA approved that section 16 (A) (2) be invoked to all SMS members who failed to comply with the directive and the due date of 31 May 2021. Disciplinary action was thus taken against all SMS members who did not comply, safe for 2 SMS member (Female) who could not comply due to the following reasons (i) SMS member was on suspension and (ii) SMS member was on sick leave.

Notes

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

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2.7 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 3.8.1 - Performance Rewards by Race, Gender and Disability for the period of 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Race and Gender	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Employees as at 1 April 2021	% of Total within Group	Total Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Employee (R)
African, Female	92	237	38.82%	783	8 508
African, Male	65	173	37.57%	498	7 657
Asian, Female	4	9	44.44%	39	9 859
Asian, Male	2	2	100%	9	4 260
Coloured, Female	6	27	22.22%	68	11 283
Coloured, Male	1	12	8.33%	12	11 747
Total Blacks, Female	102	273	37.36%	890	8 724
Total Blacks, Male	68	187	36.36%	518	7 617
White, Female	8	13	61.54%	98	12 194
White, Male	2	4	50%	34	17 064
Employees with a disability	1	12	8.33%	3	3 229
TOTAL	**180**	**477**	**37.74%**	**1 531**	**8 505**

Note: Principals. special Advisers and interns excluded

TABLE 3.8.2 - Performance Rewards by Salary Band for Personnel below Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary Band	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Employees as at 1 April 2021	% of Total within Salary Band	Total Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Employee (R'000)
OSD	9	9	100%	173	19 179
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	5	28	17.86%	12	2 391
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	45	102	44.12%	167	3 712
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	62	149	41.61%	365	5 890
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	57	128	44.53%	728	12 767
TOTAL	**178**	**416**	**42.79%**	**1 444**	**8 115**

Note: Principals. special Advisers. SMS members and interns excluded

TABLE 3.8.3 - Performance Rewards by Critical Occupation for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Critical Occupation	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Employees as at 1 April 2021	% Of Total Within Occupation	Total Cost (R'000)	Average Cost Per Employee (R'000)
Financial clerks and credit controllers	4	10	40%	15	3 645
Household food and laundry services related	20	39	51.28%	128	6 381
Human resources clerks	2	11	18.18%	8	3 763
Human resources & organisational development & related professionals	3	7	42.86%	23	7 505
Messengers porters and deliverers	2	3	67%	5	2 286
Logistical support personnel	14	25	56.00%	113	8 079
Finance and economics related	-	2	-	-	-
Other occupations	-	-	-	-	-
Legal related (OSD)	9	9	100%	173	19 179
Financial and related professionals	11	20	55.00%	139	12 593
Administrative related	39	95	41.05%	441	11 302
Communication and information related	7	13	53.85%	83	11 924
Secretaries & other keyboard operating clerks	21	50	42.00%	100	4 779
Cleaners in offices workshops hospitals etc.	6	37	16.22%	18	2 951
Library mail and related clerks	-	7	0%	-	-
Human resources related	3	11	27.27%	46	15 340
Material-recording and transport clerks	2	2	100%	10	4 902
Senior managers	2	61	3%	79	39 581
Client inform clerks (switchboard. receptionists. information clerks)	5	15	33.33%	28	5 521
Motor vehicle drivers	11	20	55.00%	44	4 045
Food services aids and waiters	10	23	0%	34	3 390
Librarians and related professionals	-	2	0%	-	-
Risk manage & security	1	1	100%	10	9 803
Information technology related	8	14	57.14%	58	7 290
TOTAL	**180**	**477**	**38**	**1 552**	**8 625**

Note: Principals. Special Advisers and Interns 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 –
  (a) 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;
  (b) 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;
  (c) where the inherent nature of the occupation requires consistent exercise of discretion and is predominantly intellectual in nature; and
  (d) in respect of which a department experiences a high degree of difficulty to recruit or retain the services of employees;

TABLE 3.8.4 - Performance Related Rewards (Cash Bonus) by Salary Band for Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary Band	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Employees as at 1 April 2021	% 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	2	32	6	79	40	-	32 235
Band B	-	21	-	-	-	-	28 607
Band C	-	6	-	-	-	-	10 092
Band D	-	2	-	-	-	-	28 975
TOTAL	**2**	**61**	**3**	**79**	**39 500**	**-**	**99 908**

Note: Principals. Special Advisers and Interns excluded

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2.8 Foreign Workers

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

TABLE 3.9.1 - Foreign Workers by Salary Band for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary Band	Employment at Beginning of Period	Percentage of Total at Beginning of Period	Employment at End of Period	Percentage of Total at End of Period	Change in Employment	Percentage of Total	Total Employment at Beginning of Period	Total Employment at End of Period	Total Change in Employment
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 3.9.2 - Foreign Workers by Major Occupation for the period 1 April to 31 March 2022

Major Occupation	Employment at Beginning of Period	Percentage of Total at Beginning of Period	Employment at End of Period	Percentage of Total at End of Period	Change in Employment	Percentage of Total	Total Employment at Beginning of Period	Total Employment at End of Period	Total Change in Employment
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2.9 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 3.10.1 - Sick Leave for January 2021 to December 2021

Salary Band	Total Days	% Days with Medical Certification	Number of Employees using Sick Leave	% of Total Employees using Sick Leave	Average Days per Employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)	Total number of Employees using Sick Leave	Total number of days with medical certification
INTERNS	20	100%	5	0.85%	4.00	8	216	20
OSD	19	89.47%	4	0.68%	4.75	833	216	17
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	134	100%	22	3.75%	6.09	77	216	134
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	352	100%	58	9.90%	6.07	293	216	352
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	468	100%	62	10.58%	7.55	707	216	468
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	321	94.08%	47	8.02%	6.83	972	216	302
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	150	100%	18	3.07%	8.33	774	216	150
TOTAL	**1 464**	**84.20**	**221**	**37.71%**	**6.62**	**2 809**	**216**	**1 233**

TABLE 3.10.2 - Disability Leave (Temporary and Permanent) for January 2021 to December 2021

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	22	100%	1	0.17%	22	84	22	1
OSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	30	100%	2	0.34%	15	105	30	2
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	85	100%	1	0.17%	85	412	85	1
TOTAL	**137**	**100%**	**4**	**0.68%**	**34**	**601**	**137**	**4**

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 3.10.3 - Annual Leave for January 2021 to December 2021

Salary Band	Total Days Taken	Average per Employee	Number of Employees using Annual Leave
Interns	304	11.26	27
OSD	267	26.70	10
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	894	33.13	27
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	3 474	33.40	104
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	4 189	26.85	156
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	3 453	25.77	134
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	1 729	23.06	75
TOTAL	**14 311**	**27.00**	**530**

TABLE 3.10.4 - Capped Leave for January 2021 to December 2021

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
Intern	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSD	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	-	-	39	-	510	13
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	-	-	19	-	320	17
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	-	-	34	-	931	27
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	-	-	15	-	228	15
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**107**	**-**	**1 988**	**72**

The following table summarises payments made to employees as a result of leave that was not taken.

TABLE 3.10.5 - Leave Payouts for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 (Estimated)

Reason	Total Estimated Amount (R'000)	Number of Employees	Estimated Average per Employee (R'000)
Annual - discounting with resignation (work days)	516	12	43
Annual - discounting: contract expiry (work days)	583	9	65
Annual - gratuity: death/retirement/medical retirement (work)	114	5	23
Capped - gratuity: death/retirement/medical retirement (work)	37	1	37
TOTAL	**1 250**	**27**	**168**
Leave Payouts (Actual) Allowance Codes - 0060, 0168, 0625, 0422, 0567, 0698, 0699, 0701	534	28	

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2.10 HIV/AIDS & Health Promotion Programmes

TABLE 3.11.1 - Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure	
Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV & related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
0	0

TABLE 3.11.2 - Details of Health Promotion and HIV/AIDS Programmes [tick Yes/No and provide required information]			
Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
1. Has the department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations. 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	Yes		Mumsy Maake. Director: Employee Health & Wellness and Gender Mainstreaming
2. Does the department have a dedicated unit or have you designated specific staff members to promote health and well being of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available.	Yes		Yes. The total number of designated employees involved in health promotion programmes are Three (3) and the annual allocated budget for employee health and wellness programmes for 2021/2022 was R702 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 institutionalised the following sporting and recreational programmes: Spiritual Support Group; Aerobics; Athletics; Hiking; Netball; Chess and Soccer clubs. Health screening and HIV/AIDS, STI and TB management campaigns are conducted on a quarterly basis. Non communicable Chronic Disease management programme is also in place.
4. Has the department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations. 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	Yes		1. M Maake - Chairperson, 2. Mr R Nemalili - member, 3. Ms A Buwa - member, 4. Mr N Tshishonga - member, 5. Ms G Luthuli - member, 6. Ms B Maluleke - member, 7. Ms M Alexander - member, 8. Mr A Mbali - member, 9. Mr S Mbalo. 10. Mr M Mrwetyana - member, 11. Mr W Mdovu - member, 12. Mr R Mankanyi - member, 13. Mr J Manaiwa, 14. Mr A Mothwa, 15. Ms T Rambau - EHW Administrator, 16. Ms W Buthelezi - member, 17. Ms A Mashele - Ex Officio Member (OHS Specialist), 18. Capt Thabsile Masuku (Ex Officio Member - Occupational Nurse).
5. Has the department reviewed the employment policies and practices of your department to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	Yes		The following policies were reviewed: HIV/AIDS, STI & TB mainstreaming. Wellness Management. Health and Productivity Management
6. Has the department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	Yes		There are Departmental initiatives on management of Diversity. and anti-discrimination. Counseling is also provided for employees who are HIV-positive through the appointed external service provider.
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counseling and Testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	Yes		A total number of 18 employees (11 Females & 7 Males) tested for HIV.
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of your health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	Yes		The Department conducted an annual assessment to monitor & evaluate the health promotions program through the System Monitoring Tool (SMT), which is used as the basis for planning and implementation of the health promotion programme for the subsequent financial year. Monthly and quarterly reports provided by the co-sourced partner are also used to monitor and evaluate the impact of the programme.

2.11 Labour Relations

TABLE 3.12.1 - Collective Agreements for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022		
Collective Agreements for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022	Number	% of Total
Total Collective Agreements	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

Notes

- If there were no agreements, keep the heading and replace the table with the following:

Total number of Collective agreements	None

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

TABLE 3. 12.2 - Misconduct and Discipline Hearings Finalised for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022		
Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of Total
Total number of Disciplinary hearings finalised	-	-
Total number of Disciplinary hearings not finalised	2	100%
Total number of Misconduct and Disciplinary hearings	2	100%

Notes

- If there were no agreements, keep the heading and replace the table with the following:

Total number of Disciplinary hearings finalised	None

TABLE 3.12.3 - Types of Misconduct Addressed and Disciplinary Hearings for the period 1 April and 31 March 2022		
Type of misconduct	Number	% of Total
Insubordination	1	50%
Making false statement	-	
None submission of midterm reviews	-	
Performing remunerative work without permission	-	
Absenteeism	1	50%
Total Number of Misconduct cases	2	100%

TABLE 3.12.4 - Grievances Lodged for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022		
Number of grievances addressed	Number	% of Total
Number of grievances resolved	6	75%
Number of grievances not resolved	2	25%
Total Number of grievance logged	8	100%

TABLE 3.12.5 - Disputes Lodged for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022		
Disputes Lodged for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	Number	Percentage of Total
Number of disputes pending	3	75%
Number of disputes dismissed	1	25%
Number of disputes upheld	-	-
Number of disputes unresolved	-	-
TOTAL	4	100%

TABLE 3. 12.6 - Strike Actions for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	
Strike Actions for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	Number
Total number of person working days lost	-
Total cost (R'000) of working days lost	-
Amount (R'000) recovered as a result of no work no pay	-

PART D: HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.

TABLE 3.12.7 - Precautionary Suspensions for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	
Precautionary Suspensions for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	Number
Number of people suspended	1
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	-
Average number of days suspended	-
Cost (R'000) of suspensions	R43 081

2.12 Skills Development

This section highlights the efforts of the department with regard to skills development.

TABLE 3.13.1 - Training Needs identified for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022						
Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period 1 APRIL 2021	Learnerships	Skills Programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	TOTAL
Legislators. senior officials and managers (SMS)	Female	30	-	22	-	22
	Male	25	-	12	-	12
Professionals (Levels 11-12)	Female	44	-	19	-	19
	Male	37	-	15	-	15
Technicians and associate professionals (Levels 9-10)	Female	27	-	11	-	11
	Male	15	-	3	-	3
Clerks (Levels 6-8)	Female	97	-	43	-	43
	Male	52	-	25	-	25
Service and sales workers (Levels 3-5)	Female	56	-	18	-	18
	Male	41	-	24	-	24
OSD	Female	5	-	2	-	2
	Male	4	-	1	-	1
Elementary occupations (level 2)	Female	16	-	16	-	16
	Male	9	-	7	-	7
Gender sub totals	Female	275	-	131	-	131
	Male	183	-	87	-	87
TOTAL		**458**	**-**	**218**	**-**	**218**
Note: Pricipals. Special Advisors and Interns excluded						

TABLE 3.13.2 - Training Provided						
Occupational Category	Gender	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period 1 April 2021	Learnerships	Skills Programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	TOTAL
Legislators. senior officials and managers (SMS)	Female	30	-	4	1	5
	Male	25	-	9	1	10
Professionals (Levels 11-12)	Female	44	-	4	2	6
	Male	37	-	5	2	7
Technicians and associate professionals (Levels 9-10)	Female	27	-	4	-	4
	Male	15	-	1	-	1
Clerks (Levels 6-8)	Female	97	-	3	-	3
	Male	52	-	8	-	8
Service and sales workers (Levels 3-5)	Female	56	-	16	-	16
	Male	41	-	10	-	10
OSD	Female	5	-	-	-	-
	Male	4	-	1	-	1
Elementary occupations (level 2)	Female	16	-	11	-	11
	Male	9	-	6	-	6
Gender sub totals	Female	275	-	42	3	45
	Male	183	-	40	3	43
TOTAL		**458**	**-**	**82**	**6**	**88**
Note: Pricipals. Special Advisors and Interns excluded						

2.13 Injury on Duty

The following tables provide basic information on injury on duty.

TABLE 3.14.1 - Injury on Duty for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022		
Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of Total
Required basic medical attention only	1	100%
Temporary Total Disablement	-	-
Permanent Disablement	-	-
Fatal	-	-
TOTAL	1	100%

2.14 Utilisation of Consultants

The following tables relates 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 3.15.1 - Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022			
Project Title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration: Work days	Contract value in Rand
Internal Audit Co-sourced Partner (SNG-Grant Thornton)*	4	48	335 215
Implementation of Business Continuity & Resilience Programme*	6	249	2 979 464
Facilitation of the Strategic Planning. Review session and development of the Annual Performance Plan 2022/23*	5	24	122 222
Review and reconfiguration of The Presidency and its sister departments*	5	75	998 540
TOTAL	20	396	4 435 441

TABLE 3.15.2 - Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds. i.t.o. HDIs for the period 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022			
Project Title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of Consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Internal Audit Co-sourced Partner (SNG-Grant Thornton)*	75.0%	75%	3
Implementation of Business Continuity & Resilience Programme	38.8%		6
Facilitation of the Strategic Planning. Review session and development of the Annual Performance Plan 2022/23	N/A	92%	5
Review and reconfiguration of The Presidency and its sister departments*	N/A	N/A	3

TABLE 3.15.3 - Report on consultant appointments using Donor funds for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022			
Project Title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration: Work days	Donor and Contract value in Rand
xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

TABLE 3.15.4 - Analysis of consultant appointments using Donor funds. i.t.o. HDIs for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022			
Project Title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of Consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

Deputy President Mabuza during a walkabout of the Kagiso Taxi Rank where he was interacting with members of the community and taking the message of safe vaccines to the people of Mogale City, 2 September 2021.

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

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of The Presidency set out on pages 120 to 156, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Presidency as at 31 March 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) prescribed by the National Treasury and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

Basis for opinion

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

4. 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.

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

Other matter

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

Unaudited supplementary schedule

7. The supplementary information set out on pages 157 to 166 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on them.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

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

9. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the 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.

Auditor-General's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

11. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

Introduction and scope

12. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected programme presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify material findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.

13. My procedures address the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information, which must be based on the department's approved performance planning documents. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators included in the planning documents. My procedures do not examine whether the actions taken by the department enabled service delivery. My procedures do not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to the extent of achievements in the current year or planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.

14. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice, for the following selected programme presented in the department's annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2022:

Programme	Pages in the annual performance report
Programme 3 – Policy and Research Services	124

15. I performed procedures to determine whether the reported performance information was properly presented and whether performance was consistent with the approved performance planning documents. I performed further procedures to determine whether the indicators and related targets were measurable and relevant, and assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.

16. I did not identify any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for this programme:

    - Programme 3 – Policy and Research Services

Other matter

17. I draw attention to the matter below.

Achievement of planned targets

18. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 62 to 70 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year and management explanations provided for the underachievement of targets.

Report on the audit of compliance with legislation

Introduction and scope

19. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the department's compliance with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.

20. I did not identify any material findings on compliance with the specific matters in key legislation set out in the general notice issued in terms of the PAA.

Other information

21. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the 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 in this auditor's report.

22. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on the reported performance information and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.

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

24. 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

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

26. I did not identify significant internal control deficiencies.

AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Auditor-General

Pretoria
31 July 2022

ANNEXURE – AUDITOR-GENERAL'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT

1. 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 programme and on the department's compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. 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 by the accounting officer
    - conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting officer's 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 Presidency to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease operating as a going concern
    - evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Communication with those charged with governance

28. 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.

29. I also provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate 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.

President Ramaphosa being conferred with the Honour of the Mega Holy and Sacred Cross of Saint Savvas, 18 November 2021

Deputy President David Mabuza opens the dialogue programme with Traditional and Inter-Faith leaders ahead of the World AIDS Day Commemoration in Malamulele, 30 November 2021.

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PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

APPROPRIATION PER PROGRAMME

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Programme									
1. Administration	524 568	-	(5 310)	519 258	446 528	72 730	86.0%	458 668	410 395
2. Executive Support	52 957	-	5 205	58 162	54 630	3 532	93.9%	93 550	88 863
3. Policy & Research Services	27 054	-	105	27 159	17 053	10 106	62.8%	20 702	18 567
Subtotal	**604 579**	**-**	**-**	**604 579**	**518 211**	**86 368**	**85.7%**	**572 920**	**517 825**
Statutory Appropriation	**7 542**	**-**	**-**	**7 542**	**5 706**	**1 836**	**75.7%**	**7 715**	**5 700**
President and Deputy President salary	7 542	-	-	7 542	5 706	1 836	75.7%	7 715	5 700
TOTAL	**612 121**	**-**	**-**	**612 121**	**523 917**	**88 204**	**85.6%**	**580 635**	**523 525**

	2021/22		2020/21	
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
TOTAL (brought forward)	612 121	523 917	580 635	523 525
Reconciliation with statement of financial performance				
ADD				
Departmental receipts	807		621	
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total revenue)	**612 928**		**581 256**	
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total expenditure)		**523 917**		**523 525**

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

APPROPRIATION PER ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	**594 521**	**(5 443)**	**(1)**	**589 077**	**502 908**	**86 169**	**85.4%**	**557 636**	**500 636**
Compensation of employees	377 858	-	-	377 858	339 261	38 597	89.8%	385 179	333 532
Goods and services	216 663	(5 443)	(1)	211 219	163 647	47 572	77.5%	172 457	167 104
Transfers and subsidies	**3 593**	**463**	**-**	**4 056**	**2 078**	**1 978**	**51.2%**	**3 659**	**3 549**
Provinces and municipalities	-	4	-	4	4	-	100.0%	10	3
Departmental agencies and accounts	44	(4)	-	40	-	40	-	42	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	463	-	463	463	-	100.0%	-	-
Households	3 549	-	-	3 549	1 611	1 938	45.4%	3 607	3 546
Payments for capital assets	**14 007**	**3 781**	**-**	**17 788**	**17 731**	**57**	**99.7%**	**19 340**	**19 340**
Machinery and equipment	14 007	3 781	-	17 788	17 731	57	99.7%	19 340	19 340
Payments for financial assets	**-**	**1 199**	**1**	**1 200**	**1 200**	**-**	**100.0%**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**612 121**	**-**	**-**	**612 121**	**523 917**	**88 204**	**85.6%**	**580 635**	**523 525**

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

STATUTORY APPROPRIATION PER ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	**7 542**	**-**	**-**	**7 542**	**5 706**	**1 836**	**75.7%**	**7 715**	**5 700**
Compensation of employees	7 542	-	-	7 542	5 706	1 836	75.7%	7 715	5 700
TOTAL	**7 542**	**-**	**-**	**7 542**	**5 706**	**1 836**	**75.7%**	**7 715**	**5 700**

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub programme									
1. Management	384 290	(2 809)	(5 310)	376 171	334 251	41 920	88.9%	341 463	313 059
2. Support services to the President	81 541	2 623	-	84 164	70 464	13 700	83.7%	71 647	61 085
3. Suport services to the Deputy President	58 737	186	-	58 923	41 813	17 110	71.0%	45 558	36 251
Total for sub programmes	**524 568**	**-**	**(5 310)**	**519 258**	**446 528**	**72 730**	**86.0%**	**458 668**	**410 395**
Economic classification									
Current payments	**508 496**	**(5 197)**	**(5 205)**	**498 094**	**427 322**	**70 772**	**85.8%**	**437 581**	**389 385**
Compensation of employees	332 607	-	-	332 607	304 190	28 417	91.5%	343 271	299 369
Goods and services	175 889	(5 197)	(5 205)	165 487	123 132	42 355	74.4%	94 310	90 016
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	**3 553**	**463**	**(105)**	**3 911**	**1 953**	**1 958**	**49.9%**	**3 609**	**3 532**
Provinces and municipalities	-	4	-	4	4	-	100.0%	10	3
Departmental agencies and accounts	44	(4)	-	40	-	40	-	42	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	463	-	463	463	-	100.0%	-	-
Households	3 509	-	(105)	3 404	1 486	1 918	43.7%	3 557	3 529
Payments for capital assets	**12 519**	**3 535**	**-**	**16 054**	**16 054**	**-**	**100.0%**	**17 478**	**17 478**
Machinery and equipment	12 519	3 535	-	16 054	16 054	-	100.0%	17 478	17 478
Payments for financial assets	**-**	**1 199**	**-**	**1 199**	**1 199**	**-**	**100.0%**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**524 568**	**-**	**(5 310)**	**519 258**	**446 528**	**72 730**	**86.0%**	**458 668**	**410 395**

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

PROGRAMME 2: EXECUTIVE SUPPORT

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub programme									
1. Cabinet services	52 957	-	5 205	58 162	54 630	3 532	93.9%	93 550	88 863
Total for sub programmes	**52 957**	**-**	**5 205**	**58 162**	**54 630**	**3 532**	**93.9%**	**93 550**	**88 863**
Economic classification									
Current payments	**51 621**	**-**	**5 204**	**56 825**	**53 370**	**3 455**	**93.9%**	**92 155**	**87 471**
Compensation of employees	18 158	-	-	18 158	14 703	3 455	81.0%	18 119	13 439
Goods and services	33 463	-	5 204	38 667	38 667	-	100.0%	74 036	74 032
Transfers and subsidies	**20**	**-**	**-**	**20**	**-**	**20**	**-**	**20**	**17**
Households	20	-	-	20	-	20	-	20	17
Payments for capital assets	**1 316**	**-**	**-**	**1 316**	**1 259**	**57**	**95.7%**	**1 375**	**1 375**
Machinery and equipment	1 316	-	-	1 316	1 259	57	95.7%	1 375	1 375
Payments for financial assets	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**100.0%**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**52 957**	**-**	**5 205**	**58 162**	**54 630**	**3 532**	**93.9%**	**93 550**	**88 863**

PROGRAMME 3: POLICY AND RESEARCH SERVICES

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub programme									
1. Economy, trade and investment	18 898	-	69	18 967	10 762	8 205	56.7%	13 296	13 068
2. Socio-economic impact assessment system	8 156	-	36	8 192	6 291	1 901	76.8%	7 406	5 499
Total for sub programmes	**27 054**	**-**	**105**	**27 159**	**17 053**	**10 106**	**62.8%**	**20 702**	**18 567**
Economic classification									
Current payments	**26 862**	**(246)**	**-**	**26 616**	**16 510**	**10 106**	**62.0%**	**20 185**	**18 080**
Compensation of employees	19 551	-	-	19 551	14 662	4 889	75.0%	16 074	15 024
Goods and services	7 311	(246)	-	7 065	1 848	5 217	26.2%	4 111	3 056
Transfers and subsidies	**20**	**-**	**105**	**125**	**125**	**-**	**100.0%**	**30**	**-**
Households	20	-	105	125	125	-	100.0%	30	-
Payments for capital assets	**172**	**246**	**-**	**418**	**418**	**-**	**100.0%**	**487**	**487**
Machinery and equipment	172	246	-	418	418	-	100.0%	487	487
Payments for financial assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**27 054**	**-**	**105**	**27 159**	**17 053**	**10 106**	**62.8%**	**20 702**	**18 567**

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
NOTES ON THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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, disclosure notes and Annexure 1 (A-D) to the Annual Financial Statements.

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

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 1 (Annual Appropriation) to the Annual Financial Statements.

3. Detail on payments for financial assets

Detail of these transactions per programme 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	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	519 258	446 528	72 730	14.0%
Executive Support	58 162	54 630	3 532	6.1%
Policy and Research Services	27 159	17 053	10 106	37.2%
Statutory Appropriation	7 542	5 706	1 836	24.3%

Underspending on compensation of employees is due to posts vacated in the middle of the financial year and vacant posts not filled. Underspending on goods and services is due to declaration of the national state of disaster due to COVID-19 that had an impact on Travel and Subsistence, Catering, Communication (landline costs) and other expenditure. Although lockdown restrictions in the 2021/22 financial year were eased, departmental expenditure is not as it would be under normal circumstances due to the worldwide restrictions because of COVID-19. Underspending on transfers and subsidies is due to less spending on households/leave pay-outs than anticipated based on trends, payment is dependant on officials who exit the department through resignation or death.

4.2 Per economic classification	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Current payments				
Compensation of employees	377 858	339 261	38 597	10.2%
Goods and services	211 219	163 647	47 572	22.5%
Transfers and subsidies				
Provinces and municipalities	4	4	-	0.0%
Departmental agencies and accounts	40	-	40	100.0%
Foreign governments and international organisations	463	463	-	0.0%
Households	3 549	1 611	1 938	54.6%
Payments for capital assets				
Machinery and equipment	17 788	17 731	57	0.3%
Payments for financial assets	1 200	1 200	-	0.0%

Underspending on compensation of employees is due to posts vacated in the middle of the financial year and other posts not filled. Underspending on goods and services is due to declaration of the national state of disaster due to COVID-19 which had an impact on Travel and Subsistence, Catering, Communication (landline costs) and the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment unit that could not secure service providers (Subject Experts for various Sectors) through the normal procurement processes. Although lockdown restrictions in the 2021/22 financial year were eased, departmental expenditure was not at its" norm" due to the worldwide restrictions because of COVID-19 pandemic. Underspending on transfer and subsidies is due to less spending on households/leave pay-out that were less than anticipated based on trends, payment is dependent on officials who exit the department through resignation/death.

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

PERFORMANCE	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	604 579	572 920
Statutory appropriation	2	7 542	7 715
Departmental revenue	3	807	621
TOTAL REVENUE		**612 928**	**581 256**
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	339 261	333 533
Goods and services	5	163 647	167 105
Total current expenditure		**502 908**	**500 638**
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	7	2 078	3 549
Total transfers and subsidies		**2 078**	**3 549**
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets	8	17 731	19 338
Total expenditure for capital assets		**17 731**	**19 338**
Payments for financial assets	6	1 200	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		**523 917**	**523 525**
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		**89 011**	**57 731**
Reconciliation of Net Surplus for the year			
Voted funds		88 204	57 110
Annual appropriation		86 368	55 095
Statutory appropriation		1 836	2 015
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts	13	807	621
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		**89 011**	**57 731**

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

POSITION	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		**89 469**	**59 127**
Cash and cash equivalents	9	88 110	57 168
Prepayments and advances	10	40	9
Receivables	11	1 319	1 950
Non-current assets		**185**	**65**
Receivables	11	185	65
TOTAL ASSETS		**89 654**	**59 192**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		**89 190**	**58 947**
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	12	88 204	57 108
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	84	11
Payables	14	902	1 828
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**89 190**	**58 947**
NET ASSETS		**464**	**245**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		464	245
TOTAL		**464**	**245**

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

NET ASSETS	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		245	410
Transfers:		**219**	**(165)**
Debts revised		-	(165)
Debts raised		219	-
Closing balance		**464**	**245**
TOTAL		**464**	**245**

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

CASH FLOW	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		612 724	589 392
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	604 579	572 920
Statutory appropriated funds received	2	7 542	7 715
Departmental revenue received	3	566	8 745
Interest received	3.2	37	12
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		(326)	631
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(57 844)	(70 247)
Current payments		(502 908)	(500 638)
Payments for financial assets		(1 200)	-
Transfers and subsidies paid		(2 078)	(3 549)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	15	**48 368**	**15 589**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	8	(17 731)	(19 338)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	3.3	204	-
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables	11	(120)	193
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(17 647)**	**(19 145)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		219	(165)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**219**	**(165)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		30 940	(3 721)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		57 170	60 891
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	16	**88 110**	**57 170**

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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 Rand 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).

Appropriated funds are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the adjustments become effective.

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.

Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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.

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.

8.3 Accruals and payables not recognised

Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost 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.

Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of:

- cost, being the fair value of the asset; or
- the sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.

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.

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

9.2 Aid assistance paid

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

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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.
12	**Loans and receivables**
	Loans and receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off. Write-offs are made according to the department's write-off policy.
13	**Investments**
	Investments are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost.
14	**Financial assets**
14.1	**Financial assets (not covered elsewhere)**
	A financial asset is recognised initially at its cost plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.
	At the reporting date, a department shall measure its financial assets at cost, less amounts already settled or written-off, except for recognised loans and receivables, which are measured at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off.
14.2	**Impairment of financial assets**
	Where there is an indication of impairment of a financial asset, an estimation of the reduction in the recorded carrying value, to reflect the best estimate of the amount of the future economic benefits expected to be received from that asset, is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.
15	**Payables**
	Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.
16	**Capital Assets**
16.1	**Immovable capital assets**
	Immovable assets reflected in the asset register of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value where the cost cannot be determined reliably. Immovable assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the asset register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment.
	Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.
	Additional information on immovable assets not reflected in the assets register is provided in the notes to financial statements.
16.2	**Movable capital assets**
	Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction 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. Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

16.3 Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

16.4 Project Costs: Work-in-progress

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

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

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

17 Provisions and Contingents

17.1 Provisions

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

17.2 Contingent liabilities

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

17.3 Contingent assets

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

17.4 Capital commitments

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

18 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of financial position 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 is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

19 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the total value of the fruitless and or wasteful expenditure incurred.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is removed from the notes to the financial statements when it is resolved or transferred to receivables or written off.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

20 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed after its assessment. The amount recorded is equal to the value of the irregular expenditure incurred unless it is impracticable to determine, in which case reasons therefor are provided in the note.

Irregular expenditure is reduced from the note when it is either condoned by the relevant authority, transferred to receivables for recovery, not condoned and removed or written-off.

Irregular expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

21 Changes in accounting estimates and errors

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 Departures from the MCS requirements

Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information;

24 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.

25 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.

26 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 number of individuals and the full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

27 Inventories

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

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

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

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

28 Public-Private Partnerships

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

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

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

29	**Employee benefits**
	The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is disclosed in the Employee benefits note.
30	**Transfer of functions**
	Transfer of functions are accounted for by the acquirer by recognising or recording assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer.
	Transfer of functions are accounted for by the transferor by derecognising or removing assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer.
31	**Mergers**
	Mergers are accounted for by the combined department by recognising or recording assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their carrying amounts at the date of the merger.
	Mergers are accounted for by the combining departments by derecognising or removing assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts at the date of the merger.

PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. ANNUAL APPROPRIATION

1.1 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:

	2021/22			2020/21		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/not received	Final Appropriation	Appropriation received	Funds not requested/not received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	519 258	519 258	-	458 668	458 668	-
Executive Support	58 162	58 162	-	93 550	93 550	-
Policy and Research Services	27 159	27 159	-	20 702	20 702	-
TOTAL	**604 579**	**604 579**	**-**	**572 920**	**572 920**	**-**

2. STATUTORY APPROPRIATION

	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
President and Deputy President salaries	7 542	7 715
TOTAL	**7 542**	**7 715**
Actual Statutory Appropriation received	**7 542**	**7 715**

3. DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	3.1	264	283
Interest, dividends and rent on land	3.2	37	12
Sales of capital assets	3.3	204	-
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	3.4	302	326
Transfer received	3.5	-	8 136
Total revenue collected		**807**	**8 757**
Less: Own revenue included in appropriation	13	-	8 136
Departmental revenue collected		**807**	**621**

The increase is due to sale of capital assets

3.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	3	R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		264	283
Sales by market establishment		107	108
Administrative fees		-	1
Other sales		157	174
TOTAL		**264**	**283**

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3.2 Interest, dividends and rent on land

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	3	R'000	R'000
Interest		37	12
TOTAL		37	12

3.3 Sale of capital assets

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	3	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets		204	-
Machinery and equipment	26	204	-
TOTAL		204	-

3.4 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	3	R'000	R'000
Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue		302	326
TOTAL		302	326

3.5 Transfers received

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	3	R'000	R'000
International organisations		-	8 136
TOTAL		-	8 136

There were no transfers received from International Organisations in the current year.

3.5.1 Donations received in-kind *(not included in the main note or sub note)*

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
List in-kind transfers received			
Various donations		-	1 907
Sponsorship for the Sustainable Infrastructure Development Symposium of South Africa		5 250	-
The Common Purpose SA: training of senior managers on leadership		195	-
TOTAL		5 445	1 907

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4. COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

4.1 Salaries and Wages

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Basic salary		217 006	221 085
Performance award		1 583	2 605
Service Based		203	152
Compensative/circumstantial		19 024	15 302
Other non-pensionable allowances		65 223	57 932
TOTAL		**303 039**	**297 076**

4.2 Social contributions

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Employer contributions			
Pension		24 386	24 632
Medical		11 783	11 772
Bargaining council		53	53
TOTAL		**36 222**	**36 457**
Total compensation of employees		**339 261**	**333 533**
Average number of employees		508	482

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5. GOODS AND SERVICES

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Administrative fees		1 321	638
Advertising		591	63
Minor assets	5.1	586	412
Bursaries (employees)		757	1 764
Catering		964	989
Communication		6 726	6 480
Computer services	5.2	66 393	92 839
Consultants: Business and advisory services		5 757	4 267
Laboratory services		-	1
Legal services		19 739	22 304
Contractors		2 544	1 503
Agency and support / outsourced services		2 446	3 186
Audit cost – external	5.3	6 882	5 224
Fleet services		2 336	1 553
Consumables	5.4	3 035	4 801
Operating leases		12 822	8 860
Rental and hiring		53	300
Travel and subsistence	5.5	28 541	9 619
Venues and facilities		234	10
Training and development		695	148
Other operating expenditure	5.6	1 225	2 144
TOTAL		**163 647**	**167 105**

The increase in expenditure on administrative fees is directly linked to an increase in travel and subsistence, which had an impact on travel agency fees. The increase in advertising is as a result of the department advertising vacancies through external medias for recruitment purposes. An increase in expenditure for minor assets is due to an increase in procurement of computer equipment less than R5000 relating to desktops and laptops. Expenditure for bursaries decreased due to high number of employees offered bursaries to pursue their qualifications during the 2020/21 financial year as compared to lower number of employees registered during the 2021/22 financial year. The increase in expenditure for communication is largely due to an increase in the usage of data, which increased costs relating to communication. An increase in expenditure for consultants is as a result of an increase in commissios of enquiry as compared to the 2020/21. Legal fees are paid/charged on a consultation basis by the state attorneys. There were less invoices in terms of value processed in the current year as compared to prior year. The increase in expenditure for contractors is as a result of procurement of mint of decorations used for national order ceremonies, which did not happen in the 2020/21 financial year. National Orders are the highest awards that a country bestows on its citizens and eminent foreign nationals. The orders are in the following categories: Order of Mendi, for bravery; Order of Ikamanga; Order of The Baobao; Order of Luthuli; Order of Mapungubwe and Order of Companions of OR Tambo. The decrease in expenditure for agency and support/ outsourced services is as a result of non-renewal of co-sourced partner for Internal Audit.

An increase in expenditure on fleet services is directly linked to an increase in travel and subsistence, which had an impact on fleet services. An increase in expenditure on operating leases is as a result of expiry of financial lease expenditure relating to cell phones which had an impact on operating leases. Expired contracts were on a month to month. Rental and hiring occurs on a need basis, as a result there were less costs incurred relating to rental and hiring of the teleprompter in 2021/22 as compared to 2020/21. An increase in expenditure for venues and facilities is as a result of workshops that were held outside of the department. Hard lockdown restrictions in the prior year reduced expenditure on this item.

5.1 Minor assets

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	5	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets		**586**	**412**
Machinery and equipment		586	412
TOTAL		**586**	**412**

An increase in expenditure is due to an increase in procurement of computer equipment less than R5000 relating to desktops and laptops.

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5.2 Computer services

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	5	R'000	R'000
SITA computer services		47 484	76 430
External computer service providers		18 909	16 409
TOTAL		**66 393**	**92 839**

The decrease in expenditure is as a result of a decrease in value of invoices paid, emanating from the 2019/20 and processed in the 2020/21 financial year. There were less accruals reported relating to computer services reported in the 2020/21 financial year, which were processed in the 2021/22 financial year.

5.3 Audit cost – External

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	5	R'000	R'000
Regularity audits		6 882	5 224
TOTAL		**6 882**	**5 224**

The increase in fees is due to audit cost fees increasing in 2021/22 as compared to the 2020/21.

5.4 Consumables

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	5	R'000	R'000
Consumable supplies		1 709	3 212
Uniform and clothing		19	19
Household supplies		1 507	1 223
Building material and supplies		12	20
Communication accessories		31	29
IT consumables		81	508
Other consumables		59	1 413
Stationery, printing and office supplies		1 326	1 589
TOTAL		**3 035**	**4 801**

A decrease in expenditure is due to reduced procurement of COVID-19 related Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) and information technology consumables as compared to the prior financial year and less procurement of printing paper in the 2020/21 financial year as compared to the 2021/22 financial year.

5.5 Travel and subsistence

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	5	R'000	R'000
Local		21 371	5 039
Foreign		7 170	4 580
TOTAL		**28 541**	**9 619**

An increase in expenditure is due to relaxation of some of the COVID-19 state of disaster rules which allowed officials to travel more as compared to the previous financial year where the country was on a "hard" lockdown.

5.6 Other operating expenditure

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	5	R'000	R'000
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		169	1 220
Other		1 056	924
TOTAL		**1 225**	**2 144**

A decrease in other operating payments is as a result of non-renewal of some Professional memberships/subscription fees in the 2021/22 financial year as compared to the 2020/21 financial year. The non-renewal of some of the subscriptions is attributed to COVID-19 working arrangements.

5.7 Remuneration of members of a commission or committee (*Included in Consultants: Business and advisory services*)

		Note	2021/22	2020/21
		5	R'000	R'000
Name of Commission/Committee	No. of members			
Audit Committee (AC)	6		210	
Security Expert Panel	4		478	
Independent Commission for the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers	8		437	
TOTAL			1 125	-

This is a new sub-note resulting from the updates on 2021/22 Annual Financial Statements specimen and does not require a comparative.

6. PAYMENTS FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Other material losses written off	6.1	1 114	-
Debts written off	6.2	86	-
TOTAL		1 200	-

The variance is due to non- implementation of write-offs in the prior year

6.1 Other material losses written off

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	6	R'000	R'000
Nature of losses			
Damages and Losses		1 114	-
TOTAL		1 114	-

The variance is due to non- implementation of write-offs in the prior year

6.2 Debts written off

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	6	R'000	R'000
Nature of debts written off			
Other debt written off			
Staff debt		86	-
TOTAL		86	-
Total debt written off		86	-

The variance is due to non- implementation of write-offs in the prior year

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7. TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES

		2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
	Note		
Provinces and municipalities	29, Annex 1A	4	3
Foreign governments and international organisations	Annexure 1C	463	-
Households	Annexure 1D	1 611	3 546
TOTAL		2 078	3 549

The reduction in the Households is as a result of less expenditure incurred for officials who left the department in the 2020/21 financial year as compared with 2021/22 financial year.

Foreign government and international organisations expenditure relates to the transfer of unspent donor funds to Ford Foundations. The transfer was not applicable in the prior year.

8. EXPENDITURE FOR CAPITAL ASSETS

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Tangible assets			
Machinery and equipment	26	17 731	19 338
TOTAL		17 731	19 338

8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2021/22

	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets			
Machinery and equipment	17 731	-	17 731
TOTAL	17 731	-	17 731

8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2020/21

	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets			
Machinery and equipment	19 338	-	19 338
TOTAL	19 338	-	19 338

8.3 Finance lease expenditure included in Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Tangible assets			
Machinery and equipment		9 781	14 058
TOTAL		9 781	14 058

Subscriptions for the new RT-15-26 are less as compared to the previous contract.

The PABX contract expired in the year under review.

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9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALEN

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		87 966	57 024
Cash on hand		144	144
TOTAL		**88 110**	**57 168**

10. PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Travel and subsistence		40	-
Prepayments (Not expensed)		-	-
Advances paid (Not expensed)	10.1	-	9
TOTAL		**40**	**9**

The increase in travel and subsistence advance is attributed to the increase in foreign traveling due to adjusted COVID-19 regulations

10.1 Advances paid (Not expensed)

	Note	Balance as at 1 April 2021	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add or Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2022
	10	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments		9	(9)	-	-	-
Provincial departments		-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		**9**	**(9)**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	Note	Balance as at 1 April 2020	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add or Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2021
	10	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments		9	-	-	-	9
TOTAL		**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9**

10.2 Prepayments (Expensed)

	Amount as at 1 April 2021	Less: Received in the current year	Add or Less: Other	Add: Current Year prepayments	Amount as at 31 March 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services	13 692	(20 448)	-	12 620	5 864
Transfers and subsidies	2	(4)	-	2	-
TOTAL	**13 694**	**(20 452)**	**-**	**12 622**	**5 864**

	Amount as at 1 April 2020	Less: Received in the current year	Add or Less: Other	Add: Current Year prepayments	Amount as at 31 March 2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services	16 752	(15 550)	-	12 490	13 692
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	3	(3)	-	2	2
Capital assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**16 755**	**(15 553)**	**-**	**12 492**	**13 694**

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11. RECEIVABLES

		2021/22			2020/21		
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims recoverable	11.1	-	-	-	311	-	**311**
Staff debt	11.2	367	185	**552**	167	65	**232**
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	11.4	14	-	**14**	96	-	**96**
Other receivables	11.3	938	-	**938**	1 376	-	**1 376**
TOTAL		**1 319**	**185**	**1 504**	**1 950**	**65**	**2 015**

The overall decrease in the various categories of Receivables is attributed to the implementation of write-offs in the current year. No write-offs were implemented in the prior year due to insufficient funds. The increase in the staff debts is attributable to the new debts taken on mostly relating to bursaries and salary overpayments to be recovered from the staff members.

11.1 Claims recoverable

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	11	R'000	R'000
National departments		-	311
TOTAL		**-**	**311**

There were no outstanding inter-departmental claims as at 31 March 2022. Payments for all outstanding interdepartmental claims were received by the department before 31 March 2022

11.2 Staff debt

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	11	R'000	R'000
Debt Account		552	232
TOTAL		**552**	**232**

The increase in the staff debts is attributable to the new debts taken on in the current year. This includes amongst others, bursaries and salary overpayments.

11.3 Other receivables

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	11	R'000	R'000
Telephone Control Account		21	-
Disallowance Damages and Losses		917	1 376
TOTAL		**938**	**1 376**

11.4 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	11	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		96	63
Less amounts recovered		(26)	-
Less amounts written off		(70)	-
Transfers from note 32 Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure		8	28
Interest		6	5
TOTAL		**14**	**96**

The variance is attributed to the amount that was written off in the current financial year

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11.5 Impairment of receivables

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Estimate of impairment of receivables		277	484
TOTAL		**277**	**484**

The variance is attributed to the decrease in the amount of receivables compared to prior year.

12. VOTED FUNDS TO BE SURRENDERED TO REVENUE FUND

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		57 110	61 459
Prior period error			
As restated		57 110	61 459
Transfer from statement of financial performance (as restated)		88 204	57 110
Paid during the year		(57 110)	(61 459)
Closing balance		**88 204**	**57 110**

More funds will be surrendered to the Revenue Fund in the current year due to decrease in expenditure because of a decrease in value of invoices paid mainly relating to computer services.

12.1 Prior period error

	Note	2020/21
		R'000
Nature of prior period error		-
Relating to 2020/21		2
Voted funds to be surrendered to the revenue fund		2
		-
TOTAL		**2**

The amount to be surrendered to the revenue funds on 2020/21 financial statements was less that what was actually paid out due to rounding of expenditure.

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

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		11	42
Prior period error		-	-
As restated		11	42
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance (as restated)		807	621
Own revenue included in appropriation		-	8 136
Paid during the year		(734)	(8 788)
Closing balance		**84**	**11**

The increase in departmental revenue and NRF receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund is attributed to the increased revenue collection in the current financial year.

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14. PAYABLES – CURRENT

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Clearing accounts	14.1	437	1 828
Other payables	14.2	465	-
TOTAL		**902**	**1 828**

The decrease is attributable to salary related accounts which had already interfaced in the year under review while in the prior these accounts were yet to interface (Income tax, pension and housing allowance), these interfaces are automated

14.1 Clearing accounts

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	14	R'000	R'000
Salary Related		437	1 828
TOTAL		**437**	**1 828**

The decrease is attributable to salary related accounts which had already interfaced in the year under review while in the prior these accounts were yet to interface (Income tax, pension and housing allowance), these interfaces are automated

14.2 Other payables

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	14	R'000	R'000
Telephone		1	-
Transfer to Ford Foundation		464	-
TOTAL		**465**	**-**

The variance is mainly attributed to Transfer of unspent donor funding to Ford Foundation as per the grant conditions. More funds will be surrendered to the Revenue Fund in the current year due to a decrease in expenditure.

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15. NET CASH FLOW AVAILABLE FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		89 011	57 731
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		(40 643)	(42 142)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		631	(1 063)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		(31)	36
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		(926)	1 658
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(204)	-
Expenditure on capital assets		17 731	19 338
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(57 844)	(70 247)
Own revenue included in appropriation		-	8 136
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		**48 368**	**15 589**

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

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		87 966	57 026
Cash on hand		144	144
TOTAL		**88 110**	**57 170**

17. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

17.1 Contingent liabilities

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Liable to Nature			
Intergovernmental payables (unconfirmed balances)	*Annex 4*	11 101	15 491
Other	*Annex 2A*	1 461	5 036
TOTAL		**12 562**	**20 527**

The decrease in intergovernmental payables can be attributed to the prompt settlement / payment of claims related to legal costs in the year under review.

The decrease is mainly due to the E Cabinet disputed invoices between SITA and The Presidency that was resolved in favour of The Presidency in the current year.

There are a number of cases that are possible obligations for The Presidency but the cases are either not yet finalised or costs still need to be taxed by the Taxing Master. In those cases where the matter is not yet finalised and the state is not successful, The Presidency could bear all or some of the adverse costs. In terms of the amounts that are yet to be determined by the taxing master, Rule 45(2) of the Uniform Rules of the High Court applies and provides that "No process of execution shall issue for levying and raising of any costs awarded by the court to any party, until they have been taxed by the taxing master or agreed to in writing by the party concerned in a fixed sum."

17.2 Contingent assets

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Nature of contingent asset		-	-
TOTAL		-	-

There is one case that is a possible asset for the State as costs were awarded in our favour. 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."

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18. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Machinery and equipment		2 769	1 623
TOTAL		2 769	1 623

The increase is as a result of Information Technology equipment ordered and not finalised by 31st March 2022

19. ACCRUALS AND PAYABLES NOT RECOGNISED

19.1 Accruals

			2021/22	2020/21
			R'000	R'000
Listed by economic classification				
	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services	5 805	582	6 387	7 078
Capital assets	846	-	846	1 456
Other	91	-	91	97
TOTAL	6 742	582	7 324	8 631

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Listed by programme level			
Administration		6 464	7 296
Executive Support		751	1 224
Policy and Research Services		109	111
TOTAL		7 324	8 631

19.2 Payables not recognised

			2021/22	2020/21
			R'000	R'000
Listed by economic classification				
	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services	206	-	206	1 782
TOTAL	206	-	206	1 782

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Listed by programme level			
Administration		141	948
Executive Support		65	834
TOTAL		206	1 782

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
Included in the above totals are the following:		R'000	R'000
Confirmed balances with other departments	Annex 4	-	266
TOTAL		-	266

The variance is attributable to the settlement of invoices as at 31 March 2022

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20. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Leave entitlement		24 086	26 708
Service bonus		6 315	6 218
Performance awards		-	1 887
Capped leave		3 807	3 800
Other		120	214
TOTAL		**34 328**	**38 827**

Negative leave credits: -9.86 and monetary value R-7564.11

The decrease is as a result of the performance bonus which was phased out, as at 2021/2022 according to circular no.1 of 2019.

21. LEASE COMMITMENTS

21.1 Operating leases

2021/22	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	-	-	-	2 043	2 043
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	96	96
Total lease commitments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2 139**	**2 139**

2020/21	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	-	-	-	2 462	2 462
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	1 871	1 871
Total lease commitments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4 333**	**4 333**

Operating leases in the previous financial year were more than the current year especially with regards to cell phones as National Treasury was still working on finalising the RT -15 Transversal contract. As a result, all expired contracts had to remain under Operating leases until the transversal contract was finalised in the current year.

21.2 Finance leases

2021/22	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	-	-	-	5 202	5 202
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	3 635	3 635
Total lease commitments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8 837**	**8 837**

2020/21	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	-	-	-	8 687	8 687
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	3 512	3 512
Total lease commitments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12 199**	**12 199**

Subscriptions for the new RT-15-21-Transversal contract for the supply and delivery of mobile communication services are lower as compared to the previous contract. The PABX contract expired in the year under review.

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22. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

22.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		34 887	46 673
Prior period error			-
As restated		34 887	46 673
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to prior year		-	192
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to current year		-	226
Less: Prior year amounts condoned		(908)	(12 204)
Less: Current year amounts condoned		-	-
Less: Prior year amounts not condoned and removed		(11 157)	-
Less: Amounts recoverable (current and prior year)	11	(1)	-
Closing balance		**22 821**	**34 887**
Analysis of closing balance			
Current year		-	418
Prior years		22 821	34 469
TOTAL		**22 821**	**34 887**

The variance is because of the amount of R908 000 that was condoned by the National Treasury and R11 157 000 removed by the Accounting Officer.

22.2 Details of irregular expenditure condoned

Incident	Condoned by (relevant authority)	2021/22 R'000
Collusive bidding	Condoned by National Treasury	159
Services rendered without a valid contract.	Condoned by National Treasury	693
SCM Deviations (Three quotation matters)	Condoned by National Treasury	28
Petty cash exceeds limit of R2 000.00	Condoned by National Treasury	3
Review into the request for quotations for training services.	Condoned by National Treasury	25
TOTAL		**908**

22.3 Details of irregular expenditure recoverable (not condoned)

Incident		2021/22 R'000
Contravention of SLA	Received from Official	1
TOTAL		**1**

22.4 Details of irregular expenditure removed - (not condoned)

Incident	Not condoned by (relevant authority)	2021/22 R'000
SCM Deviations (Incorrect service provider appointed)	Removed by Accounting Officer	99
Approval of quotations not done by the correct delegated official (Delegations)	Removed by Accounting Officer	11 058
TOTAL		**11 157**

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23. FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

23.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		291	386
Prior period error			-
As restated		291	386
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year		275	1
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year		31	16
Less: Amounts recoverable	11.4	(8)	(28)
Less: Amounts written off		(570)	(84)
Closing balance		**19**	**291**

The decrease is due to the amount that was written off in the current financial year.

23.2 Details of current and prior year fruitless and wasteful expenditure – added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2021/22 R'000
Non submission of POE	Under determination	5
Interest charged on overdue account	Written off	6
No show	Transferred to receivables	1
No show	Under determination	1
No show	Written off	2
No show	Under assessment	3
Telkom lines not utilised – prior	Written off	275
Telkom lines not utilised - current	Written off	8
Non- attendance to course	Written off	3
No show	Under assessment	2
TOTAL		**306**

23.3 Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable

Incident	2021/22 R'000
SCM deviation - Double payment	7
No Show	1
TOTAL	**8**

23.4 Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off

Incident	2021/22 R'000
Accommodation no show prior year	12
Accommodation no show current year	3
No show accommodation SONA	259
Interest charged on overdue account	5
Telkom lines not utilised - prior	275
Telkom lines not utilised - current	8
Course non-attendance	3
PPE items not procured cost effectively	5
TOTAL	**570**

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23.5 Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditures under assessment (not included in the main note)

Incident	2021/22 R'000
Non-attendance of training sessions	90
Trip Cancellation Fees	48
Uniform purchase: price charged not economical or effective	477
TOTAL	**615**

24. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

	No. of Individuals	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Political office bearers (provide detail below)			
Officials: President and deputy president	2	5 700	5 696
Level 15-16	26	44 731	39 243
Level 14 (-incl CFO if at a lower level)	26	31 297	29 767
TOTAL		**81 728**	**74 706**

25. PROVISIONS

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
DA v President of RSA and EFF v President of RSA and Others		3 200	3 200
TOTAL		**3 200**	**3 200**

The matter has been finalised and the court awarded costs in favour of the Applicants. The costs issue is at the taxation stage and we await the ruling from the tax master. The estimate was provided by the State Attorneys.

25.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2021/22

	Provision 1	Provision 2	Provision 3	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	3 200	-	-	3 200
Closing balance	**3 200**	**-**	**-**	**3 200**

Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2020/21

	Provision 1	Provision 2	Provision 3	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	3 200	-	-	3 200
Closing balance	**3 200**	**-**	**-**	**3 200**

26. NON-ADJUSTING EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

	2020/21
	R'000
Nature of event	
Include an estimate of the financial effect of the subsequent non-adjusting events or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made.	
Women's Legal Centre Trust vs President of RSA & Others (CLOOO3)	-
TOTAL	**-**

Although it does not constitute a change in the Contingent Status of the matter, there was a Judgment delivered on 28 June 2022 with an adverse costs order against the Presidency and the Department of Justice in the following case: Women's Legal Centre Trust vs President of RSA & Others (CLOOO3). There will be a definite outflow of resources; however, no reliable estimate is available at this time.

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27. MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	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	**100 977**		**7 950**	**2 683**	**106 244**
Transport assets	2 360		-	-	2 360
Computer equipment	70 633		7 047	2 540	75 140
Furniture and office equipment	22 499		670	143	23 026
Other machinery and equipment	5 485		233	-	5 718
Total movable tangible capital assets	**100 993**	**-**	**7 950**	**2 683**	**106 260**

Movable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

	Number	Value R'000
Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:		
Machinery and equipment	12	128

Assets under investigations are assets that could not be found during the verification process, investigation is conducted to establish the reasons why they were not found. The investigation is done daily and the progress is reported on a weekly basis. Number of assets under investigation decreased in the current year as compared to the previous year as most of the assets were verified.

27.1 Movement for 2020/21

MOVEMENT IN TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	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	**97 135**	**5**	**5 485**	**1 648**	**100 977**
Transport assets	3 254	-	-	894	2 360
Computer equipment	66 070	5	4 891	333	70 633
Furniture and office equipment	22 323	-	303	127	22 499
Other machinery and equipment	5 488	-	291	294	5 485
Total movable tangible capital assets	**97 151**	**5**	**5 485**	**1 648**	**100 993**

27.1.1 Prior period error

	Note	2020/21
		R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to 2020/21		5
Computer equipment		5
Total prior period errors		**5**

The amount adjusted was for computer equipment that had been incorrectly captured at a lower amount

27.2 Minor assets

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-	-	16 144	-	16 144
Additions	-	-	-	586	-	586
Disposals	-	-	-	152	-	152
Total minor assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16 578**	**-**	**16 578**

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Number of minor assets at cost	-	-	-	11 474	-	11 474
Total number of minor assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11 815**	**-**	**11 815**

Minor Capital Assets under investigation

	Number	Value
		R'000
Included in the above total of the minor capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:		
Machinery and equipment	38	32

Assets under investigations are assets that could not be found during the verification process, investigation is conducted to establish the reasons why they were not found. The investigation is done daily and the progress is reported on a weekly basis. Number of assets under investigation decreased in the current year as compared to the previous year as most of the assets were verified.

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-	-	16 086	-	16 086
Additions	-	-	-	412	-	412
Disposals	-	-	-	354	-	354
Total minor assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16 114**	**-**	**16 114**

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Number of R1 minor assets	-	-	-	341	-	341
Number of minor assets at cost	-	-	-	11 440	-	11 440
Total number of minor assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11 781**	**-**	**11 781**

27.3 Movable assets written off

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	2 835	-	2 835
Total movable assets written off	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2 835**	**-**	**2 835**

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	2 002	-	2 002
Total movable assets written off	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2 002**	**-**	**2 002**

28. INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Software	1 239	-	-	1 239
Total intangible capital assets	**1 239**	**-**	**-**	**1 239**

The Intangible capital assets consist of Asset-ware Tracker, Case Management System and Executive Management System. These systems were specifically developed for The Presidency and are recorded at cost as per accounting policy.

28.1 Movement for 2020/21

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Software	1 239	-	-	-	1 239
Total intangible capital assets	**1 239**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1 239**

28.1.1 Prior period error

	Note	2020/21
		R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to 2020/21		(265)
Computer equipment		(265)
Total prior period errors		**(265)**

Correcting a misallocation of software licences incorrectly included in asset register in the prior years.

29. PRIOR PERIOD ERRORS

29.1 Correction of prior period errors

	Note	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated Amount
		2020/21	2020/21	2020/21
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Expenditure:				
Goods and services	5	167 107	(2)	167 105
Net effect		**167 107**	**(2)**	**167 105**

The prior period error was effected to correct expenditure that was more due to rounding off that had an impact on the amount of voted funds to be surrendered to the revenue fund on the appropriation statement. This recorded amount was less than what was actually paid.

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	Note	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated Amount
		2020/21	2020/21	2020/21
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets:				
Computer services	26	70 628	5	70 633
Software	27	1 504	(265)	1 239
Net effect		**72 132**	**(260)**	**71 872**

The amount adjusted was for computer equipment that was incorrectly captured at a lower amount.

Adjustment on the software is to correct a misallocation of software licences incorrectly included in asset register in the prior years.

	Note	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated Amount
		2020/21	2020/21	2020/21
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Liabilities:				
Voted funds to be surrendered	9	57 108	2	57 110
Net effect		**57 108**	**2**	**57 110**

The amount to be surrendered to the revenue funds on 2020/21 financial statements was less than what was actually paid out due to rounding off of expenditure.

30. STATEMENT OF CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND OTHER TRANSFERS PAID TO MUNICIPALITIES

	2021/22								2020/21
	GRANT ALLOCATION				TRANSFER				
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY	DoRA and other transfers	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	Funds Withheld	Re-allocations by National Treasury or National Department	Division of Revenue Act	Actual transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
City of Tshwane	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**

31. COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	Annexure 5	R'000	R'000
Compensation of employees		-	-
Goods and services		386	2003
TOTAL		**386**	**2 003**

The decrease is due to less procurement of personal protective equipment (PPE) in the year under review. Bulk PPE were procured in the prior year.

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ANNEXURE 1A
STATEMENT OF CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND OTHER TRANSFERS PAID TO MUNICIPALITIES

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY	GRANT ALLOCATION				TRANSFER			SPENT				2020/21	
	DoRA and other transfers	Roll Overs	Adjust-ments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	Funds With-held	Re-allocations by National Treasury or National Department	Amount received by munici-pality	Amount spent by munici-pality	Unspent funds	% of available funds spent by municipality	Division of Revenue Act	Actual transfer
	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	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

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ANNEXURE 1B
STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENTAL AGENCY/ACCOUNT	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER		2020/21
	Adjusted Appropriation	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
TV Licences	44	-	(4)	40	-	0%	42
TOTAL	**44**	**-**	**(4)**	**40**	**-**	**0%**	**42**

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ANNEXURE 1C
STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT/ INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2020/21
	Adjusted Appro-priation Act	Roll overs	Adjust-ments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Transfers							
Foreign Government / International Organisation	-	-	-	-	463		-
	-	-	-	-	463		-
Subsidies							
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**463**	**-**	**-**

Transfer of savings on donor funding to Ford Foundations as per the conditions of the grant.

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ANNEXURE 1D
STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSEHOLDS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER		2020/21
	Adjusted Appropriation	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Transfers							
Households	3 549	-	-	3 549	1 611	45%	3 546
	3 549	-	-	3 549	1 611	45%	3 546
Subsidies							
TOTAL	**3 549**	**-**	**-**	**3 549**	**1 611**	**45%**	**3 546**

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ANNEXURE E
STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Received in cash			
Ford Foundation	Donation (Grant) for the Presidential GBV Projects	-	8 136
Subtotal		-	8 136
Received in kind			
Donations: Covid-19 prevention measures			
Tammy Taylor	50 Masks	-	7
Chinese Embassy	Thermal Body Temperature Scanner	-	100
Professional services			
Deloitte	Programme Management Office	-	1 800
Training for Senior Managers			
The Common Purpose SA	Training of Senior Managers on Leadership	195	-
Sponsorship for the Sustainable Infrastructure Development Symposium of South Africa			
Huawei	Funding Support in terms of organising the Symposium	1 000	-
Sasol	Towards Technical Costs	1 000	-
Anglo-American	Towards venue costs, conference gifts and accommodation	1 000	-
Telkom	Towards Branding and Streaming	1 050	-
Industrial Development Corporation(IDC)	Venue and catering	700	
Digital Council Africa(DCA)	Conference organising partner	350	-
American Tower Corporation	Conference sponsoring partner	150	-
Subtotal		5 445	1 907
TOTAL		**5 445**	**10 043**

No donation in cash received in the year under review.

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ANNEXURE 1F
STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP (Group major categories but list material items including name of organisation	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Made in kind		
Appreciation of the key Speaker on the virtual seminar hosted in The Presidency		
Prof. Mzikazi Nduna VIP guest on the virtual women seminar (Flowers and dried fruits)	-	1
Wreaths gestures given to bereaved families		
Ms Nomphelo Fundani lost her mother	-	1
Ms Renalda Selala lost her mother	-	1
The family of the late Ms Thembi Anna Mokganyetji	-	1
Mr Noko Thobejane lost his Mother	-	1
Ms Karabo Madiseng lost her Father	-	1
Ms Desmoreen Calorus lost her Mother	-	1
Mr Moses Mavunga lost his Mother	-	1
Ms Xoliswa Boqwana lost her Mother	-	1
Ms Anna Seemola lost her Father	-	1
Ms Khusela Diko lost her Husband	-	1
Ms Nombongo Zwelibanzi lost her Father	-	1
Ms Nokwazi Buthelezi lost her Mother	-	1
Mr Tsepo Palane lost his Father	-	1
Mr Harry Malose Molamu's family	-	1
Donation made to the family of the late Thembi Annah Mokganyetji	-	10
Donation made to the family of the late ms Linah Mokoena	-	10
Asset Donated		
Golden Youth Club	-	18
Thaba Primary School	-	26
Appreciation of Guest Speakers		
Ms Nkhensani Sithole-Piitso Guest Speaker on Awareness on Lupus Condition(Fruit Basket)	1	-
Prof. Thobeka Nkomo VIP Guest Speaker for Women in Leadership Seminar	1	-
Ms Welma VIP guest speaker for (Alzheimer & Dementia condition Session and Ms Pedro VIP guest speaker for(FAMSA Session on GBV)- Dried Nuts	1	-
Wreaths gestures and donation made to bereaved families		
Mr Thabiso Moloi's Mother	1	-
The late Ms Anna Nikele	1	-
Ms Amanda Buwa's Mother (Re-imbursement)	1	-
Ms Mamosala Mosala's Parents	2	-
Ms Fragrance January's Mother (Re-imbursement)	1	-
Ms Glen Zulu's Father	1	-
Donation made to the late Ms Anna Nikele's Family	10	-
Ms Caroline Mahlangu's Mother (Re-imbursement)	1	-
Ms Lethabo Matlala-Khalo's Mother	1	-
Ms Nthabiseng Mollo's Mother	1	-
Ms Futhi Ntshingila's Mother	1	-
TOTAL	24	79

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ANNEXURE 2A
STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

NATURE OF LIABILITY	Opening Balance 1 April 2021	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid/ cancelled/reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder)	Closing Balance 31 March 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department					
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Other					
Disputed invoices Wings Naledi	3	-	-	-	3
Disputed invoices SITA E-Cabinet	4 694	-	4 694	-	-
Disputed invoices Nexus	339	1 246	634	-	951
Disputed accident invoice	-	30	-	-	30
Bytes	-	23	-	-	23
Performance Award	-	454	-	-	454
Subtotal	5 036	1 753	5 328	-	1 461
TOTAL	**5 036**	**1 753**	**5 328**	**-**	**1 461**

NATURE OF LIABILITIES RECOVERABLE	Opening Balance 1 April 2021	Details of Liability and Recoverability	Movement during year	Closing Balance 31 March 2022
	R'000		R'000	R'000
TOTAL	-	-	-	-

There are a number of cases that are possible obligations for The Presidency but the cases are either not yet finalised or costs still need to be taxed by the Taxing Master. In those cases where the matter is not yet finalised and the state is not successful, the Presidency could bear all or some of the adverse costs. In terms of the amounts that are yet to be determined by the taxing master, Rule 45(2) of the Uniform Rules of the High Court applies and provides that "No process of execution shall issue for levying and raising of any costs awarded by the court to any party, until they have been taxed by the taxing master or agreed to in writing by the party concerned in a fixed sum.

The decrease in other contingent liabilities is mainly due to the E Cabinet disputed invoices between SITA and The Presidency that was resolved in favour of The Presidency in the current year.

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ANNEXURE 3
CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash in transit at year end 2021/22 *	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	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
Department								
International Relation and Cooperation	-	291	-	15 451	-	15 742	-	-
Gauteng Province: Education	-	20	-	40	-	60	-	-
	-	311	-	15 491	-	15 802	-	-
Other Government Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**311**	**-**	**15 491**	**-**	**15 802**	**-**	**-**

Inter-departmental claims were settled before the end of financial year.

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ANNEXURE 4
INTER-GOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash in transit at year end 2021/22 *	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	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
DEPARTMENTS								
Current								
Department of Justice	-	266	10 361	15 451	10 361	15 717	29/03/2022	3 661
International Relation and Cooperation	-	-	41	40	41	40		-
Public Works and Infrastructure	-	-	699	-	699	-		-
Subtotal	-	266	11 101	15 491	11 101	15 757	-	3 661
Non-current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	266	11 101	15 491	11 101	15 757	-	3 661
Non-current								
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES	-	266	11 101	15 491	11 101	15 757	-	3 661

The reduction in the unconfirmed balances is attributed to the prompt reconciliation of the inter departmental balances, in particular, legal costs from the Department of Justice.

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ANNEXURE 5
COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE
Per quarter and in total

EXPENDITURE PER ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	2021/22					2020/21
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services	**3**	**13**	**34**	**336**	**386**	**2 003**
List all applicable SCOA level 4 items						
Cons Suppliers	3	10	22	7	42	1 598
Travel and Subsistence	-	3	12	17	32	-
Minor Assets	-	-	-	-	-	57
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	267
Agency & support, outsourced serviced	-	-	-	-	-	48
Administration fees	-	-	-	-	-	33
Operating Payment	-	-	-	312	312	-
TOTAL COVID 19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE	**3**	**13**	**34**	**336**	**386**	**2 003**

The decrease is due to less procurement of personal protective equipment (PPE) in the year under review. Bulk PPE were procured in the prior year.

NOTES

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