

ANNUAL REPORT 2023/24

Book 1



IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Report: 2023/24

(Book 1)



Statistics South Africa, 2024
Risenga Maluleke, Statistician-General

Annual Report 2023/24 (Book 1) / Statistics South Africa

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SUBMISSION OF THE REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Ms Khumbudzo Ntshavheni (MP), Minister in the Presidency

It is my pleasure to submit the 2023/24 Annual Report of Statistics South Africa for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, in compliance with section 7(2)(c) of the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), section 40(1) and (3) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), and in accordance with section 18 (18.3 and 18.4) of the Treasury Regulations.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Risenga Maluleke', with a stylized, cursive script.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General



SECTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION



1. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



“Without data, you’re just another person with an opinion,” – W. Edwards Deming, American Statistician.

South Africa faces a multitude of challenges that require a lucid understanding of the underlying realities, to enable policy makers the opportunity to re-install the dignity of our people and build a better life for all South Africans.

Our path to a more equitable and prosperous future hinges on our ability to tackle the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment through interventions such as educating and skilling the youth, creating an enabling environment for economic growth and job creation, as well as redressing the injustices of apartheid, the impact of which continues to be woven in the fabric of our society.

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), our national statistical agency, plays a crucial, yet often under-estimated role in how we craft our developmental agenda as a nation. The organisation provides us with official data to make informed decisions, based on facts rather than anecdote.

Effective policymaking relies on robust data and thorough data analysis. The ability to collect, process, and extract meaningful insights from diverse data sources is crucial for crafting impactful policies. This capability is also essential for maintaining a critical feedback loop that connects implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and subsequent policy adjustments and reviews.

The Statistics Amendment Bill, which aims to strengthen coordination, enhance collaboration among data producers and users, and ensure compliance with statistical quality assessment frameworks, has passed the National Council of Provinces and the National Assembly and is awaiting the President’s signature. The promulgation of this bill will provide mechanisms to strengthen statistical coordination and thereby address the information gap in the country.

The Statistician-General released results of the 2022 Census on 10 October 2023. Census data are vital for social and economic planning, policy development, implementation and evaluation. This vital dataset gives insight into the state of our nation using data collected from households and institutions across the country. We look forward to the release of lower-level data, which will give us a clearer picture of what is happening at grass-root level in our communities.

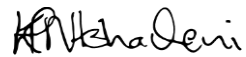
Poverty and inequality remain high on the national agenda. We eagerly await the December release of the results of the Income and Expenditure Survey, which was conducted over a period of 12 months ending November 2023. This survey will give us an accurate picture of poverty and inequality in the country, specifically the post-COVID-19 era.

Stats SA successfully hosted the 9th Global Forum on Gender Statistics, which brought together producers and users of gender statistics from national and international statistical offices, government agencies, international organisations, academia, civil society, and the donor community. The forum focused on ways to improve data and evidence on the growing challenges and opportunities offered by the care economy and its impact on gender equality.

Stats SA also successfully coordinated the compilation of the 2023 Sustainable Development Goals Country Report, as well as the 2023 BRICS Joint Statistical Publication.

A big thank you to the outgoing South African Statistics Council, chaired by Professor David Everatt, who were responsible for the assessment of the results of the 2022 Census by both local and international experts, and who recommended the release of the Census results as being “Fit-for-Purpose”.

I would like to thank the Statistician-General, Mr Risenga Maluleke, the Stats SA management team and staff members for their commitment to ensuring that they continue publishing statistics on the dynamics of the economy and society that the country needs.



Ms Khumbudzo Ntshavheni (MP)
Minister in the Presidency

2. ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S REVIEW



The demand for high-quality, timely, and accessible data has surged to unprecedented levels as evident in national and international policy agendas. As South Africa strives to navigate its policy agenda to create a better life for all, leveraging insights from authoritative data sources has become inevitable to drive inclusive and sustainable growth.

As Stats SA, we pride ourselves with making statistical data on how our country lives, works, and plays available to policymakers to assist with decision-making and policy formulation. We do this through censuses and sample surveys that measure the country's trajectory in the democratisation process. More can be done to address the development challenges that our nation faces. Our struggles and challenges must find resonance in policies and programmes that are evidence-based and designed to advance the lives of our people.

The space of scientific practice and enquiry requires that we make methods and results public, thus inviting public scrutiny that makes our work fulfilling. Our data is available for public review by the electorate, which comprises stakeholders from different sectors of society. While there will be voices of concern and dissent regarding the work we have produced over the last three decades, we remain confident in our methodologies and are always available to engage.

The 2023/24 financial year marked the fourth year of implementing our 5-year strategic plan. During this year, we have delivered the census results to the nation. The Statistics Council recommended to the Minister and myself as the Statistician-General that the results of Census 2022 was 'Fit for Purpose'.

President Ramaphosa's remarks on receiving the results of Census 2022 in October 2023 deftly puts into context the importance of a population census. *"The data contained in a census is one of the most crucial planning, monitoring and evaluation tools for governments. It informs the planning, budgeting, and policy-making work of government at the most fundamental level. We have long said that one of our priorities in building a capable, ethical, developmental state is to ensure that policy making is evidence driven. Policy making that is not informed by accurate data can result in inefficiency in the allocation of resources, underestimation of the needs of citizens, poorly planned programmes and poor financial management. Unless we are able to see the bigger picture, we are unable to forecast. Census 2022 gives us the information we need to implement government's programme of action in a targeted, evidence-driven manner".*

Each time we engage with the public as we publish the results of our work through the media, it remains a pleasure to note that we leave a trail of hope and optimism that statistical data will advance planning and improve delivery of services to our people. This is the ideal that all public policy and planning must arrive at, where initiatives are guided by official data. New clinics, schools, hospitals, housing, roads, among other deliverables, should be aligned to the needs as identified by the population numbers reflected in the census results.

Data collection of the 2022/23 Income and Expenditure Survey was concluded in November 2023. The household-based sample survey collected information on acquisitions, consumption, spending, and income earned by households in South Africa. The outcome of this survey, scheduled for release in December 2024, will provide South Africa with a snapshot of its poverty and inequality levels.

Engaging stakeholders at international level is always beneficial as we are a learning organisation that continues to explore how other statistical organisations are advancing their mandate so that we can remain on par with our counterparts. It is through collaborating with statistical offices on various programmes that we continue to learn and share our experiences, which is key to effective participation in the data ecosystem. Stats SA proudly hosted the 9th Global Forum on Gender Statistics and was responsible for the coordination and publication of the 2023 BRICS Joint Statistical Publication, and the coordination of the 2023 Sustainable Development Goals Country Report.

The Statistics Amendment Bill, which aims to strengthen coordination, enhance collaboration among data producers and users, and ensure compliance with statistical quality assessment frameworks, is awaiting the President's signature. The promulgation of this bill will provide solutions to address the information gap that the country is currently experiencing.

We have once again achieved over 90% of our targets as set out in our work programme. Despite cost-containment measures that are being implemented across the board which had a negative impact on our vacancy rate and meeting our employment equity targets, we have successfully expedited our core mandate of providing timely, relevant, and accurate information on the dynamics of the economy and society through the publishing of over 270 statistical releases. The sustainability of our core series is however at risk if we are unable to address the resource challenges that we are facing.

For the year under review, we have obtained a financially unqualified audit opinion with findings on predetermined objectives and compliance with laws and regulations. We remain committed as an organisation to addressing the governance issues that were raised by the Auditor General.

As we move into the last year of our planning cycle, we will be continuing with the cost containment measures, which poses a great challenge for the organisation to respond to the increasing demand for statistical data. As such, we continue to engage as a collective to ensure that we manage the impact of reduced resources on our product and service offerings.

Our vision of *improving lives through data ecosystems* can be realised when we stand together to deliver on our mission of ensuring that data becomes the cornerstone of public discourse. By making this data available and accessible to all, we shall elevate the relevance of the organisation and its people. Amid the changing and challenging internal and external environments in which we operate, we are confident that we are a reputable organisation that continues to follow and is guided by international statistical standards.

I take this opportunity to give praise and gratitude to all those who made Census 2022 possible, especially members of the public. It is through the concerted efforts, hard work, and endurance of the men and women tasked with delivering on this mission, with all its challenges and complexities, that we were able to release the first phase of census information on 10 October 2023. The continued commitment to delivering on the mandate of the organisation continues to ensure Stats SA's relevance and position in the data ecosystem.

I extend my gratitude to the Minister in the Presidency Ms Khumbudzo Ntshavheni for her strategic guidance, and to Deputy Minister Mr Kenneth Morolong for his unwavering support and hands-on approach to the statistical cause.

My sincere gratitude to the outgoing chair of the Statistics Council Prof David Everett and the members for their role in protecting and safeguarding official statistics, and to the outgoing chair of the Audit Committee and the Audit Committee members for the role in ensuring that we maintain good governance in the organisation.



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General and Head of Statistics South Africa

4. MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Report by the Accounting Officer to the Executive Authority and Parliament of the Republic of South Africa

1. Overview of the operations of Statistics South Africa

Statistics are a vital source of evidence as it provides objective and numerical data on important aspects of the country, including economic growth, job creation, characteristics of the population, social living conditions, health, education and crime, to mention a few.

Globally, the statistics community is transforming itself by modernising statistical practice and pursuing new partnerships in the data ecosystem. If national statistical offices want to remain relevant in this highly competitive environment, they have to embrace transformation and change to lead in a data-centric world.

In the 2023/24 Work Programme, the organisation set out to protect the quality of national indicators, whilst innovating and modernising business operations. Results of Census 2022 were delivered to the nation in the 2023/24 financial year. The Census 2022 results provide much-needed information on key indicators at lower geographic levels and will assist decision- and policymakers to make informed decisions and provide better services to communities across the country.

We have set out a bold transformation and change agenda to guide our transition into the data ecosystem. As we acknowledge the time of difficulty, but also a time of great opportunity, the task ahead of us requires a culture of innovation, agility and collective leadership that embraces change and diversity in thought and practice.

Key priorities and challenges for 2023/24

Tabling the draft amendment bill (Statistics Act) in Parliament

Stats SA has reviewed the statistics legislation and compiled an amendment to the Statistics Act that will drive statistical reform in the country, with emphasis on statistical coordination, statistical geography, the data revolution, a state-wide statistical service, and institutional arrangements. Coordination between organs of state is essential for consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

Stats SA has finalised the proposed changes to the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999). The key focus of the amendments is to strengthen statistical coordination mechanisms and to define and broaden the scope and participation in the national statistics system.

The Statistics Amendment Bill was submitted to Parliament by the Minister in the Presidency in May 2023, presented to the Portfolio Committee on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation in September 2023, and gazetted in October 2023. The Bill was debated by the Portfolio Committee in November and concerns were raised pertaining to the amendment that will allow Stats SA officials to access private land and premises of individuals and businesses. The Amendment Bill was debated at the National Assembly in February 2024 and sent to the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) for approval. In March 2024, the selected Committee of Health in the NCOP held further discussions and the Bill was taken back for public consultation on section 15(1). The Bill will be taken back to the National Assembly once the consultation process is concluded.

Sustaining the quality of national indicators

The declining budget has put the investment in and the quality of the underlying series at risk. To sustain this investment and trust of our users, and to raise the level of responsiveness to the growing demand for statistical information, the organisation needs to reprioritise and rationalise its resources to ensure that the quality of core statistics is maintained and aligned to international best practice.

Stats SA informed socioeconomic planning, monitoring, and decision-making by providing accurate, relevant, and timely economic, population and social statistics through the publishing of 276 statistical releases, consisting of 231 releases on the economy and 45 releases on population and social dynamics in the country and representing 97,9% of scheduled releases in the 2023/24 work programme. Releases published covered national accounts estimates, business cycle indicators, structural industry statistics, private sector and government financial statistics, price statistics, statistics on the labour market, agriculture, life circumstances, service delivery, poverty and inequality, population dynamics, and safety and security. Additional releases published during the year included monthly residential property indices, A report on the COEGA Special Economic Zone 2021, Tourism Satellite Accounts 2022, Tourism 2022, and Road Transport Deaths.

Driving a transformation and change agenda

The transformation and change agenda will drive organisational reform in core functional and operational areas in terms of systems, processes, structures, and people. Key focus areas include the implementation of a structure review, reprioritisation, and rationalisation of resources, as well as implementing a new strategic direction for statistical development.

Stats SA, like most national statistics offices (NSOs), is faced with a large scale of disruptions challenging their conventional data production methods and culture that requires statistical organisations to redefine their business models. In addition, the current system of national statistics cannot respond to the wide range of the country's, the continents and global reporting requirements.

Stats SA's strategic direction seeks opportunities in the data ecosystem that will capitalise on new data sources as a solution to the country's information gap, but it will necessitate extraordinary intervention and investments. A transformation and change management plan with interventions intended to address these challenges has been compiled for implementation in 2024/25. Successful implementation is, however, dependent on the availability of resources.

Given the dynamic impact of digitalisation on the labour market – both in terms of employment and occupational structure – it is becoming increasingly important for organisations to adapt to the rapidly changing skills landscape. To be more competitive and relevant, organisations need to re-equip and re-skill their workforce with skills that are going to become important and relevant in the future. A Skills Development Strategy was developed, and a plan aligned to the strategy was approved for implementation. The plan focuses on the future of the organisation and the skills requirements for a digital environment.

Cost containment measures implemented by National Treasury during the year has resulted in the freezing of vacant posts which had a negative impact on the already high vacancy rate in the organisation.

Dissemination of Census 2022 results to the nation

Conducting a population census is the biggest statistical operation any country and national statistics agency can undertake. Census 2022 was the first multi-mode digital census in the history of the census. The survey commenced in February 2022 and was concluded in May 2022.

Census 2022 was South Africa's fourth population count since the dawn of democracy, and the first digital count of the country's population. Results of the Census 2022 were handed to the President on 10 October 2023, followed by handing over of results to premiers in the nine provinces. Work continues as stakeholders are engaged across all levels of government. Provincial and district offices are hard at work to ensure that the results are accessible to provincial and local government. These results are key to developing municipal integrated development plans (IDPs). The handing over of the results at provincial and municipal offices is intended to create good relations to strengthen our base for our ongoing data collection for household surveys and geography activities.

Conducting the Income and Expenditure Survey

The Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) 2022/23 is a household-based sample survey that collects information on all acquisitions, consumption, spending, and income earned by households living in South Africa. The primary objectives of the IES are to provide household consumption expenditure data to CPI for the selection and weighting of a new basket of goods and services used for measuring inflation, as well as updating the country's poverty and inequality profile. The IES was launched in November 2022 and data collection was concluded in November 2023. Results of the survey are expected to be released in 2024/25.

2. Overview of the financial results of Statistics South Africa

2.1 Departmental receipts

Departmental receipts	2023/24			2022/23		
	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	669	1 083	(414)	846	847	(1)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	90	71	19	91	88	3
Sale of capital assets	13	13	-	-	-	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	381	652	(271)	1 465	1 761	(296)
Total	1 153	1 819	(666)	2 402	2 696	(294)

The department levies fees for parking, replacement of lost access cards, commission on deductions for garnishee orders, and a penalty for illegal parking. The fees charged are paid into the revenue fund.

The replacement-of-access-card fee is based on the average cost of printing a colour photo, logo and details of the employee on the card, while the parking fee is aligned to the Department of Public Works (DPW) parking guidelines. The commission for garnishee order deductions is levied at 5% of the deduction.

The department disseminates its statistical products through its website (www.statssa.gov.za) at no cost to users. The department further disseminates data through its User Information Services and information units at provincial offices. Actual cost of production is recovered from users of statistical products where user-specific information is requested.

The department budgets for departmental receipts using historical collection trends. The over-collection of revenue in the *Sale of goods and services other than capital assets* is due to an unforeseen increase in the sale of wastepaper. The amounts in *Interest, dividends and rent on land* relate to interest earned on bank accounts and debtors. The under-collection can be attributed to an over-estimation of expected interest-bearing debts being recorded and being repaid. Amounts in *Financial transactions in assets and liabilities* relate to credit notes and corrective transactions from the previous financial year's expenditure exceeding the projected amounts.

2.2 Programme expenditure

Programme name	2023/24			2022/23		
	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. Administration	717 369	746 875	(29 506)	719 120	719 120	-
2. Economic Statistics	288 915	288 915	-	283 799	283 799	-
3. Population and Social Statistics	292 185	322 041	(29 856)	280 114	280 104	10
4. Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	149 912	149 912	-	133 618	133 618	-
5. Statistical Support and Informatics	298 298	256 845	41,453	308 202	308 202	-
6. Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	855 371	924 316	(68 945)	1 232 679	2 040 666	(807 987)
7. South African National Statistics System	40 952	35 010	5 942	41 1895	32 139	9 756
Total	2 643 002	2 723 914	(80 912)	2 999 427	3 797 648	(798 221)

Programme 1: Administration spent R746,875 million, which represents 104,1% of the allocated budget.

Programme 2: Economic Statistics spent R288,915 million, which represents 100,0% of the allocated budget.

Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics spent R322,041 million, which represents 110,2% of the allocated budget.

Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure spent R149,912 million, which represents 100,0% of the allocated budget.

Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics spent R256,845 million, which represents 86,1% of the allocated budget.

Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination spent R924,316 million, which represents 108,1% of the allocated budget.

Programme 7: South African National Statistics System spent R35,010 million, which represents 85,5% of the allocated budget.

The department's adjusted budget allocation for the 2023/24 financial year activities was R2,643 billion. Departmental actual expenditure as at 31 March 2024 amounted to R2,724 billion, representing 103,1% of the allocated budget.

2.3 Virement

Virements between programmes

In order to balance budgeting disparities, the following virements were applied:

Programme 1 (Administration): The programme exceeded its allocation. An amount of R2,341 million was transferred from Programme 5 (Statistical Support and informatics) to defray overspending, mainly on payments for capital assets.

Programme 2 (Economic Statistics): The programme exceeded its allocation mainly on compensation of employees. Savings amounting to R4,846 million were transferred from Programme 4 (Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure), Programme 5 (Statistical Support and Informatics) and Programme 7 (South African National Statistics System) to defray overspending.

Programme 3 (Population and Social Statistics): The programme exceeded its allocation, mainly on compensation on employees, goods and services; and transfers and subsidies. Savings amounting to R5,962 million were transferred from Programme 4 (Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure), Programme 5 (Statistical Support and Informatics) and Programme 7 (South African National Statistics System) to defray overspending due to the Income and Expenditure Survey.

Programme 4 (Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure): The programme underspent mainly on compensation of employees and goods and services. Savings amounting to R5,252 million were transferred to Programme 2 (Economic Statistics) and Programme 3 (Population and Social Statistics) to defray overspending.

Programme 5 (Statistical Support and Informatics): The programme underspent mainly on goods and services and payments for capital assets. Savings amounting to R5,580 million were transferred to Programme 1 (Administration), Programme 2 (Economic Statistics), Programme 3 (Population and Social Statistics), Programme 4 (Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure) and Programme 7 (South African National Statistics System) to defray overspending.

Programme 6 (Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination): There were no virements applied to this programme, however, funds were shifted within the programme.

Programme 7 (South African National Statistics System): The programme underspent mainly on compensation of employees and goods and services. Savings amounting to R2,317 million were transferred to Programme 2 (Economic Statistics) and Programme 3 (Population and Social Statistics) to defray overspending.

Reason for the virement

Virements were applied to defray the overspending in Administration, Economic Statistics, and Population and Social Statistics. The overspending relates to the implementation of the Cost-of-Living Adjustment, which was not catered for during the budget process. Operational budget overspending resulted mainly from leased vehicles and fleet services for the Income and Expenditure Survey, Census 2022 Post-enumeration Survey, and dissemination.

Approval for virement

In terms of the current Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and National Treasury Regulations (NTR) delegations, the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) has been delegated to approve the virement of funds between programmes.

2.4 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

The department started the financial year with fruitless and wasteful expenditure cases to the value of R13,913 million. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to the current year amounts to R227 thousand. The closing balance as at the end of the financial year is R14,140 million.

Recommendations have been made and processes improved to address the root causes of the fruitless and wasteful expenditure, with a view of minimising future occurrences.

2.5 Irregular expenditure

The department started the financial year with irregular expenditure cases to the value of R827,406 million. The department incurred irregular expenditure to the value of R13,395 million during the financial year; no cases were condoned or approved for recovery. The irregular expenditure register closed with cases to the value of R840,801 million, the bulk of which relate to non-compliance with Supply Chain Management policies.

2.6 Unauthorised expenditure

Stats SA reported in the 2015/16 financial year that the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) that was used to update the Consumer Price Index (CPI) had not been funded for a number of years. The department used savings realised from vacancies and cost-cutting measures to fund the project. The Population and Social Statistics programme exceeded its allocated funds by R16,306 million during the 2015/16 financial year due to the LCS not being part of the baseline allocation. Savings of R9,503 million were transferred to this programme to defray the deficit. The over expenditure of R6,803 million could not be defrayed due to the limitations of section 43 of the Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 29 of 1999), and resulted in unauthorised expenditure of R6,803 million.

In the 2017/18 financial year, Stats SA's budget allocation was reduced by R141,237 million on compensation of employees (CoE). The department was unable to absorb the reduction as it exceeded the vacancy rate. The budget reductions resulted in the department not being able to afford all the filled positions during the 2017/18 financial year. The shortfall resulted in Stats SA not being able to fill key management and other critical posts as and when they became vacant since October 2016. This resulted in the department overspending by R57,270 million on compensation of employees at the end of the 2017/18 financial year, after National Treasury approved utilisation of unspent compensation of employees' funds amounting to R18,917 million under earmarked funds for the Community Survey 2016. Prior to this request being approved, overspending on compensation of employees under normal voted funds amounted to R76,187 million.

Stats SA has therefore overspent on two of its main divisions within the vote (namely Programmes 2 and 6) by R11,832 million and R26,010 million, respectively, after applying virements where possible. This resulted in an overspending on the vote by a net amount of R17,956 million at the end of the 2017/18 financial year. The unauthorised expenditure incurred in the 2017/18 financial year was reported to National Treasury, where it will further be reported to Parliament as required. The department is still awaiting the outcome of the reported unauthorised expenditure in respect of the 2015/16 financial year.

In the 2018/19 financial year, Stats SA's budget allocation for CoE was reduced by R179,548 million. This resulted in the department overspending by R48,865 million on compensation of employees at the end of the 2018/19 financial year, after National Treasury approved the utilisation of unspent compensation of employees and operational funds amounting to R10,845 million under funds earmarked for Census 2021. Further, Programme 6 overspent on goods and services by R8,275 million. Stats SA therefore overspent on two of its main divisions within the vote (namely Programmes 1 and 6) by R21,975 million and R34,764 million, respectively, after applying virements where possible. This resulted in an overspending on the vote by a net amount of R39,436 million at the end of the 2018/19 financial year.

The KwaZulu-Natal Citizen Satisfaction Survey (CSS KZN) was undertaken by Stats SA in terms of the agreement entered into between the department and the Office of the Premier (OTP) KwaZulu-Natal. Out of a total budget of R6,754 million advanced by the OTP over a period of two years, R9,499 million was actually spent on the project, resulting in a shortfall of R2,745 million. Unsuccessful efforts were made to obtain additional funding from the OTP, notwithstanding the fact that the project benefitted the KZN Provincial Government. The shortfall of R2,745 million was included as expenditure in Stats SA's financial records for 2018/19 and disclosed as unauthorised expenditure as required for any expenditure incurred not in accordance with the purpose of the vote.

In the 2019/20 financial year, Stats SA overspent on CoE by R50,940 million at the end of the financial year, after National Treasury approved the utilisation of unspent operational funds amounting to R40,645 million. In addition, Stats SA overspent on two of its main divisions within the vote (Programmes 1 and 3) by R33,607 million and R14,010 million, respectively after applying virements where possible. This resulted in an overspending on the vote by a net amount of R39,094 million at the end of the 2019/20 financial year.

Census 2022 was impacted by various challenges; therefore, the project's timelines was revised to the 2022/23 financial year. As a result of the Census 2022 extension into the 2022/23 financial year, Stats SA overspent on Programme 6 by R807,987 million after applying virements, thus increasing the unauthorised expenditure balance to R980,140 million. A roll-over and an unforeseeable and unavoidable expenditure funding request for R283,324 million and R737,155 million respectively to cater for Census 2022 extended activities was submitted to National Treasury. A roll-over of R193,972 million was approved, which is R89,352 million less than the requested amount. The unforeseeable and unavoidable expenditure funding request was, however, not approved and resulted in the project being underfunded.

In the 2023/24 financial year, Stats SA incurred unauthorised expenditure amounting to R128,307 million at the end of the financial year after applying virements, thus increasing the unauthorised expenditure balance to R1,108 billion. The department overspent on Administration by R29,506 million, Population and Social Statistics by R29,856 million and Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination by R68,945 million. The overspending relates mainly to the implementation of the Cost-of-Living Adjustment which was not catered for during the budget process. Operational budget overspending resulted mainly from leased vehicles and fleet services for the Income and Expenditure Survey, Census 2022 Post-enumeration Survey, and dissemination.

3. Future plans of Statistics South Africa

The key priorities for 2024/25 are outlined below:

- Driving legislative reform
- Sustaining the quality of national indicators
- Driving a transformation and change agenda
- Dissemination of Census 2022 results to the nation
- Releasing the results of the Income and Expenditure Survey

4. Public-Private Partnerships

The department entered into a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) agreement with Dipalopalo Concessions (PTY) Ltd on 1 April 2014 for the construction of a new head office building for the department. Financial close was achieved in April 2014 and excavations commenced on 20 May 2014. Service commencement began on 29 August 2016 and the building was officially opened by the Minister in the Presidency, Honourable Minister JT Radebe, on 12 December 2016.

Stats SA is overseeing compliance of the operational phase as per the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Agreement entered into between the department and Dipalopalo Concessions (PTY) Ltd with monthly monitoring of contract performance. A total of R309,763 million has been paid to Dipalopalo Concessions (PTY) Ltd in respect of unitary fees in 2023/24.

5. Discontinued activities

The following three targets were reported as not achieved and will be discontinued in 2024/25.

Programme	Subprogramme	Target no.	Description	Reason
Economic Statistics	Government Financial Statistics	12.11	1 report on testing of the inclusion of TVET institutions in HEI release compiled by March 2024	Funding constraints
Population and Social Statistics	Health and Vital Statistics	15.3	1 report on documented immigrants compiled by March 2024	Data constraints
	Poverty and Inequality Statistics	18.2	1 report on SAMPI based on Census 2022 published by December 2023	Data constraints

6. New or proposed activities

Stats SA developed a new strategic direction for the 2020/21 to 2024/25 planning cycle and has identified the following four strategic outcomes that the organisation aims to achieve in pursuit of transforming the statistical landscape in the country. Implementation of the new strategic direction commenced in 2020/21.

Insightful data: Data and information are responsive to user demands and bring deeper understanding and insight for informed decisions.

Agile operating model: The business operations are lean, efficient and flexible.

Interconnected statistical systems: People, systems and technology are interconnected through collaboration, partnerships and platforms.

Transformed capability: The capability (people, systems and technology) of the organisation and statistical system is transformed.

7. Supply chain management

The department did not have any requests for unsolicited bids in the financial year 2023/24.

The department has an established system of supply chain management with functions covering demand management, acquisition management, logistics management and asset management, and contract management supported by departmental policies, practice notes and standard operating procedures.

The challenge currently faced by the department is that service providers misrepresent information relating to the declaration of their interest on the Central Supplier Database during the procurement process. At this stage, the department does not have a tool to validate the authenticity of the declarations of interest made by service providers. Currently a profile report from the Central Supplier Database is attached to all requests to verify whether directors of companies are employed or not employed by state institutions.

8. Gifts and donations received in kind from non-related parties

Stats SA did not receive any gifts and donations during the reporting period.

9. Exemptions and deviations received from National Treasury

Exemptions: No exemptions were received from National Treasury.

Deviations: Deviations were approved where it was not practical or possible to follow normal procurement procedures, which amounted to the value of R20,778 million.

The main reasons for the deviations were:

- o renewal of contracts to ensure continuity of service;
- o single-source quality selection; and
- o sole suppliers of goods and services.

10. Events after the reporting date

None.

11. Other

11.1 Progress on damages and losses incurred

Statistics South Africa collects data for various surveys wherein hired vehicles are utilized by fieldworkers to conduct fieldwork. While conducting fieldwork, motor vehicles are involved in accidents and subjected to damages and losses. The monetary value of such damages is claimed from Stats SA by the service providers of these motor vehicles through payment of claim invoices after confirmation of the damages by Stats SA officials.

The department started the year with 1 089 damages and losses cases to the value of R9,189 million emanating mainly from accidents involving hired vehicles. A total of 4 609 new cases to the value of R49,673 million were registered during the year. At the end of the financial year, 47 cases valued at R253 thousand were written off against the damages and losses account, wherein the damages and losses suspense account closed with a balance of 5 651 cases to the value of R58,609 million at the end of the financial year.

11.2 Inter-departmental projects/contract work

11.2.1 Department of Home Affairs

The Department of Home Affairs (DHA) has entered into an agreement with Stats SA to convert birth and birth amended forms, together with other supporting documents, into electronic format.

A balance of R2,691 million was brought forward from the 2022/23 financial year. As at 31 March 2024 expenditure totalling R343 thousand has been recorded, resulting in an available budget of R2,348 million.

11.2.2 National Household Travel Survey (NHTS)

The Department of Transport requested Stats SA to conduct the NHTS to gain insight into travel patterns and transport problems in South Africa. As part of the normal protocol for the five-year cycle of the NHTS, Stats SA has been engaging various levels of transport stakeholders to obtain inputs for the next survey.

A balance of R25,927 million was brought forward from the 2022/23 financial year. As at 31 March 2024 expenditure of R523 thousand has been recorded, resulting in an available budget of R25,404 million.

11.2.3 Coega Development Corporation

The Coega Development Corporation (CDC) has entered into an agreement with the department to conduct a census of tenants in the Industrial Development Zone.

An amount of R308 thousand was received during August 2023. As at 31 March 2024 expenditure of R249 thousand has been recorded, resulting in an available budget of R59 thousand.

12. Acknowledgements

I would like to express my appreciation to both the Statistics Council for safeguarding and protecting official statistics in the country, and the Audit Committee for their governance oversight role in Stats SA.

13. Approval

The annual financial statements set out on pages 182 to 238 have been duly approved by the Accounting Officer.



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General (Accounting Officer)



5. 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 guidelines issued by National Treasury.
- The Annual Financial Statements (Section 5) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by National Treasury.
- The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgments 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.

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 2024.

Yours faithfully



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

OUR STRATEGIC DIRECTION

Stats SA's vision, mission and values form the basis of our strategy.

Vision

'Improving lives through data ecosystems.'

Mission

'To transform the production, coordination and use of statistics through optimisation, partnerships and innovation.'

Our culture and values

Our culture embraces diversity in thought and practice in order to guide our behaviour on the change and transformation journey. Our culture aims to align the purpose of staff members with that of the organisation. Our culture will help us to create the future that we want by 'Embracing change and transformation', 'Driving powerful and meaningful engagements' facilitated through 'Ethical and collective leadership'.

Our shared values will help our employees and the organisation to grow and develop. Our values form the basis of our methods of work, the way we make decisions, and the way we interact with our stakeholders both internal and external. Our values are:

- *Integrity:* We take accountability for the quality of information delivered by striving to deliver products and services in a transparent and ethical way. We ensure that our products are fit for use and aligned to internationally recognised best practice;
- *Empowering partnerships:* We create opportunities for organisational and individual growth. We will treat each other with mutual respect and harness diversity to advance organisational effectiveness. We foster partnerships to achieve better coordination and collaboration; and
- *Service excellence:* We strive to deliver more products and services to satisfy user needs through operational excellence and value for money, and by continuously increasing our productivity through innovation.

LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

Statistics South Africa is a national government department accountable to the Minister in the Presidency. The activities of the department are regulated by the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), which mandates the department to advance the production, dissemination, use and coordination of official and other statistics to assist organs of state, businesses, other organisations and the public in planning, monitoring and decision making. The Act also requires that the department coordinate statistical production among organs of state in line with the purpose of official statistics and statistical principles.

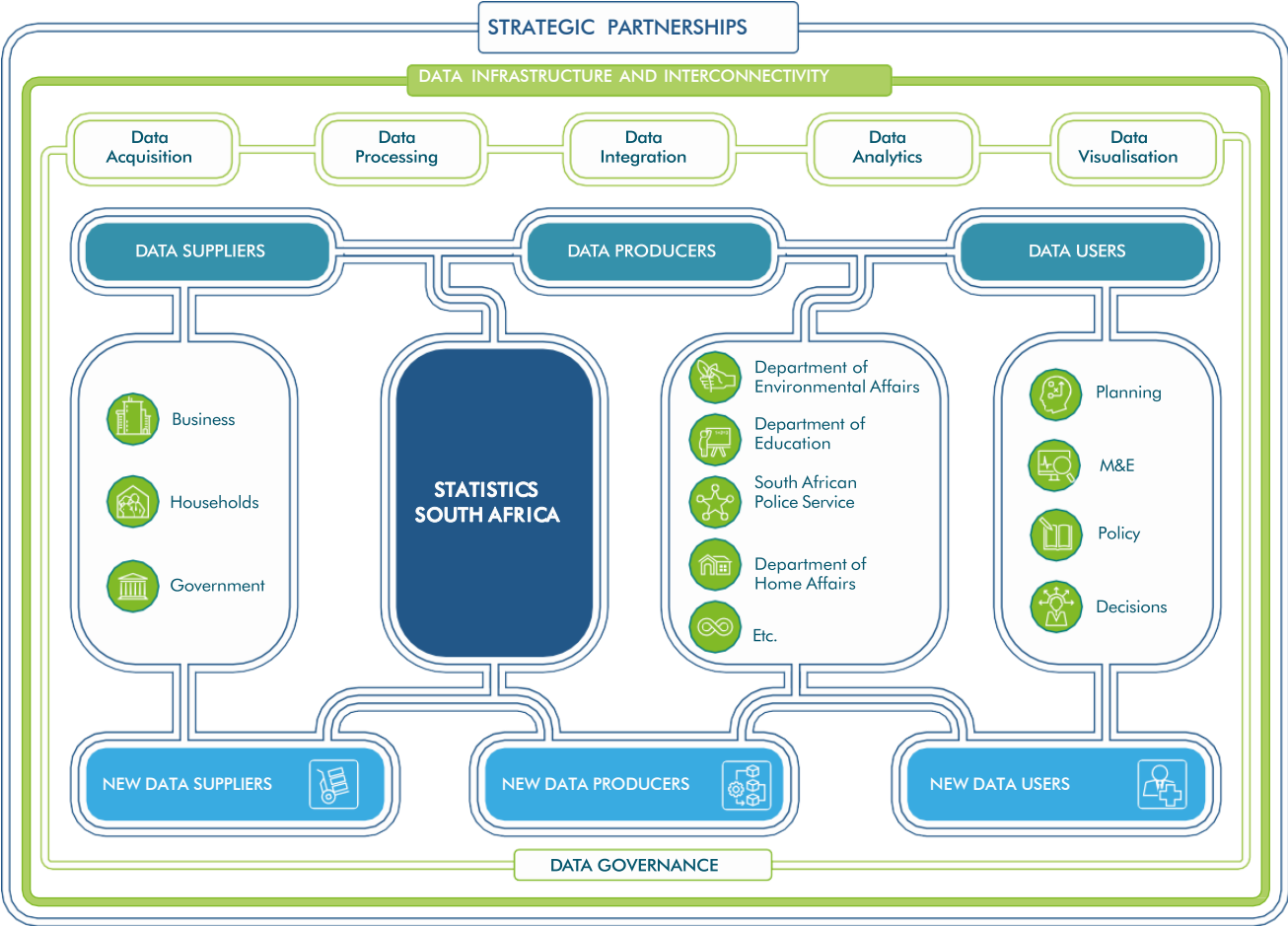
The department has commenced with amendments to the Act. Progress is reported under 2.4 Key policy developments and legislative changes.

THE DATA ECOSYSTEM

The data ecosystem is defined as a complex network or interconnected system that aims to connect people, systems and technology.

It is an evolving system where emerging technologies have given rise to new and non-traditional data sources and new analytical methods that were previously not possible. This community of interacting entities, as well as the policy environment in which new data users and producers operate, creates an extended data ecosystem of many new actors with new capabilities (adapted from Paris21).

Our vision will be realised if policy and development programmes are underpinned by a vibrant data ecosystem that provides information and insights for evidence-based decisions.

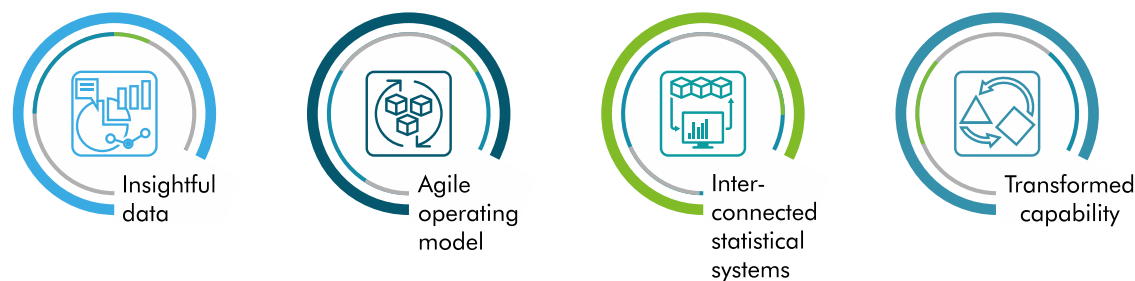


Strategic impact

The impact of the strategy is evidence-based decisions that promote citizenry and inform policy development, planning, monitoring and evaluation to create a better life for all.

Strategic outcomes

Stats SA identified the following four strategic outcomes that the organisation aims to achieve in pursuit of transforming the statistical landscape in the country.



Insightful data – Data and information are responsive to user demands and bring deeper understanding and insight for informed decisions.

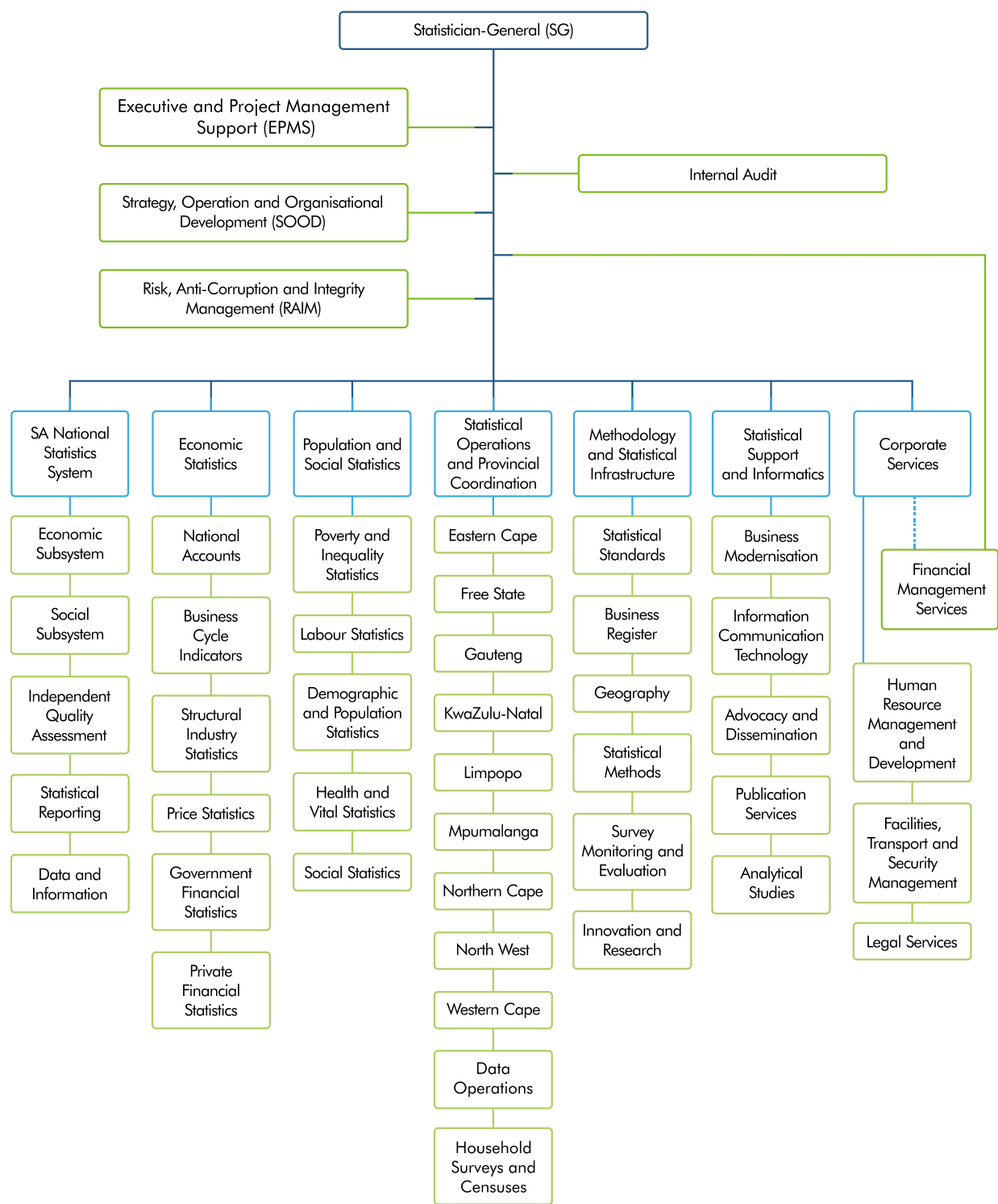
Agile operating model – The business operations are lean, efficient and flexible.

Interconnected statistical systems – People, systems and technology are interconnected through collaboration, partnerships and platforms.

Transformed capability – The capability (people, systems and technology) of the organisation and statistical system is transformed.

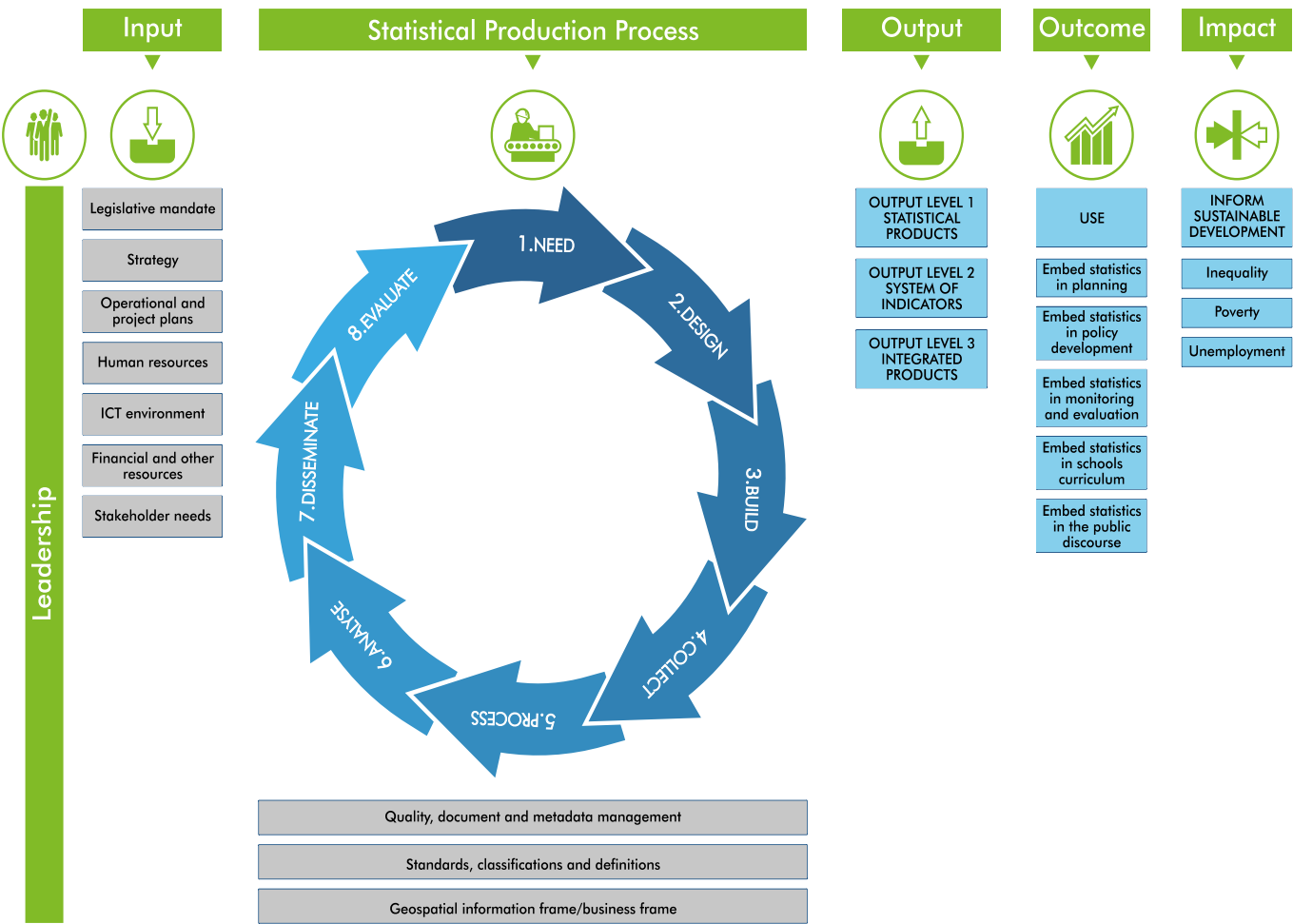
ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Stats SA’s new approved organisational structure has been phased in for implementation from 1 April 2020.



STATISTICAL VALUE CHAIN

The value chain below illustrates the life cycle of the statistical production process.





DEPUTY DIRECTORS-GENERAL



Mr B Jooste
Acting DDG: Corporate Services



Mr J de Beer
DDG: Economic Statistics



Ms Y Morudu
DDG: South African National Statistics System



Mr C Molongoana
DDG: Statistical Support and Informatics



Ms N Makhatha
DDG: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure

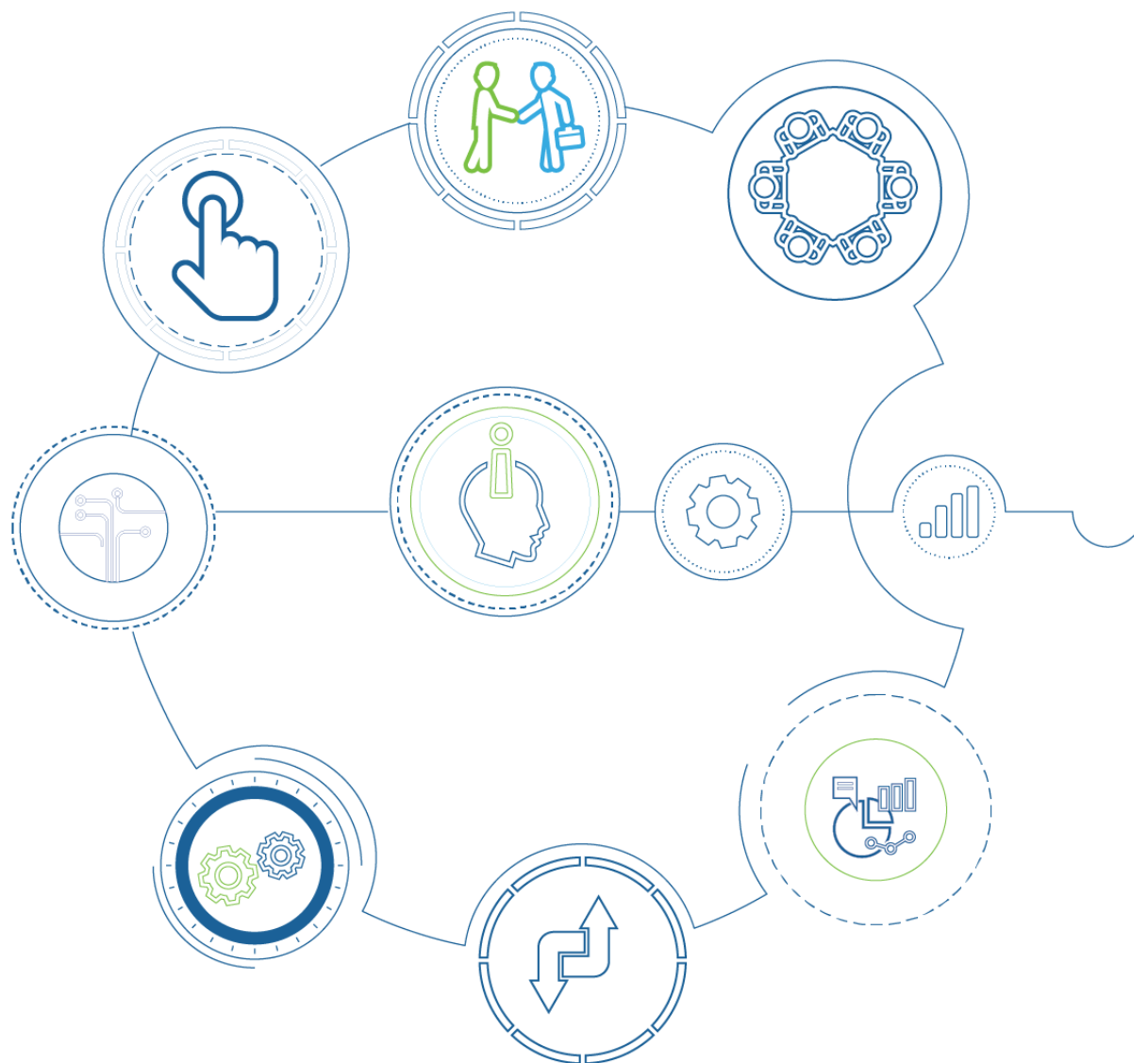


Mr A Jenneker
DDG: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination



Mr S Molayi
Acting DDG: Population and Social Statistics





SECTION 2

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

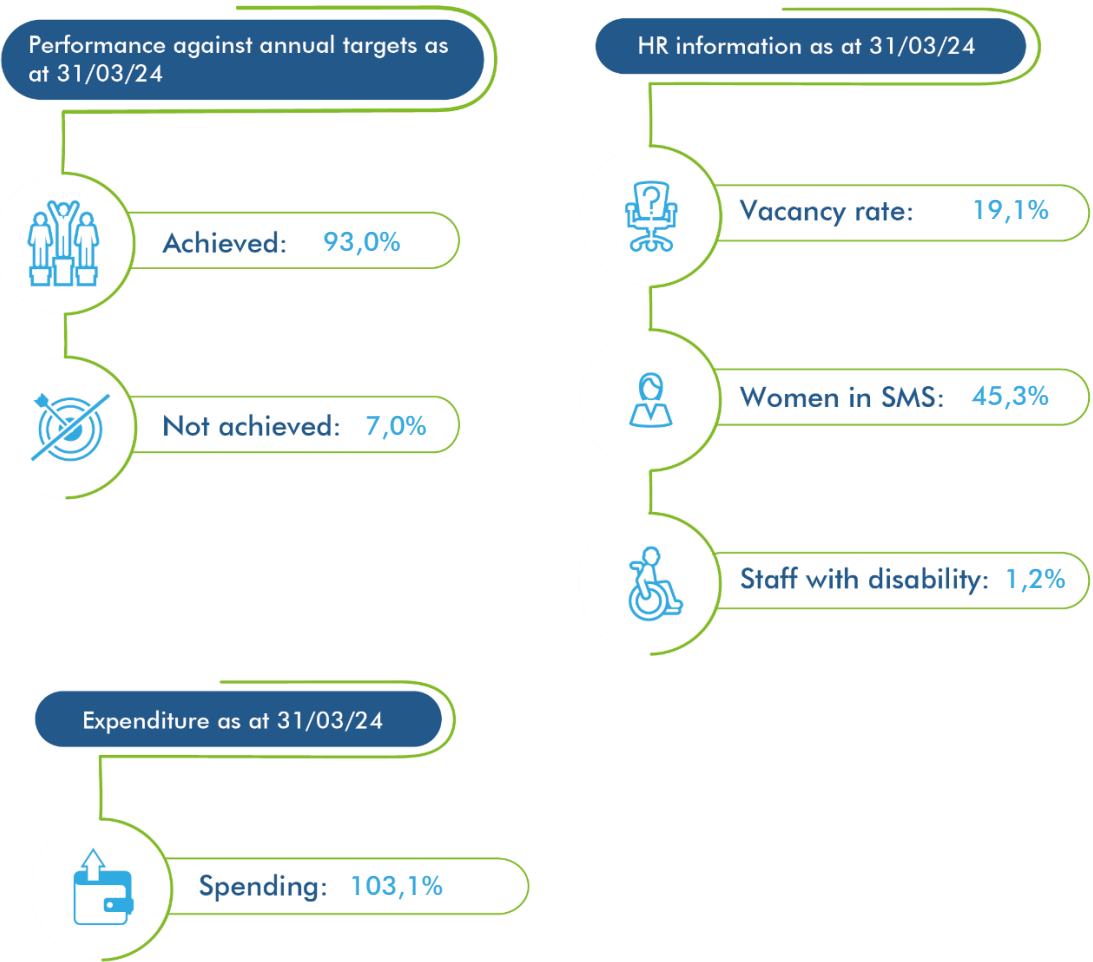


1. AUDITOR-GENERAL’S REPORT: REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Refer to paragraphs 16 to 27 of the Auditor-General’s report on pages 173 to 176.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Stats SA achieved 93,0% of its annual targets of which 84,7% were achieved as scheduled; 5,7% were achieved earlier than scheduled; and 2,6% were achieved later than scheduled. 7,0% of targets were not achieved.



2.1 Service delivery environment

The Public Service Regulations (PSR) Chapter 3, together with the DPME’s Revised Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans (2019), requires that departments develop Service Delivery Improvement Plans (SDIPs) which are aligned to their 5-year strategic plans.

The Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) 2022/23 to 2024/2025 was compiled as per the DPSA directive to align with the DPME planning cycle. The SDIP was developed in line with the organisational strategic direction. The aim of the SDIP is to provide a focused approach to service delivery improvement of key services or products which were identified through the User Satisfaction Survey (USS) and other stakeholder consultation platforms. The plan also monitors the department’s compliance to Batho Pele Principles, which will ensure effective and efficient service delivery to South African citizens.

In the 2023/24 SDIP, the organisation approved the website enhancement project which had been rated poorly in the USS, as well as feedback received through stakeholder consultations. The second focus area is a sub-project of the mixed-mode data collection project, namely the statistical sign-off process, to standardise the process and improve efficiency through technology.

2.2 Service delivery improvement plan (SDIP)

The department has compiled a service delivery improvement plan in accordance with Public Service Regulations, Chapter 1, Part 111C. The tables below highlight the service delivery plan and the achievements to date:

Main services and standards

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service 2021/22	Desired standard of service (2024/25)	Actual achievement
Innovative interactive platforms (StatsOnline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament Organs of state Businesses Media Public (citizens) International bodies 	Phase 1 improvements underway	100% re-engineered website	The website development project was not completed due to technical challenges and a scope change
		Compliance to website guidelines not measured	Compliance to website guidelines (GCIS)	Website governance documents could not be finalised since it is dependent on the website enhancements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Academic institutions (incl. research institutions) NGOs Constitutional institutions and major public entities 	Only Head Office and provincial offices pointer location information available on internet	Service point locators available through improved technologies for all Stats SA offices	Office location information has been published on the website (all statistical offices)
		USS website user satisfaction rate is 80%	Improved user satisfaction rate (> 84%)	The 2023/24 USS was retracted due to technical problems on the website
Modernise and innovate business processes across the value chain (mixed-mode household project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents for household surveys Users 	Household surveys data collected using CAPI and CATI	Household surveys data collected using mixed mode (automated SVC)	The TO-BE statistical releases approval process has been approved by process owners

Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries

Batho Pele Standard	Current/actual arrangements (2021/22)	Desired arrangements (2024/25)	Actual achievements
1. Courtesy			
a) Professional standards by public servants	Skills development strategy drafted	Skills development strategy and the implementation plan approved	A Skills Development Strategy and Plan was approved by Exco in March 2024
b) Working environment standards	Compliance to OHSA requirements measured only at HO level	Compliance report of all Stats SA offices on OHSA legislative requirements	The OHS Committees members are trained and are fully functional at Head Office and Provincial Offices
2. Access standards	Visitor sessions on the website = 3 000 000	Visitor sessions on the website \geq 3 300 000	Visitor sessions on the website totalled 3 059 790
	Downloaded publications: 400 000	Downloaded publications \geq 444 000	Publication downloads from the website totalled 339 328
	Census questionnaire and publicity material are available in all official languages	Summaries of 5 statistical releases published in at least six official languages	Translation of statistical releases was put on hold due to resource constraints following the moratorium on recruitment
3. Information standards	Unit record data uploaded on the data dissemination tools (SuperCross, SuperWeb & Nesstar)	Improved databases that interact with various tools in the data ecosystem	Created 80 databases in the generic data store
	Statistical information shared with high schools (Mbalo Brief)	Statistical information shared with high schools as well as academic institutions in the country	Mbalo Brief publications were distributed to schools (84 434 via post and 15 702 through email)
4. Redress standards	Compliments and Complaints Management System (CCMS) not visible	CCMS designed and implemented	The CCMS TO-BE process was mapped, reviewed, and approved by the process owner
5. Consultation standards	Focus group consultations for various surveys held	Planned focus group consultations for various surveys held	Economics Statistics reported 147 stakeholder consultation sessions Population and Social Statistics reported 34 stakeholder consultations
	SANSS consultations conducted	SANSS consultations conducted	Coordinated and participated in 4 NSS stakeholder workshops

Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries (continued)

Batho Pele Standard	Current/actual arrangements (2021/22)	Desired arrangements (2024/25)	Actual achievements
6. Openness and transparency standards	Some metadata published with statistical releases	Metadata published with all statistical releases	Published all statistical releases with some metadata
7. Value for money standards	99,8% payment of service providers within 30 working days	100% payment of service providers within 30 working days	Paid 100% of service providers within 30 working days
8. Service standards	98,9% of 363 simple telephonic data requests handled within 15 minutes	95% of simple telephonic data requests handled within 15 minutes	Handled 96,6% of simple requests received within 15 minutes
	99,2% of 598 normal data requests handled within 24 hours	90% of normal telephonic data requests handled within 24 hours	Handled 98,9% of normal standard requests received within 24 hours
	94,8% of 309 special/complex data requests handled within 5 days	90% of special/complex data requests handled within 5 days	Handled 97,5% of special/complex data requests received within 5 days
9. Quality standards	Population and social statistics published releases with response rates lower than 80%	Population and social statistics published releases with response rates of at least 65%	Published population and social statistics with the following response rates:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o GHS: 2019 = 87,2% & 2020 = 39,4% o DTS: 2019 = 86,5% & 2020 = 38,4% o GPSJS: 2019 = 86,0% & 2020 = 38,6% o QLFS: 2020 Q1 = 87,7% & 2021 Q3 = 53,7% 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o GHS = 81,23% o DTS = 78,39% o GPSJS = 85,23% o QLFS Q1 = 88,6%; Q2 = 89,3%; Q3 = 88,8% and Q4 = 88,8% o QES Q1 = 90,2%; Q2 = 91,6%; Q3 = 89,5% and Q4 = 85,5%

Service delivery information tool

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
Functional Stats SA website with issues	Improved inter-active tools on the website that are user-friendly	The website development project was not completed due to technical challenges and a scope change

Complaints mechanism

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
Mapped AS-IS processes and commenced with the TO-BE to inform a centralised solution for CCMS	Designed and implemented CCMS	The CCMS TO-BE process was mapped, reviewed, and approved by the process owner

Key challenges and matters affecting service delivery are outlined below:

- a) Data collection rates declined due to increasing societal challenges, making access to some communities difficult.
- b) Estimates and monitoring of targets under Batho Pele principles are a challenge as these are happening throughout the organisation, including provincial and district offices.
- c) The Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system is not accessible to all staff members dealing with stakeholder engagements and requests, making it difficult to manage and monitor incoming requests.
- d) The website enhancement project was not delivered as planned due to technical challenges and a scope change.
- e) The mixed-mode household project was disrupted by Census 2022 activities.

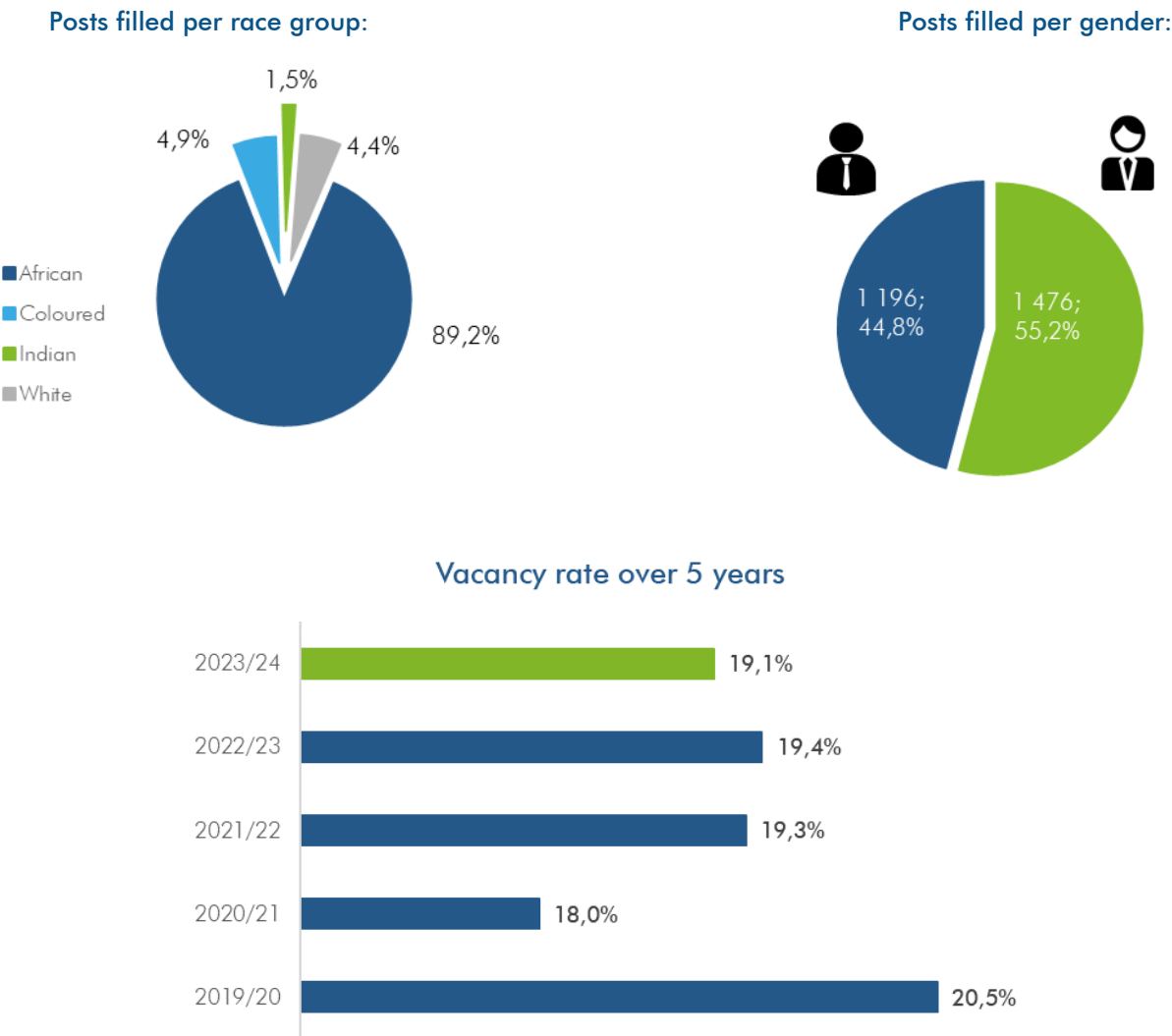
2.3 Organisational environment

Stats SA has 3 301 funded posts in the establishment. 2 672 posts are filled, consisting of 2 622 permanent staff members, 1 SMS member on a fixed contract, 27 employees on short-term contracts and 22 interns appointed against permanent posts.

The staff in the establishment are comprised of 44,8% male and 55,2% female staff members. 89,2% of employees are black African; 4,9% are coloured; 4,4% are white; and 1,5% are Indian/Asian. 73,7% of SMS posts are filled, consisting of 54,7% males and 45,3% females. 1,2% of employees constitute staff members with disabilities. The number of youth employed in Stats SA is 231, which comprises 8,6% of the total staff compliment. The vacancy rate as at 31 March 2024 was 19,1%.

The organisation received an unqualified audit opinion for the 2022/23 financial year with findings on compliance with laws and regulations.

The cost containment measures implemented by National Treasury have resulted in the freezing of vacant posts, which is further exacerbated by the projected overspending on Compensation of Employees (COE) due to the implementation of the 2023 Cost of Living Adjustment. As a result, the vacancy rate is expected to rise.



Due to the impact of the cost-containment measures implemented by National Treasury, Stats SA has been unable to fill vacancies since September 2023. In addition, 53 terminations within the department since the implementation of these measures has resulted in an increase in vacancies from 576 to 629, representing a 19,1% vacancy rate by the end of the 2023/24 financial year. The impact of unfilled vacancies resulted in functions having to be completed by existing employees through acting and re-allocation – an arrangement which is unsustainable because of potential health risks associated with this burden. The organisation has identified 102 critical posts from the 629 vacancies that can be prioritised to ensure its basic functionality. Engagements with relevant departments are in progress.

The South African Statistics Council is an independent body providing advice to the Minister and the Statistician-General, legislated through the Statistics Act, and is charged with the responsibility of protecting and safeguarding official statistics in the country. The term of the Council under Professor David Everatt's Chairpersonship ended in October 2023. All meetings, except the final meeting, were held via MS Teams in support of cost-cutting measures. The highlight of the year was the evaluation of, and pronouncement on, Census 2022. A new Council has been appointed from 1 April 2024, with Dr Nompumelelo Mbele as Chairperson and 24 members representing the statistical interests of provinces, organs of state, business, and research.

The Audit Committee of Stats SA is established in terms of sections 76(4)(d) and 77 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (PFMA) and performs its duties in terms of an approved Audit Committee Charter. The Audit Committee is an independent advisory committee comprising five external members. Its role is to independently advise the Accounting Officer and the Executive Authority on statistical matters. Details of membership and meetings are contained in Section 3 on governance.

2.4 Key policy developments and legislative changes

Statistics South Africa is a national government department accountable to the Minister in the Presidency. The activities of the department are regulated by the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), which mandates the department to advance the production, dissemination, use and coordination of official and other statistics to assist organs of state, businesses, other organisations and the public in planning, monitoring, and decision-making. The Act also requires that the department coordinate statistical production amongst organs of state in line with the purpose of official statistics and statistical principles.

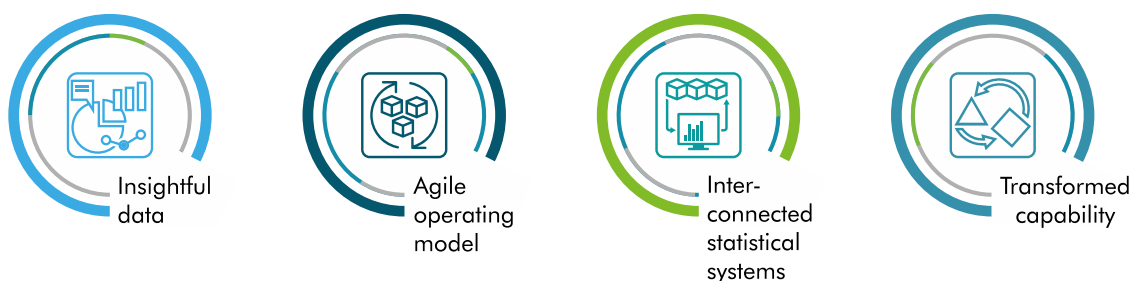
Stats SA has finalised the proposed changes to the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999). The key focus of the amendments is to strengthen statistical coordination mechanisms and to define and broaden the scope and participation in the national statistics system.

The Statistics Amendment Bill was submitted to Parliament by the Minister in the Presidency in May 2023, presented to the Portfolio Committee on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation in September 2023, and gazetted in October 2023. The Bill was debated by the Portfolio Committee in November and concerns were raised pertaining to the amendment that will allow Stats SA officials to access private land and premises of individuals and businesses.

The Amendment Bill was debated at the National Assembly in February 2024 and sent to the NCOP for approval. In March 2024, the selected Committee of Health in the NCOP held further discussions and raised the same concerns as the Portfolio Committee on section 15(1) of the Amendment Bill. The Bill was taken back for public consultation and will be presented to the National Assembly once the consultation process has been concluded.

3. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

The overall organisational strategic goal is to increase the supply and use of statistical information for better-informed decisions by leading the statistical production and coordination in the data ecosystem through optimisation, innovation, partnerships, and diversification. Stats SA identified the following four strategic outcomes that the organisation aims to achieve in pursuit of transforming the statistical landscape in the country. These outcomes are aligned to the development outcomes in the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF):



3.1 Insightful Data

Insightful data speaks to the information requirements for development and sustainability concerns of humankind, at a level that is within the grasp of the nation's people and global citizens. The need for statistics has never been so apparent. Data requests cover a wide range of aspects of the economy, society, and the environment, including new fields such as well-being, climate change and the digital economy. The ability of the statistical system to respond to the growing demand of users for insightful data and information remains a challenge in the current environment. Stats SA therefore aims to adopt a new data culture that is more responsive, flexible, and proactive to user demands.

Statistical releases and publications: Stats SA informed socioeconomic planning, monitoring, and decision-making by providing accurate, relevant, and timely economic, population and social statistics through the publication of 276 statistical releases, consisting of 231 releases on the economy and 45 releases on population and social dynamics in the country, representing 97,9% of scheduled releases in the 2023/24 work programme. Releases published covered national accounts estimates, business cycle indicators, structural industry statistics, private sector and government financial statistics, price statistics, statistics on the labour market, agriculture, natural capital, life circumstances, service delivery, poverty and inequality, population dynamics, and safety and security. Four additional releases were published during the year, including the COEGA Special Economic Zone 2021, Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) 2022, Tourism 2022, and Road Transport Deaths.

After an interval of two years, Stats SA has released an experimental set of provincial gross domestic product (GDP) data intended as a basis for user consultations. Stats SA embarked on a complete revamp of national accounts in 2021 that included the benchmarking and rebasing of the national GDP. The project resulted in an upward revision in the size of the economy. It also introduced changes to the structure of the supply and demand sides of economic activity. A similar overhaul was conducted with the experimental estimates of provincial GDP, incorporating methodological improvements and new data sources.

The Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) 2022/23 is a household-based sample survey that collects information on all acquisitions, consumption, spending, and income earned by households living in South Africa. The primary objectives of the IES are to provide household consumption expenditure data to CPI for the selection and weighting of a new basket of goods and services used for measuring inflation, serve as the primary data source for estimates of household consumption expenditure in the national accounts as well to update the country's poverty and inequality profile. The survey was divided into 26 survey periods conducted over 13 months and was conducted between 7 November 2022 and 26 November 2023. Results of the survey are expected to be released in 2024/25.

Sustainable Development Goals: One of the objectives of the South African National Statistics System (SANSS) cluster is to ensure that the production of national statistics is based on common statistical standards and principles. The programme is also responsible for the monitoring and reporting on SDG goals through the review and updating of the Integrated Indicator Framework. The 2023 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) report is the third presented by South Africa to the global community. It outlines the progress that South Africa has made nearly 30 years since the advent of democracy. At the half-way mark towards the 2030 global development agenda, South Africa is still confronted by challenges of poverty, inequality, unemployment, and the devastating effects of climate change. The SDGs are more than an international commitment. They provide a plan that resonates with other regional, national, continental, and intercontinental development agendas.

Integrated Indicator Framework (IIF): The IIF is a composite framework that combines five developmental frameworks (Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs], National Development Plan [NDP], Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan [RISDP], Agenda 2063, and Circular 88 as a proxy for indicators for the District Development Model (DDM), that has been developed to address the data gap in the statistical system. To enhance the IIF, an online metadata repository for indicators was implemented. The repository is intended to standardise metadata compilation for IIF indicators, develop a metadata management system that will benefit NSS entities entrusted with implementing data collection programming to facilitate IIF reporting, and ensure data collection programmes that support IIF reporting comply with the indicator requirements.

3.2 Agile Operating Model

An Agile Operating Model enables flexibility and responsiveness to the use of innovative development practices to deliver statistical products and services to users better, faster, and more cost-efficient.

Business process improvement: Stats SA has commenced with a process to institutionalise continuous business process improvement as the basic building block that will drive modernisation, standardisation and enable flexibility in the delivery of services. A business process management framework was developed and adopted with the generic statistical business process model as the cornerstone of the value chain. Business processes mapped during 2023/24 included end-to-end Supply Chain Management processes and a Complaints and Compliments Management process.

Quality improvement: Stats SA will institutionalise continuous quality improvement through a quality management system and operating procedures that drive standardisation throughout the value chain. A self-assessment code of practice was developed for Survey Managers to enhance compliance with statistical processes and outputs.

Statistical standards: The global statistics community is embracing emerging and integrative frameworks, methods, and refined classifications to satisfy their information needs. Standards are drafted in accordance with the Standards Development Life Cycle (SDLC) based on the Standardisation framework for Stats SA. During 2023/24, the international classification on the Harmonized System (HS 2002) was adopted. The HS serves as the basis for customs tariffs and for the compilation of international trade statistics. The classification will be reviewed periodically, according to the review timetable as set by the World Customs Organization (WCO).

Statistical Business Register: Stats SA has established and maintains a Statistical Business Register (SBR) which serves as a sampling frame from which economic surveys samples are drawn. The main administrative data sources used to establish and continuously maintain the SBR are two of the South African Revenue Service (SARS) tax registers, namely Income Tax (IT) and Value Added Tax (VAT) databases. An initiative has commenced to identify additional sources for this sampling frame.

Statistical methodology: A common sampling frame, known as the Master Sample (MS), is used to select samples for the household surveys implemented by the organisation. The rationale for using a master sample is that a common sampling frame facilitates quick and easy selection of samples for surveys that have reasonably compatible design requirements. Using a master sample also promotes the sustainability of statistical data collection activities and ensures that household surveys follow a methodologically-sound design. Research and exploratory analysis have commenced in preparation for the redesign of the master sample for household surveys using Census 2022 data.

The research report provides a summary of the literature review on designing a master sample and how the design can consider issues regarding a digitally enabled frame, mixed-mode data collection and the implementation of a Continuous Population Survey (CPS). The report also presents a summary of the findings from analysis of the Census 2022 enumeration areas and the Census 2022 dataset in the context of preparation of the area frame for designing the MS.

Geospatial information frame: The strategic intent of the organisation's geospatial information management seeks to ensure that municipalities work in partnership with Stats SA for mutually beneficial outcomes by using a collaborative mapping programme. This is driven through capacitating them in updating and maintaining the Geospatial Information Frame (GIF) and using it as a national geospatial database for service delivery. This collaborative mapping initiative is driven by our collective mission to add value in driving the "One Plan" agenda of the District Development Model. The benefits derived from collaborative mapping are such that all stakeholders can update the GIF through web services and feed them back into Stats SA's database that is used to support our household surveys. Through the collaborative mapping initiative, the turnaround time for data sharing and maintenance processes has tremendously been shortened. Over time, other stakeholders such as the IEC and National Treasury have expressed an interest in participating in the initiative. It is envisaged that the initiative will grow to include more stakeholders in a foreseeable future.

Improving data collection: Provincial and district offices form the backbone of household survey collection and play a vital role in supporting the decentralised function of data collection activities. Key to Stats SA's strategic direction is the need to rationalise and modernise operations, processes, and systems while producing relevant, high-quality, and trusted statistical information at lower geographic levels, all within a fiscally constrained environment. This ideal end-state involves making use of multi-modes (internet, face-to-face, telephonic, etc.) and multi-source (administrative data, pre-populated data, etc.) solutions to create a hybrid of options to optimise data collection within the statistical data ecosystem. During 2023/24, an Integrated Operations Model (IOM) was piloted in two districts. In terms of feasibility for implementation, current cost containment measures will impact on the decision to implement the model in the next financial year.

3.3 Interconnected Statistical Systems

An Interconnected statistical system is a network of various data systems, institutions, technological resources, human resources, and partnerships based on shared principles that are interoperable and interconnected. An interconnected system aims to improve efficiency, accountability, and accessibility. The current Statistics Act gives the Statistician-General the power to access data from other organs of state for statistical purposes. The Amended Statistics Act makes provision for strengthening statistical coordination and the statistical system at large in the country, thereby creating an environment that facilitates collaboration and partnerships.

Strategic partnerships: An important element in the development of a National Statistics System is the establishment of strategic partnerships in the data ecosystem to ensure collaboration. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) were signed with the SA National Biodiversity Institute to formalise the collaboration between the two departments regarding environmental information and statistics, including data sharing and technical support, and with the Department of Higher Education and Training to strengthen evidence-based reporting through capacity building, data sharing and the use of analytics to measure progress towards social, environmental, and economic development.

Designate statistics as official: The South African Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (SASQAF) is used to ascertain whether statistics produced by other departments meet basic quality requirements to be designated as official by the Statistician-General. Stats SA conducted an assessment for the Department of Science and Innovation 2020/21 Research and Development Survey. In addition, clearance reports were compiled for the Department of Science and Innovation's (DSI) 2021/22 Research and Development Survey and the SAPS 2022/23 Crime Statistics. The online SASQAF self-assessment portal launched in 2020/21 was enhanced with additional features to enable producers of statistics to conduct self-assessments of their statistical products before an independent assessment is conducted by Stats SA, to enable the designation of these statistics as official by the Statistician-General.

International statistical development and collaborations: Stats SA hosted the 9th Global Forum on Gender Statistics (GFGS) under the theme, measuring what we value – gender statistics for an informed care economy. As South Africa concluded Women’s Month, the 9th United Nations Global Forum on Gender Statistics (9GFGS), held in Sandton, shone the spotlight on gender equality, the care economy, and the mainstreaming of gender data. High-level experts on gender statistics from across the globe descended onto Johannesburg, to discuss outstanding gender data gaps and advocate for policy reforms to boost equality among men and women. The GFGS, which is held every two years, brought together producers and users of gender statistics from more than 50 national statistics offices, other government agencies, international organisations, academia, civil society, and the donor community.

Stats SA hosted the 15th meeting of heads of national statistics offices of BRICS member states to discuss among other topics the Joint Statistical Publication, emerging issues in the statistical area, and challenges that affect the production of statistics to inform policy and decision making of BRICS member states.

The organisation hosted delegations from Statistics offices in Botswana, Malawi, Somalia, Zimbabwe, the Zambian Ministry of Finance, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The sessions held covered capacity building, skills transfer, technical support, and information sharing.

Stats SA hosted the Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) Strategy benchmarking engagement between Zambia and South Africa in September 2023. The objectives of the NCA Strategy benchmarking engagement were to identify areas that could lead to positive knowledge sharing between the South African and Zambian governments on NCA.

Stats SA and Statistics Denmark signed a collaboration agreement on the use of administrative data sources for official statistics. The collaboration is part of the Pan-African Statistics Programme (PAS II), focusing on developing social statistics in African national statistical offices (SOCSTAF) by using administrative data sources for official statistics. Statistics Denmark is the coordinator of the PAS II project funded by Eurostat under the European Union (EU). The overall objective of the SOCSTAF programme is to support African integration by strengthening the African statistical system and ensuring the use of quality statistical data in decision-making and policy monitoring for African integration.

Stats SA hosted the 29th London Group on Environmental Accounting meeting in September 2023. The London Group on Environmental Accounting is a city group that was created in 1993 to allow practitioners to share their experience of developing and implementing environmental accounts linked to the System of National Accounts (SNA). The focus of this year’s London Group meeting was on topics for an update of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Central Framework (CF) as well as the integration of environmental accounts and to derive indicators from them.

The Statistics Department of the IMF, with support from Switzerland’s State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), launched a two-year “Environmental and Climate Change Statistics Capacity Development Programme”. This programme is aimed at assisting countries in designing and implementing programmes for developing timely and internationally comparable statistics that can help in formulating policies to address the environmental, financial, economic, and social implications of climate change. Stats SA hosted the IMF-SECO diagnostic mission in South Africa in July 2023. The programme will assist countries in building information that can help frame policies to address the issues arising from climate change including, but not limited to, the physical risk from climate hazards and transition risks associated with the move towards a low-carbon economy.

3.4 Transformed capability

Transformed capability refers to a major shift in an organisation's strategic capabilities in terms of its human, technological and organisational capital so that it can drive business transformation and change in order to remain relevant and deliver better outcomes for its stakeholders.

Enterprise architecture: The organisation commenced with the establishment of an enterprise architecture that will in future facilitate an interconnected statistical system in the data ecosystem. The key objective for 2023/24 was to implement the ADOIT and ADONIS Enterprise Architecture (EA) tools to provide an integrated and comprehensive platform for managing the organisation's EA artefacts and business processes. By leveraging the capabilities of ADOIT, Stats SA aimed to establish an accurate, up-to-date representation of the organisation's landscape, enabling better decision-making and more efficient resource allocation. Another key objective was to ensure that Stats SA's architects, business analysts, and other stakeholders are well-equipped to utilise the ADOIT platform effectively. The implementation of ADOIT and ADONIS is expected to play a pivotal role in streamlining processes and enhancing collaboration within Stats SA.

Skills development: Stats SA embarked on a process of developing a skills development strategy. The purpose of this strategy is to create the environment, culture and platforms that will ensure personal and organisational growth to deliver on our strategic outcomes and vision. The strategy will guide the annual Skills Development Plan over the next five years. This was followed by the development of a Skills Development Plan aligned to the strategy. The plan provides a road map with specific outcomes to be achieved over the next 10 years.

Culture and values: Stats SA conducted a Staff Opinion Survey (SOS) between February and April 2023. The responses provided valuable insights into understanding the needs of staff and concerns about the organisation. Results of the survey were discussed at branch level to encourage staff and leadership participation, to acknowledge areas where positive results were achieved, and to address the negative aspects of the survey results. The SOS results will be used to design a culture shift programme for the future.





4. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

MEET THE TEAM



Mr D Jele
Chief Director: Office of the SG



Ms C de Klerk
Chief Director: Strategy, Operations
and Organisational Development



Mr M Mohale
Chief Director: Internal Audit



Ms M Montsho
Chief Director: Human Resource
Management and Development



Mr T Ntshangase
Chief Director: Facilities, Transport
and Security Management



Mr N Mokgoatjane
Acting Chief Financial Officer

4.1 Programme 1: Administration

Purpose: Provide strategic leadership, management, and support services to the department.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes: Programme 1 contributes to the following strategic outcomes:



Agile operating model

- a) Modernise and innovate business processes across the value chain
- b) Adapt/adopt international frameworks and standards
- c) Leverage statistical infrastructure within the data ecosystem
- d) Reposition and strengthen the methodology function

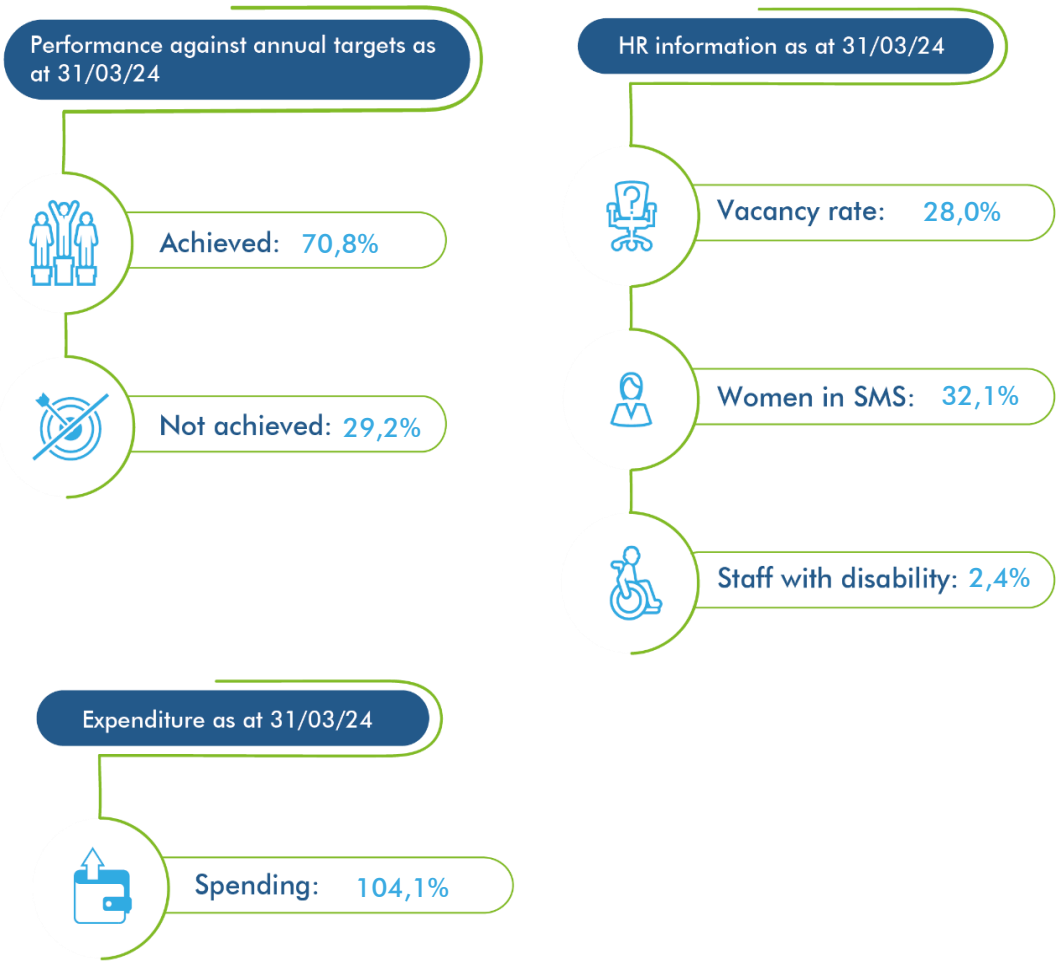


Transformed capability

- a) Invest in innovative technologies and ICT infrastructure
- b) Build a versatile and multi-skilled workforce
- c) Invest in capacity building in the data ecosystem
- d) Build a united and diverse organisation that is responsive to a fast-changing environment

Overall programme performance:

Programme 1: Administration achieved 70,8% of its annual targets as at 31 March 2024 of which 62,5% were achieved as scheduled, 4,2% were achieved earlier than scheduled and 4,2% were achieved later than scheduled. 29,2% of targets were not achieved.



Subprogrammes:

Departmental Management provides strategic leadership, management, and support services to the department, including executive and project management support services, strategic management and organisational development services, and risk, anti-corruption, and integrity management services.

- a) **Executive and Project Management Support** provides various management support services including international relations support, ministerial support, interdepartmental and executive secretarial support to structures such as the Statistics Council and Exco. Key outputs included a report on support provided to the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) 2022/23, and the development of 25% of prioritised Management Information Repository (MIR) functions.
- b) **Strategy, Operations and Organisational Development** provides strategic management services including the compilation of the strategic and annual performance plan, quarterly and annual reports, the service delivery improvement plan and reports, and organisational and job design services. Key outputs included the mapping of 6 business processes, and the compilation of a transformation and change management plan. A digital business transformation strategy was not completed due to human resource constraints.
- c) **Risk, Anti-corruption and Integrity Management** provides risk, integrity, and business continuity management services to the department. A key output included a report on risk, anti-corruption and integrity management support provided to the IES 2022/23 project. A business impact analysis was not conducted as scheduled due to internal stakeholder consultation.

Corporate Services is responsible for providing a legal advisory service to the department, efficient facilities, security and logistical services, human resource management and development support services, and promotes sound human management principles in line with the Public Service Act and other applicable labour legislation.

- a) **Human Resource Management and Development** provides human resource management and development support services and promotes sound human management principles in line with the Public Service Act and other applicable labour legislation. Key outputs included a Skills Development Plan aligned to the Skills Development Strategy, an increase of 4 percentage points of women in SMS positions, the implementation of a gender-based violence programme and the provision of human resource support to the IES 2022/23 project. Initiatives to increase numbers of staff with disabilities and youth were not achieved due to cost containment measures and the moratorium on the filling of posts implemented by National Treasury and the DPSA.
- b) **Facilities, Transport and Security Management** provides efficient facilities, security, and logistical services to the department. Key outputs included a report on screening applications submitted, an assessment of office accommodation, and the provision of logistics and fleet management support to the IES 2022/23 project.

Financial Management Services provides financial, asset and procurement support services to the department; it promotes financial practices for good governance and administration in line with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA). Key outputs included the reduction of fruitless and wasteful expenditure and the provision of financial management support to the IES 2022/23. The increase in irregular expenditure, findings by the Auditor-General (AG), and unauthorised expenditure occurred because of non-compliance, internal control deficiencies and the extension of the Census 2022 project.

Internal Audit provides an independent audit service to the department; it assists management in improving internal controls, risk management and governance by providing independent risk-based assurance services, as well as advisory services as required by the Public Finance Management Act. Key outputs included the compilation of audit reports on the IES 2022/23.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: Stats SA appointed approximately 46% youth on contract for the IES 2022/23 project. The department is committed to improving employment equity through the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in the recruitment process.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: The meeting of employment equity targets and the filling of critical vacant posts will remain a priority for the department in the 2024/25 financial year and is dependent on the availability of resources.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Administration

Subprogramme	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Departmental Management	56 949	58 812	(1 863)	58 229	58 229	-
Corporate Services	121 423	124 850	(3 427)	124 103	124 103	-
Financial Administration	68 608	87 219	(18 611)	92 455	92 455	-
Internal Audit	13 418	19 023	(5 605)	17 937	17 937	-
Office Accommodation	456 971	456 971	-	426 396	426 396	-
Total	717 369	746 875	(29 506)	719 120	719 120	-

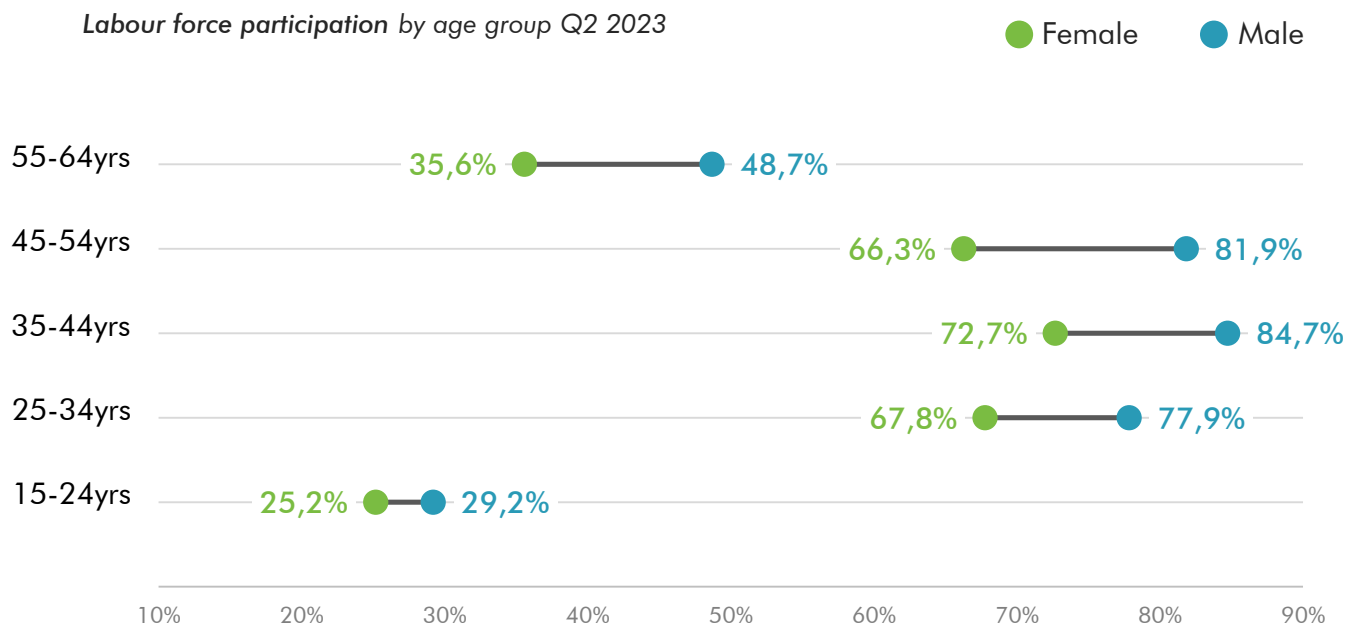
The programme spent R746,875 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R228,740 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R207,053 million was spent on goods and services. The amount spent on goods and services includes an amount of R106,937 million that was spent on operating leases and R49,016 million that was spent on property payments. An amount of R309,763 million was spent on building and other fixed structures relating to the ISibalo House unitary fee payments. The aforementioned are the main cost drivers for the programme.

The programme spent 104,1% of its allocated budget.



Across all age groups, women are less likely to be in the labour force compared to men

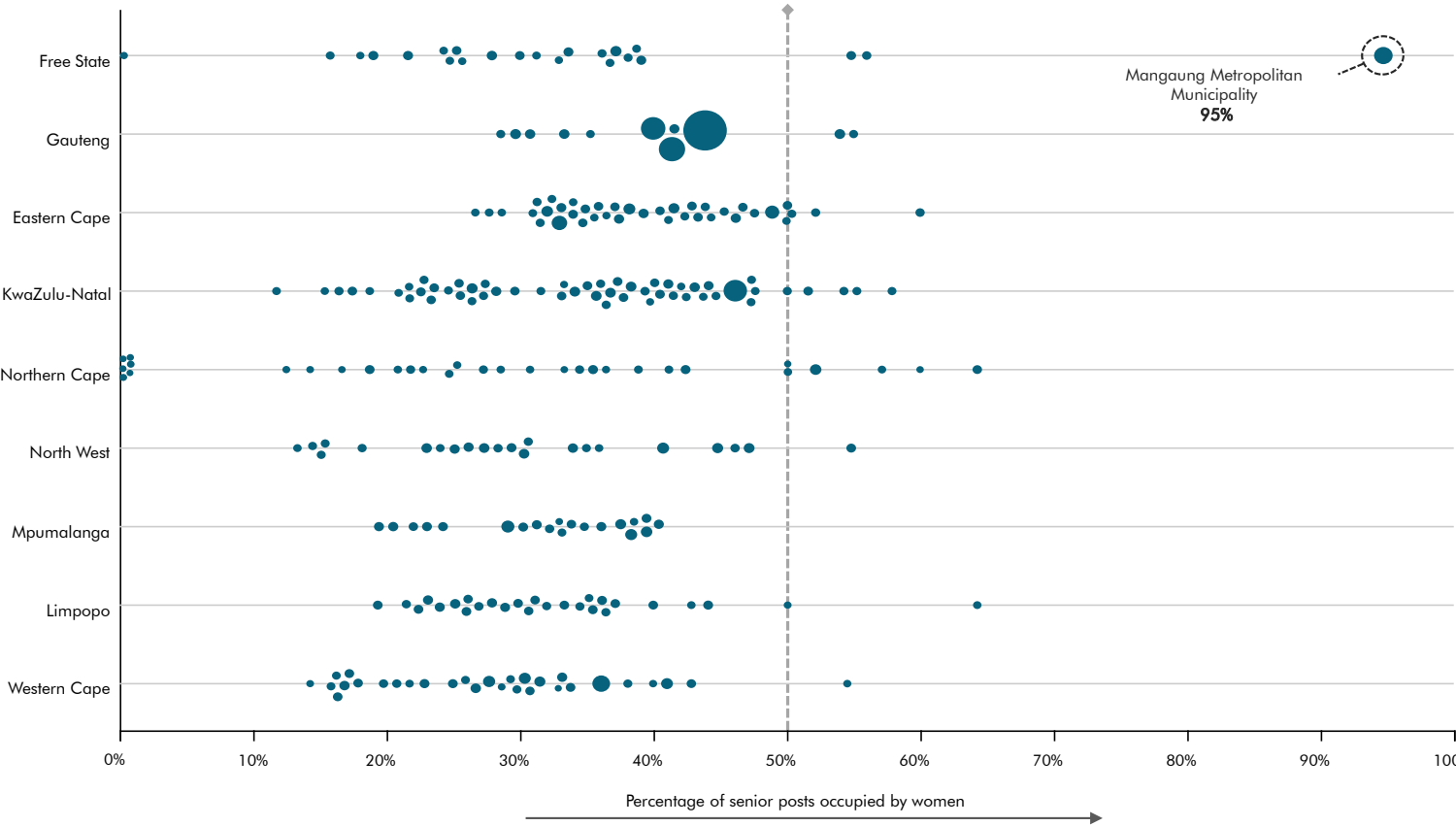
The labour force participation rate for women was largest in the age group 35-44 at 72,7%, however, 12% points less than that of men in the same age



Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey Q2 2023

Gender representation in the higher echelons of local government

Each dot represents a municipality and its position on the x-axis the percentage of senior-level posts that are occupied by women
The size of a dot represents the total number of senior-level posts



Source: Non-financial census of municipalities for the year ended 30 June 2021



PROGRAMME 2: ECONOMIC STATISTICS

MEET THE TEAM



Ms B Vumbukani-Lepolesa
Chief Director: National Accounts



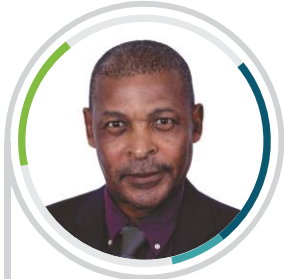
Mr P Kelly
Chief Director: Price Statistics



Mr M Mnyaka
Chief Director: Government Financial Statistics



Dr S Pillay
Chief Director: Private Financial Statistics



Dr H Morudu
Chief Director: Business Cycle Indicators



Mr I Magwaba
Chief Director: Structural Industry Statistics

4.2 Programme 2: Economic Statistics

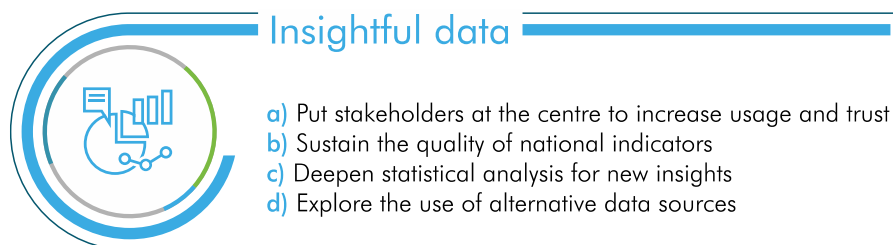
Purpose: Produces economic statistics to inform evidence-based economic development.

Objectives:

Produce economic indicators to inform evidence-based planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making for use by the public and private sectors by:

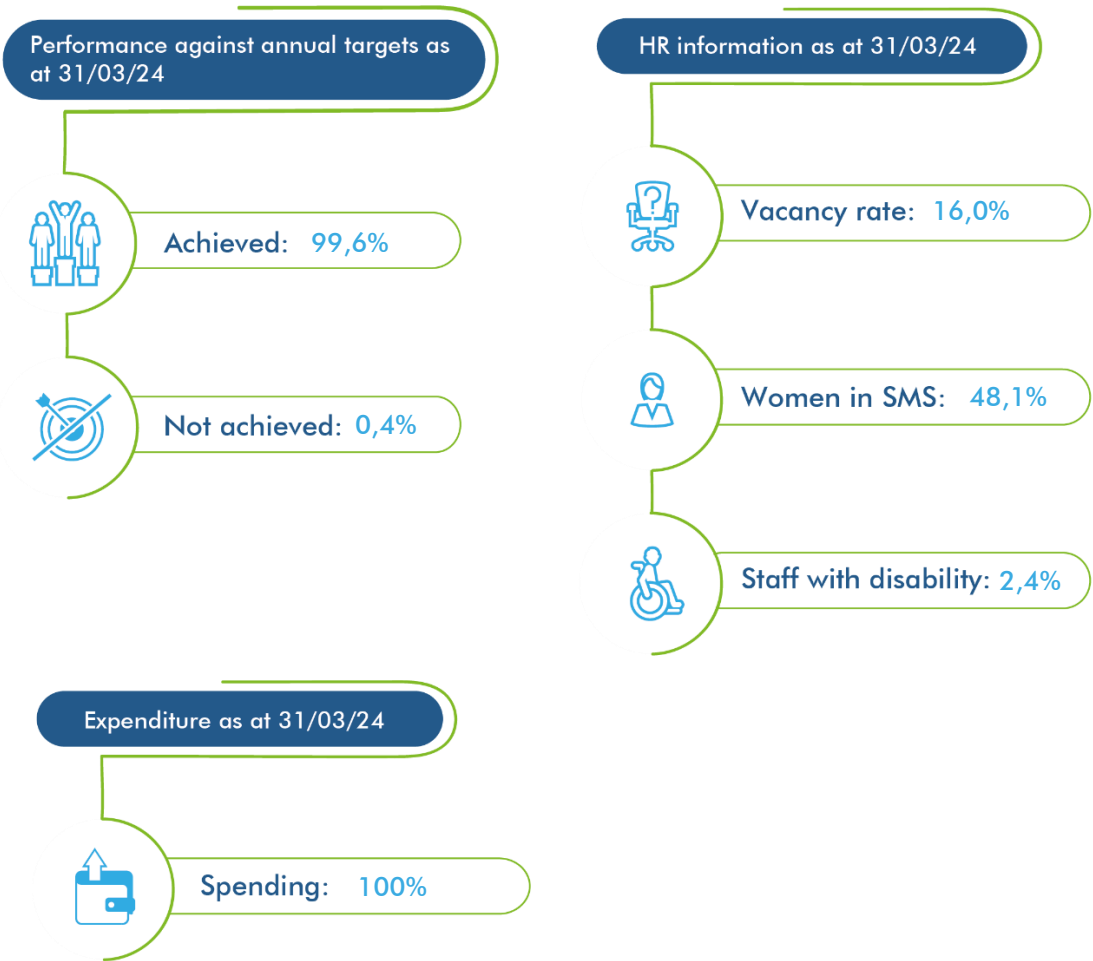
- publishing monthly, quarterly, annual and periodic statistical releases on various industries in the private and public sectors;
- publishing monthly statistical releases on a range of price indexes;
- publishing quarterly and annual estimates of gross domestic product (GDP); and
- improving the measurement of economic indicators through the application of internationally recognised standards and practices on an ongoing basis.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes: Programme 2 contributes to the following strategic outcome:



Overall programme performance:

Economic Statistics achieved 99,6% of its annual targets, of which 95,8% were achieved as scheduled; 2,5% were achieved earlier than scheduled; and 1,3% were achieved later than scheduled. 0,4% of targets were not achieved.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Economic Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership to this programme. Key activities in 2023/24 included sign-off of statistical releases and reports, the updating and monitoring of the implementation of the economic statistics strategy and maintaining relations with key partners in the national statistics system. This programme informed economic planning, monitoring, and decision-making by providing accurate, relevant, and timely statistical information on the level of economic activity in relation to the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of the economy, price stability, financial information on private sector businesses and government, and information on sustainable resource use and management.

Business Cycle Indicators provides statistical information on turnover and volumes in various industries through the publication of monthly, quarterly, and annual releases. Key outputs included **150** published releases consisting of 144 monthly releases, 4 quarterly releases and 2 annual releases on business cycle indicators, and 5 internal reports on improving short-term indicators.

Structural Industry Statistics publishes periodic statistical information on the income and expenditure of industries and selected non-financial variables. Key outputs included the publication of **2** reports on financial and production statistics for the manufacturing industry and **1** release on agriculture statistics for 2022.

Price Statistics provides information on inflation by compiling the consumer price index (CPI) and various producer price indices (PPI). Key outputs included **48** published releases consisting of monthly CPI and PPI releases and **1** release on updated PPI weights. In addition, monthly Residential Property Price Indices (RPPI) were published as experimental statistics.

Private Sector Financial Statistics tracks the financial performance of private sector organisations. Key outputs included **4** quarterly releases on financial statistics of private sector enterprises, **1** annual release on financial statistics of the private sector, and **4** quarterly releases on capital expenditure.

Government Financial Statistics tracks public sector spending. Key outputs included **4** quarterly releases on financial statistics of municipalities, **2** annual releases on the non-financial census of municipalities, **7** annual releases on government financial statistics, and a report on the testing of administrative data for the Quarterly Financial Statistics of Selected Municipalities (QFSSM). A report on the testing of the inclusion of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions in the Higher Education Institutions (HEI) release was not compiled as scheduled due to human resource and funding constraints. The completion of the report is dependent on the availability of resources.

National Accounts produces GDP data and other integrated statistical products. Key outputs included **4** quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) releases, supply and use tables for 2020, **2** reports on the tourism satellite accounts, **1** report on Environmental Economic Account (EEA) as part of the Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) series, and **2** research reports on reviewing and improving data sources and expanding the coverage of the NCA series.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: Not applicable.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: Not applicable.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Economic Statistics

Subprogramme	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Economic Statistics	4 324	4 324	-	5 346	5 346	-
Business Cycle Indicators	39 611	39 197	414	38 259	38 259	-
Structural Industry Statistics	58 641	58 528	113	54 585	54 585	-
Price Statistics	89 416	88 068	1 348	92 250	92 250	-
Private Financial Statistics	46 829	46 370	459	42 023	42 023	-
Government Financial Statistics	23 239	27 140	(3 901)	27 698	27 698	-
National Accounts	26 855	25 288	1 567	23 638	23 638	-
Total	288 915	288 915	-	283 799	283 799	-

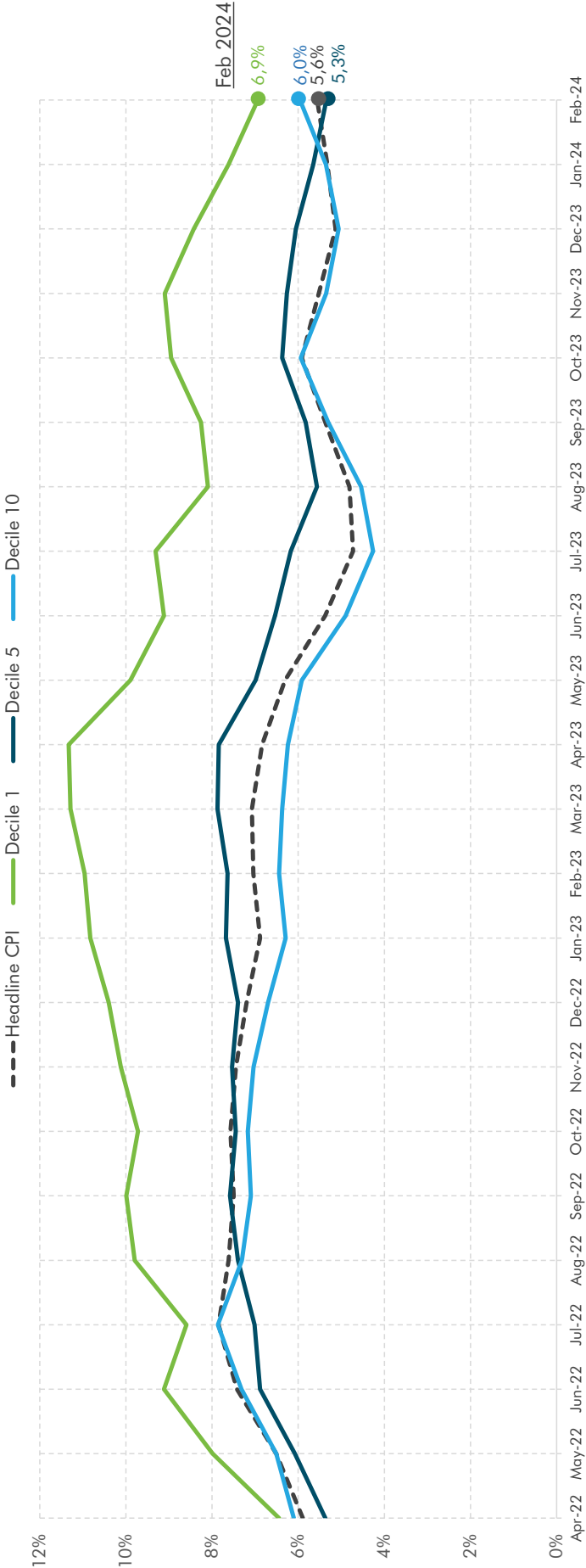
The programme spent R288,915 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R272,778 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R15,649 million was spent on goods and services items such as communication (R1,540 million), travel and subsistence (R7,517 million), and operating payments (R3,716 million).

The programme spent 100,0% of its allocated budget.



Annual inflation rates for decile 1, decile 5 and decile 10 expenditure groups

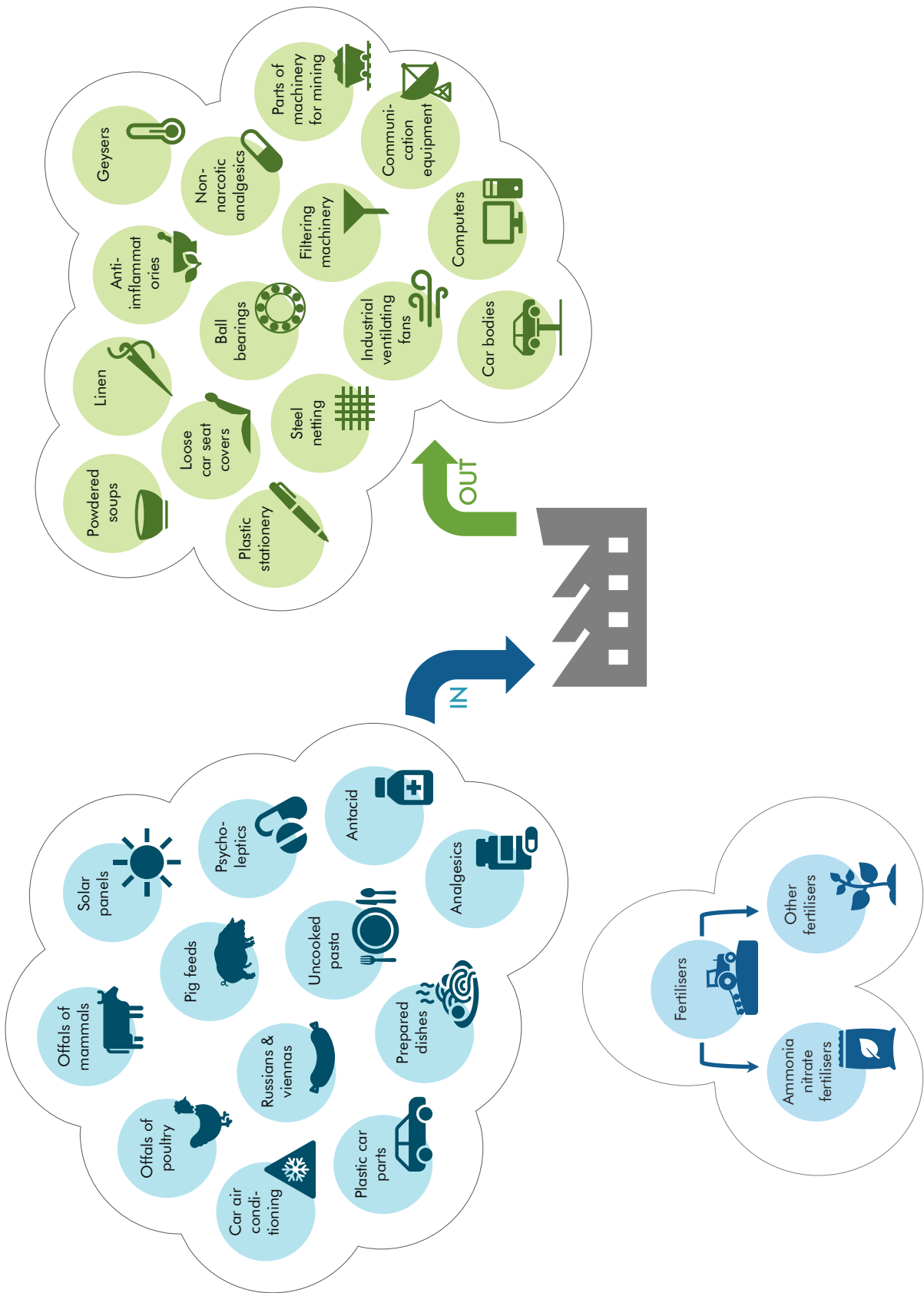
The poorest households (decile 1) experienced the highest inflation rate (6,9%) in February 2024



Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), February 2024

What’s in and what’s out? The new producer price inflation basket (2024)

Periodic changes are made to the basket to reflect shifts in manufacturing production. The changes outlined here are for headline PPI (final manufactured goods)





PROGRAMME 3: POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

MEET THE TEAM



Mr M Mulla
Chief Director: Office of the DDG



Mr S Molayi
Chief Director: Social Statistics



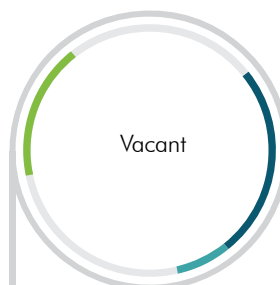
Mr D Iturralde
Chief Director: Demographic and Population Statistics



Ms P Koka
Chief Director: Poverty and Inequality Statistics



Ms D Manamela
Chief Director: Labour Statistics



Chief Director: Health and Vital Statistics

4.3 Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics

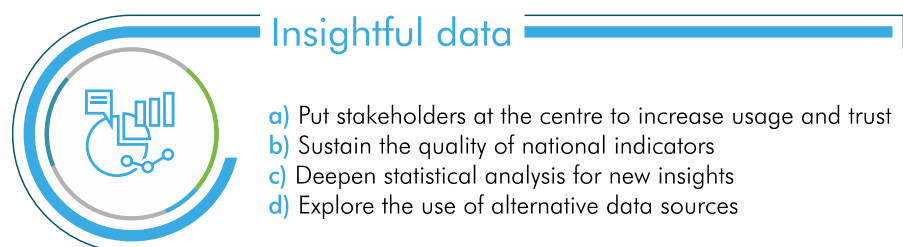
Purpose: Produce population and social statistics to inform evidence-based socioeconomic development.

Objectives:

Sustain national population and social indicators to inform evidence-based planning, monitoring and decision-making for use by the public and private sectors by:

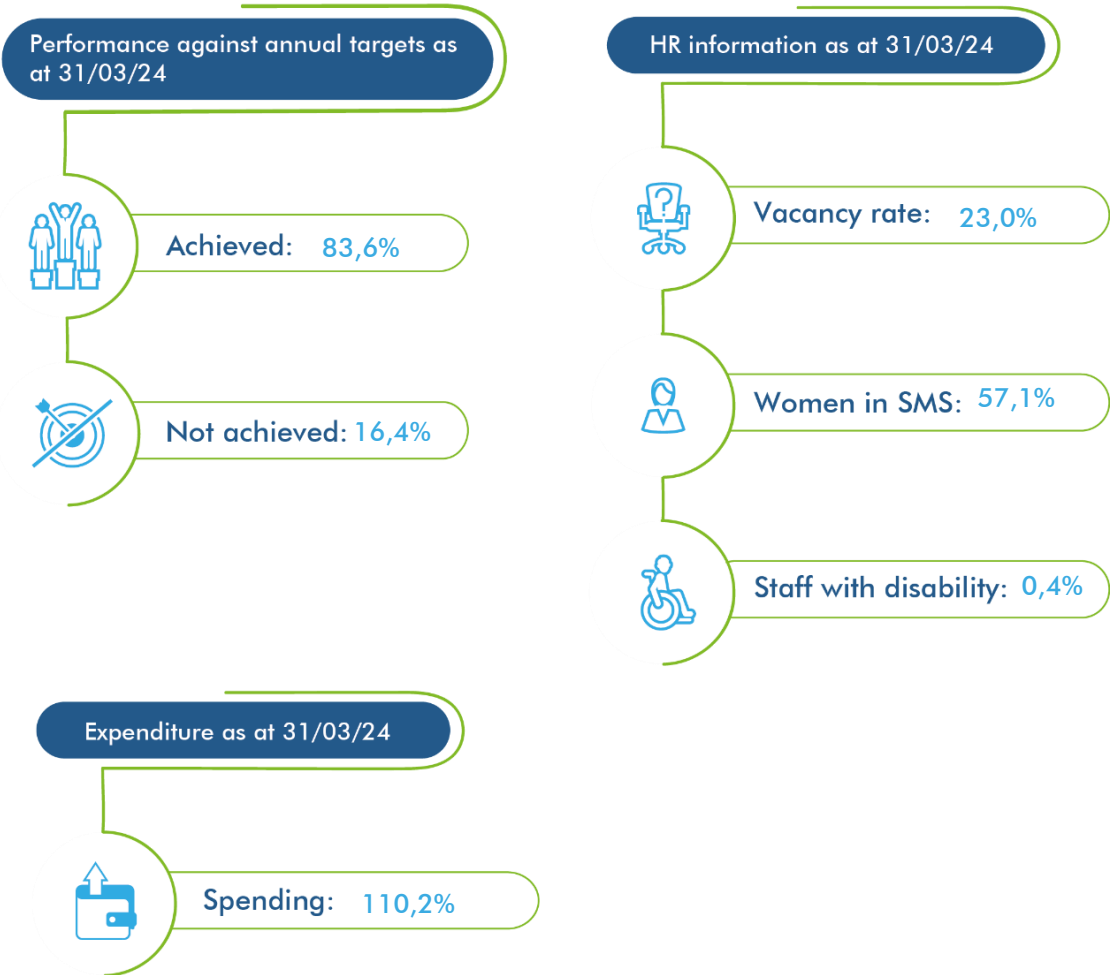
- publishing quarterly and annual statistical information on the labour market, and on employment and earnings in the formal and informal sectors;
- publishing monthly and annual statistical information on vital registrations based on administrative sources;
- publishing annual and periodic statistical information on poverty levels, living conditions, service delivery, population dynamics and demographic trends; and
- improving the measurement of social indicators through the application of internationally recognised standards and practices on an ongoing basis.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives: Programme 3 contributes to the following strategic outcome:



Overall programme performance:

Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics achieved 83,6% of its annual targets as at 31 March 2024, of which 60,0% were achieved as scheduled; 5,4% were achieved earlier than scheduled; and 18,2% were achieved later than scheduled. 16,4% of targets were not achieved.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key activities in 2023/24 included sign-off of statistical releases and reports, monitoring the implementation of the population and social statistics strategy, and maintaining relations with key partners in the national statistics system. This programme contributed to informing social and economic development planning, monitoring, and decision-making by providing relevant, timely and accurate statistical information on living conditions, population dynamics, vital events, employment, crime, and poverty levels.

Demographic and Population Statistics publishes population statistics, demographic trends, and mid-year population estimates (MYPE) collected through population censuses and surveys, and from other administrative sources. Key outputs included a concept note on MYPE estimation, reports on fertility and the migration profile, and Census 2022 products including a national report, indicators at provincial level and a municipal fact sheet.

Health and Vital Statistics publishes statistics on births, deaths, marriages, divorces, tourism, and migration based on administrative records. Key outputs included **19** published releases/reports consisting of 12 monthly releases on tourism and migration, an annual report on tourism (2023), annual releases on documented immigrants, recorded live births, mortality and causes of death (2019), marriages and divorces (2022), and health statistics. A discussion document on births and deaths was compiled. Additional releases included tourism 2022 and road transport accident deaths, due to the availability of data. The mortality and causes of death releases for 2020 and 2021 were not published due to data dependencies.

Social Statistics provides information on living conditions, domestic tourism and crime collected through household surveys. Key outputs included **12** published releases/reports including annual releases on domestic tourism, social and household service delivery statistics, development and metro development indicators, marginalised group indicators, victims of crime and governance statistics. Thematic reports published included gender (2), child statistics, education, and persons with disabilities. A technical report on the integration of the national domestic tourism surveys was compiled.

Labour Statistics provides information on employment levels in the formal non-agricultural sector, and on labour market trends in South Africa. Key outputs included **9** published releases/reports consisting of quarterly releases on employment and earnings (QES), labour market information (QLFS) and an annual report on labour market statistics.

Poverty and Inequality Statistics provides information on poverty levels, and household income and expenditure trends in South Africa. Key outputs included **2** published reports on national poverty lines for 2023, and a report on subjective poverty based on the General Household Survey (GHS) data series. Reports on food security based on GHS data and South African Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (SAMPI) based on Census 2022 data were not published as scheduled due to human resource constraints and a scope change.

Response to prioritising women, youth, and persons with disabilities: Published statistical releases on gender, labour market information, and the national poverty line for 2023.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: Overall performance of 83,6% does not indicate underperformance. 18,2% of the targets achieved later than scheduled were due to dependencies on external stakeholders for administrative data. Amendments to the Statistics Act will improve accessibility to external data sources.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Population and Social Statistics

Subprogramme	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics	2 496	2 496	-	1 754	1 754	-
Health and Vital Statistics	17 027	17 027	-	16 031	16 031	-
Social Statistics	24 337	24 337	-	22 392	22 392	-
Demographic and Population Statistics	23 093	23 093	-	21 048	21 038	10
Labour Statistics	45 017	45 017	-	44 027	44 027	-
Poverty and Inequality Statistics	180 215	210 071	(29 856)	174 862	174 862	-
Total	292 185	322 041	(29 856)	280 114	280 104	10

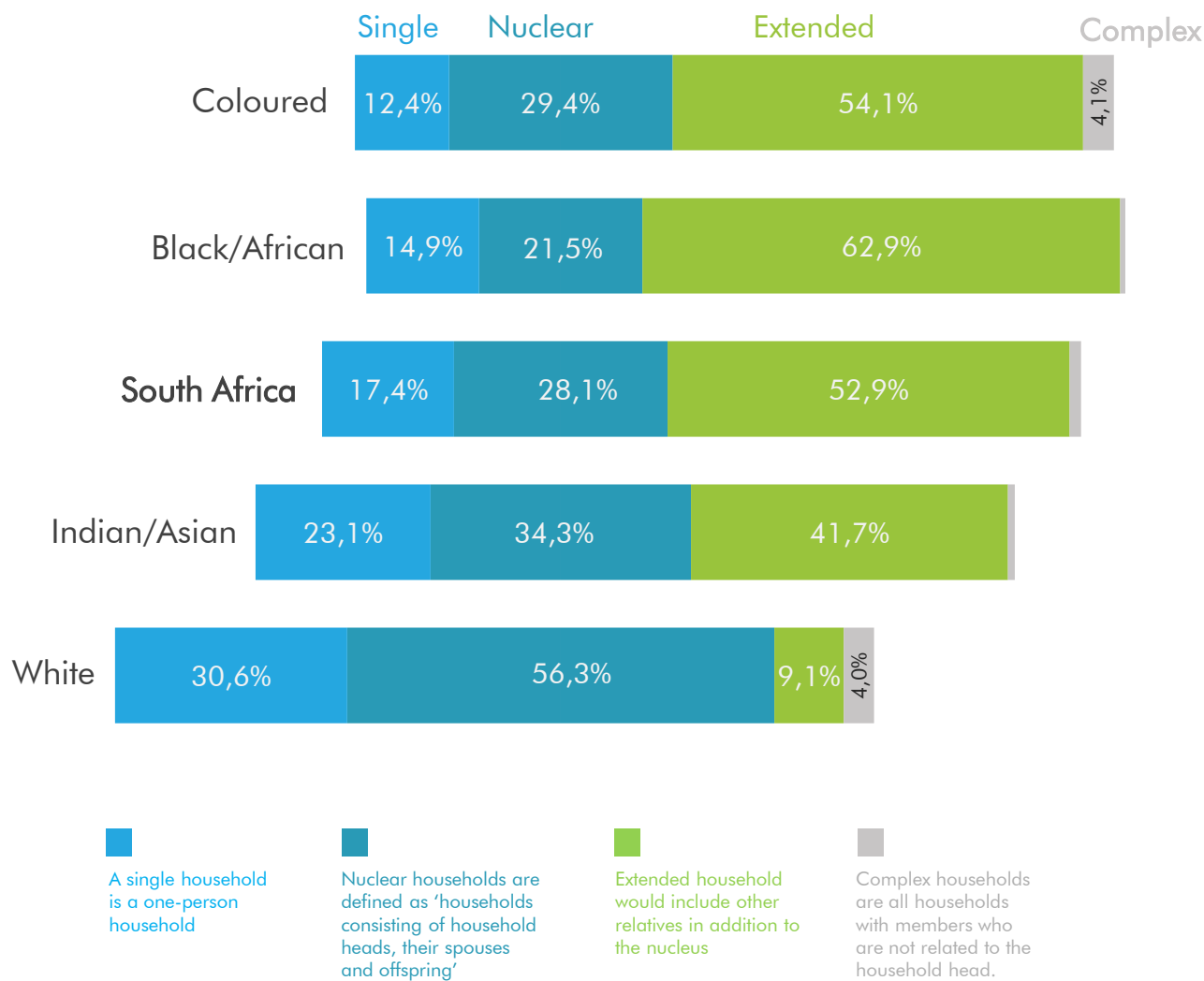
The programme spent R322,041 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R245,969 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R67,119 million was spent on goods and services items such as travel and subsistence (R59,213 million), communication (R2,709 million) and computer services (R2,709 million).

The programme spent 110,2% of its allocated budget.



Percentage distribution of older persons by household composition, 2021

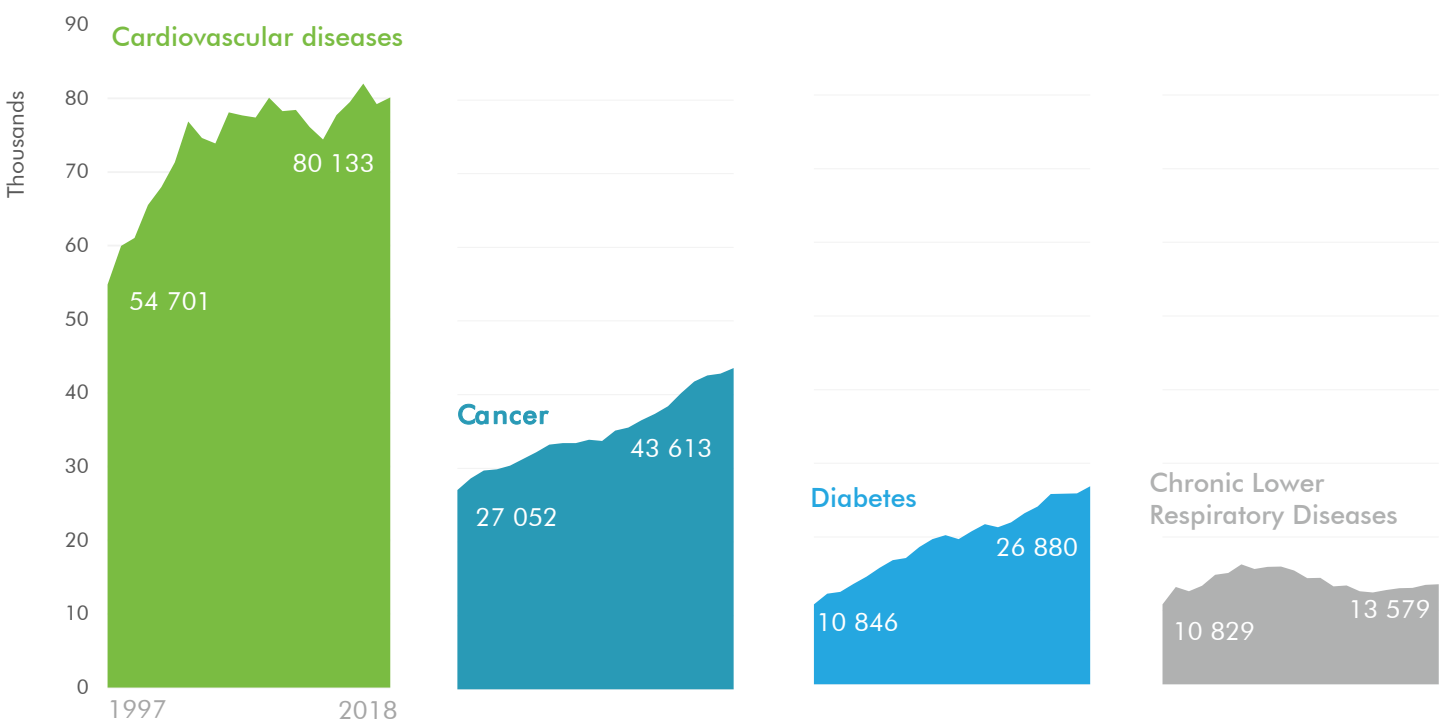
Black African and Coloured older persons were more likely to live in extended households. Whites were more likely to live in nuclear households



Source: Marginalised Groups Series VI: The Social Profile of Older Persons, 2017–2021

Deaths due to major noncommunicable diseases over a 20-year period: 1997-2018

Deaths due to noncommunicable diseases, comprising **cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic lower respiratory diseases** increased by 58,7% over 20 years, from a total of 103 428 in 1997 to 164 205 in 2018.



Source: *Non-communicable diseases in South Africa: Findings from death notifications 2008 – 2018*



PROGRAMME 4: METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

MEET THE TEAM



Mr J Lukhwareni
Chief Director: Statistical Standards



Prof G Djolov
Chief Director: Statistical Methods



Mr L Modise
Chief Director: Geography



Ms D Mokhuwa
Chief Director: Survey Monitoring and Evaluation



Ms M Gouws
Chief Director: Business Register

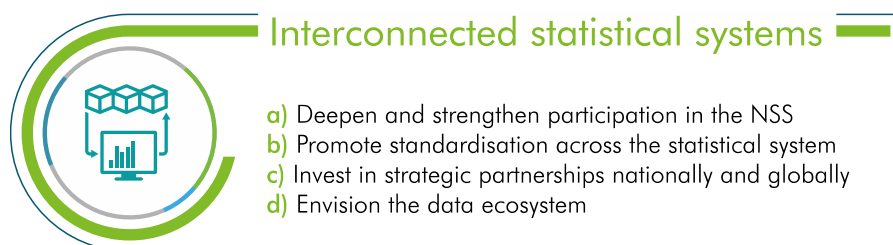
4.4 Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure

Purpose: Develops standards, statistical frames, methodologies and conduct statistical research.

Objectives:

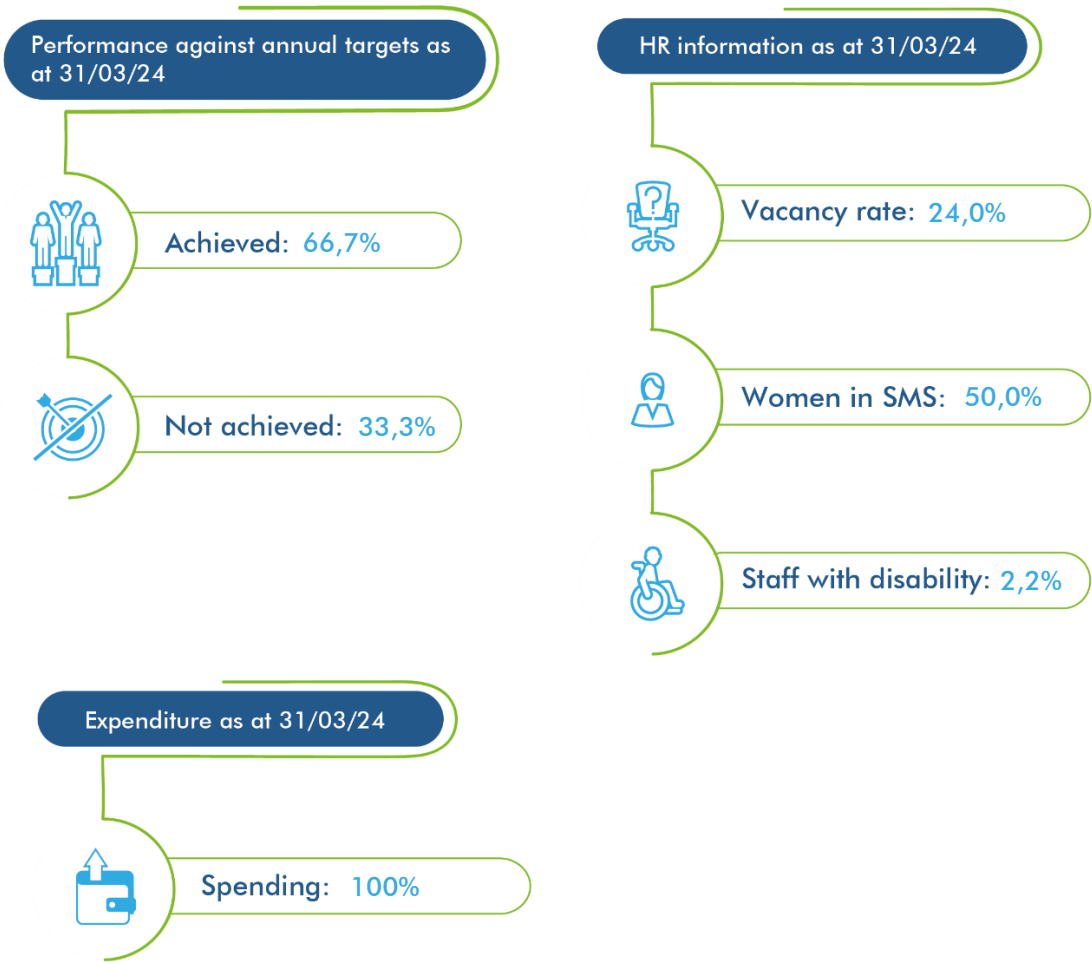
- Improve the quality and methodological soundness of statistical information by researching, developing, applying and reviewing statistical methods, standards, classifications and procedures in the statistical value chain annually.
- Monitor and evaluate the methodological compliance of statistical operations by conducting independent evaluations on statistical practices annually.
- Ensure complete and accurate sampling frames to enhance the quality of economic and social statistics by maintaining and updating business and geographic information frames annually.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives: Programme 4 contributes to the following strategic outcomes:



Overall programme performance:

Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure achieved 66,7% of its annual targets as at 31 March 2024 and 33,3% of targets were not achieved.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key activities in 2023/24 included providing strategic guidance on the development of standards, statistical frames, and methodologies, and monitoring the implementation of the work programme. The programme contributes towards achieving the organisational strategic outcomes of agile operating model and interconnected statistical systems. The key deliverables are essential and critical elements that form the support system and foundation of core statistical products.

Statistical Methods provides technical expertise and advice on statistical methodologies and practices for producing official statistics. A key output was a research report on the design of the new master sample.

Statistical Standards develops standards, classifications and definitions for surveys undertaken by the department. A key output was the adoption of an international standard on the Harmonized System (HS 2022).

Business Register maintains and improves the sampling frame for economic statistics. A key output was a report on the assessment of additional sources for the business register.

Geography maintains and improves the frame for geographic information in household surveys and censuses. The creation of a master sample and the maintenance of a geo-portal for the dissemination of statistics were not achieved as scheduled due to stakeholder dependencies and funding constraints.

Survey Monitoring and Evaluation monitors the quality of statistical operations for surveys and censuses and conducts independent evaluations. A key output included the development of a code of practice for incorporation into the Quality Management System (QMS).

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: Not applicable.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: The creation of the primary sampling units for the purpose of creating the master sample was delayed due to prioritisation of resources and the maintenance of the geo-portal is dependent on the availability of funds. The branch will focus on updating a multi-modal frame for the master sample in 2024/25.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure

Subprogramme	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	4 127	4 127	-	2 810	2 810	-
Statistical Methods	21 487	21 487	-	23 928	23 928	-
Statistical Standards	7 522	7 522	-	8 262	8 262	-
Business Register	40 017	40 017	-	38 007	38 007	-
Geography	57 154	57 154	-	46 743	46 743	-
Survey Monitoring and Evaluation	17 611	17 611	-	13 399	13 399	-
Innovation and Research	1 994	1 994	-	469	469	-
Total	149 912	149 912	-	133 618	133 618	-

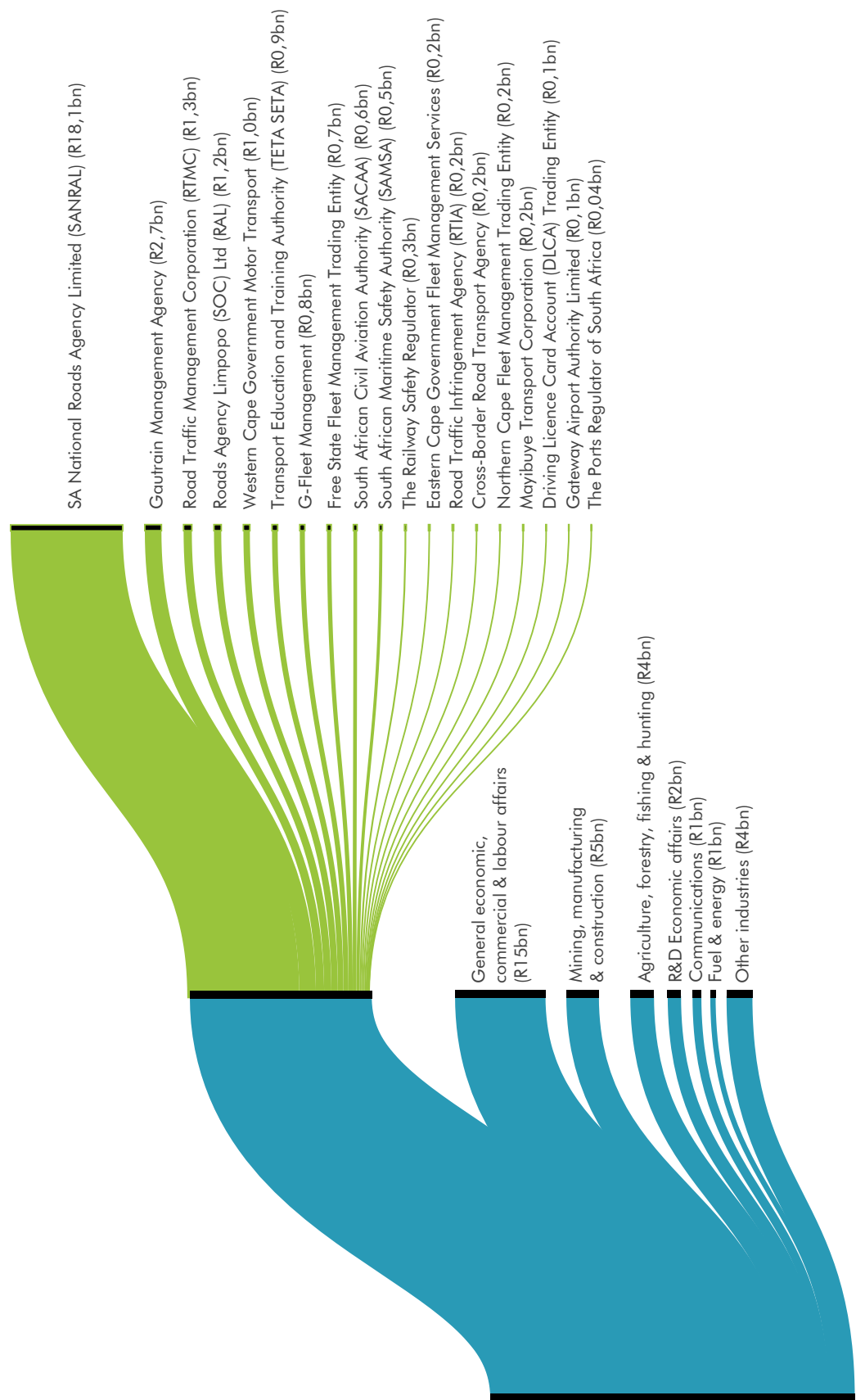
The programme spent R149,912 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R135,110 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R14,211 million was spent on goods and services. The main operational cost drivers are computer services (R3,186 million), communication (R984 thousand) and operating payments (R990 thousand).

The programme spent 100,0% of its allocated budget.



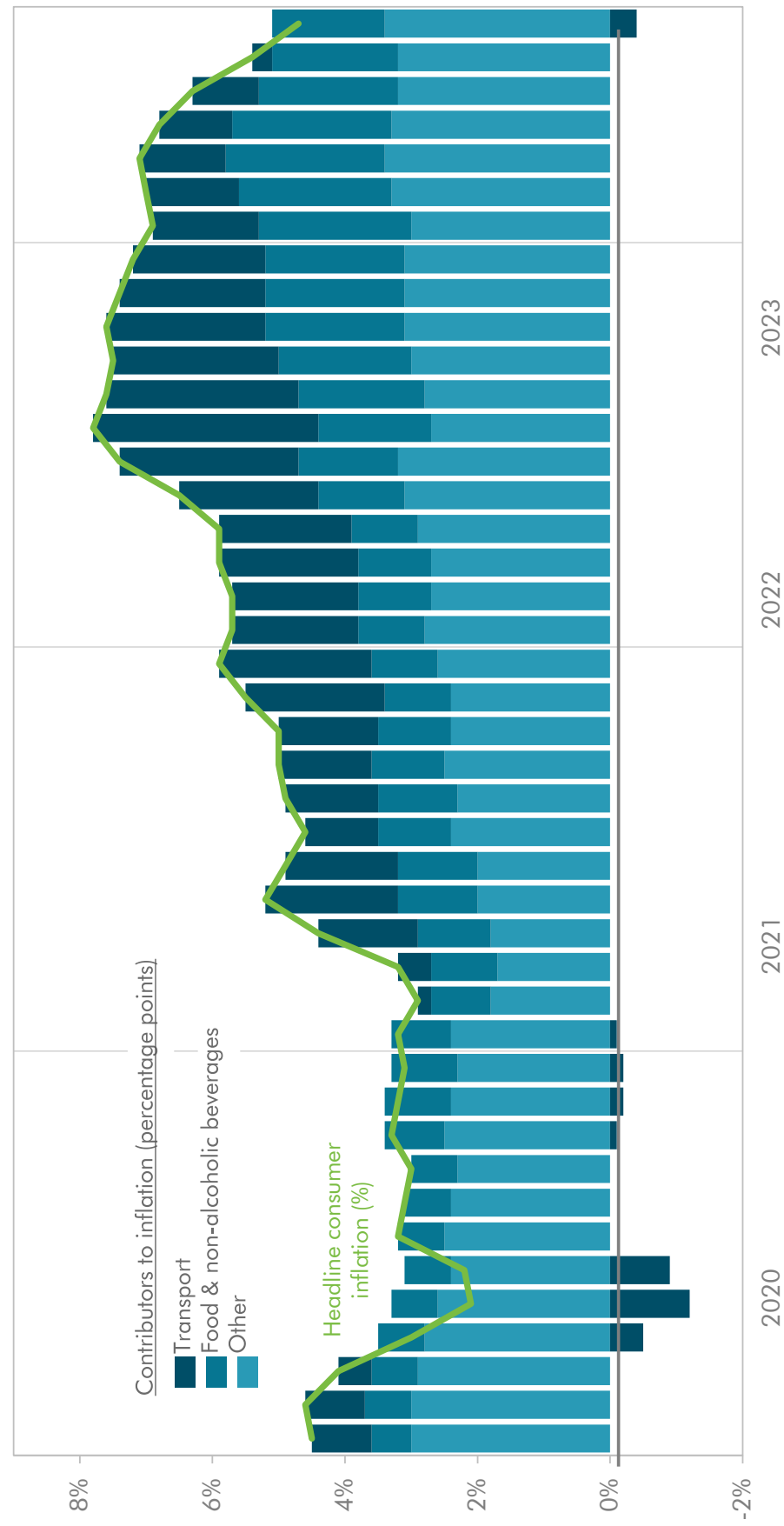
SANRAL dominated EBA spending on transport in 2021/22, accounting for R18 billion

EBAs* spent R61,7 billion on economic affairs with R29,4 billion supporting the transport sector



*Extra-budgetary accounts and funds Source: Financial statistics of extra-budgetary accounts and funds, 2021/2022

Transport was a major contributor to consumer inflation in 2021 and 2022, influenced mainly by rising fuel prices



Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), July 2023



PROGRAMME 5: STATISTICAL SUPPORT AND INFORMATICS

MEET THE TEAM



Ms S Laldaparsad
Chief Director: Analytical Studies



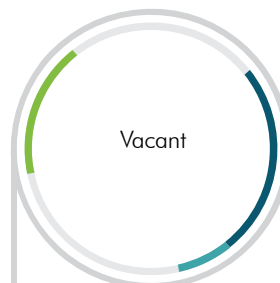
Mr R Begg
Acting Chief Director: Advocacy and Dissemination



Mr V Mabuza
Acting Chief Director: Information
and Communication Technology



Mr S Thulare
Chief Director: Business Modernisation



Chief Director: Publication Services

4.5 Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics

Purpose: Enable statistical production through technology and promote the use of statistics.

Objectives:

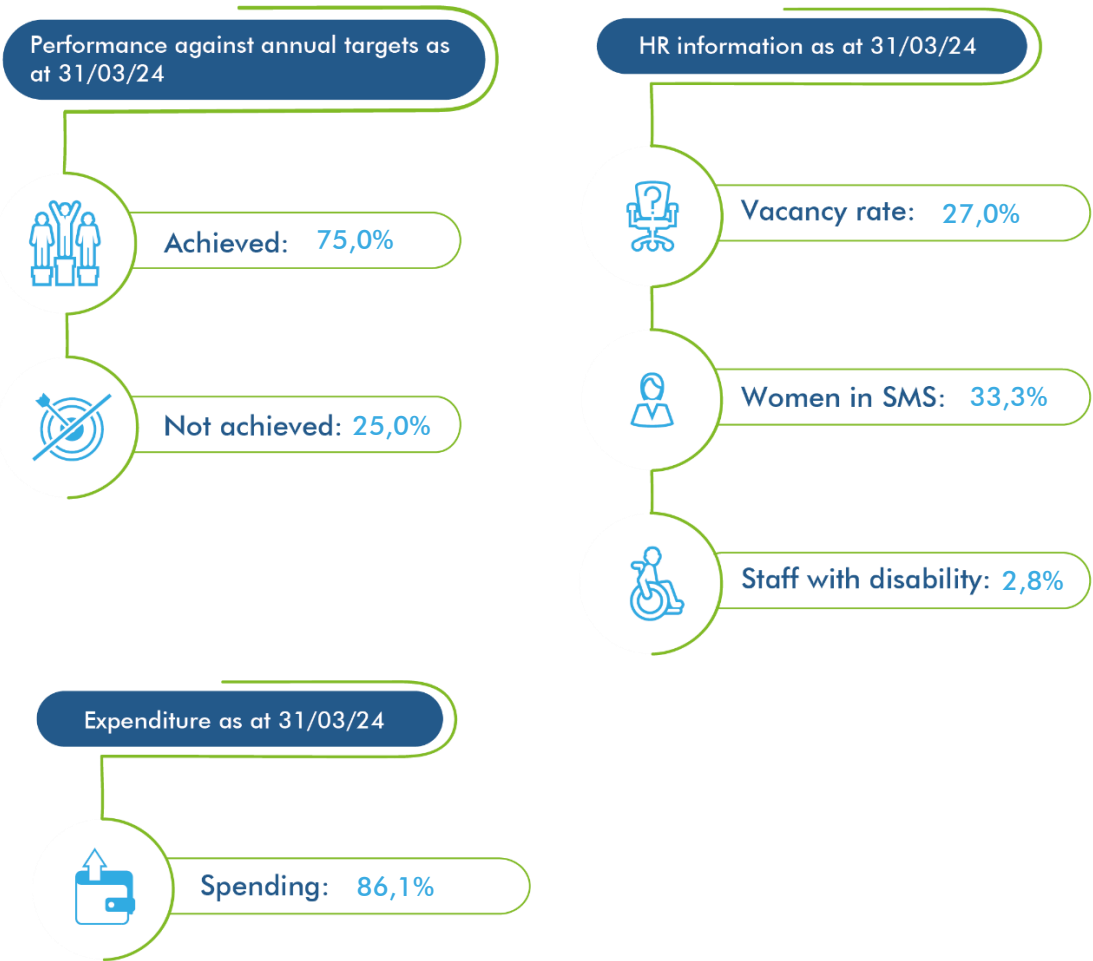
- Modernise business processes by building enterprise architecture and applying emerging technologies for data collection and processing, and the dissemination of statistical information over the medium term.
- Enable the department's production of official statistics by providing a technology infrastructure that is reliable, sustainable and cost effective over the medium term.
- Increase awareness about and the use of official statistics by government and the public on an ongoing basis by:
 - reaching out to stakeholders and responding to user enquiries;
 - educating users; and
 - improving access to statistical information and making it easier to use.
- Manage external and internal communications on statistical matters by issuing daily, weekly and monthly information updates through the media on an ongoing basis.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives: Programme 5 contributes to the following strategic outcomes:



Overall programme performance:

Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics achieved 75,0% of its annual targets as at 31 March 2024 of which 68,8% were achieved as scheduled and 6,2% were achieved earlier than scheduled. 25,0% of targets were not achieved.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key activities in 2023/24 included leading strategic engagements with external stakeholders on creating an enabling ICT environment to support and enable business operations, especially for the census operations, providing strategic guidance on the establishment of an enterprise-wide architecture as a technology platform for the future, and monitoring the implementation of the work programme. This programme contributed to the achievement of the strategic outcome *Transformed capability*.

Advocacy and Dissemination manages external and internal communication and increases the use of statistical information through stakeholder engagement and the dissemination of official statistics on various platforms. A key output included a report on the provision of communication and marketing support to the IES 2022/23 project. A report on the review of the branding strategy was not completed due to internal stakeholder consultation. Phase 3 of the website enhancement project was not completed due to a scope change. A user satisfaction survey was launched and retracted due to system challenges.

Business Modernisation improves data and information management across the department by modernising the way business is conducted and supported by technology. Key outputs included a report on the implementation of an enterprise architecture tool and the modernising of two business processes.

Publication Services provides editing, publishing, and distribution services to survey areas. Key outputs included the development of 80 databases within generic data storage.

Information and Communication Technology provides technology infrastructure to the department and supports data management across statistical series. Key outputs included a report on the implementation of an ICT Cybersecurity risk initiative, and support to Census 2022 ICT infrastructure and platforms. An ICT environment upgrade initiative was not completed as scheduled due to system challenges.

Analytical Studies provides integrative statistical advice and support to policy planners and development practitioners and participates in knowledge research and innovation on key development themes. Key outputs included 2 research reports on spatial analysis.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: Not applicable.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: Not applicable.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Statistical Support and Informatics

Subprogramme	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics	5 367	4 150	1 217	2 803	2 803	-
Publication Services	35 313	26 118	9 195	28 059	28 059	-
Information and Communication Technology	152 962	131 809	21 153	182 166	182 166	-
Business Modernisation	60 459	52 907	7 552	51 389	51 389	-
Advocacy and Dissemination	36 408	36 408	-	38 122	38,122	-
Analytical Studies	7 789	5 453	2 336	5 663	5 663	-
Total	298 298	256 845	41 453	308 202	308 202	-

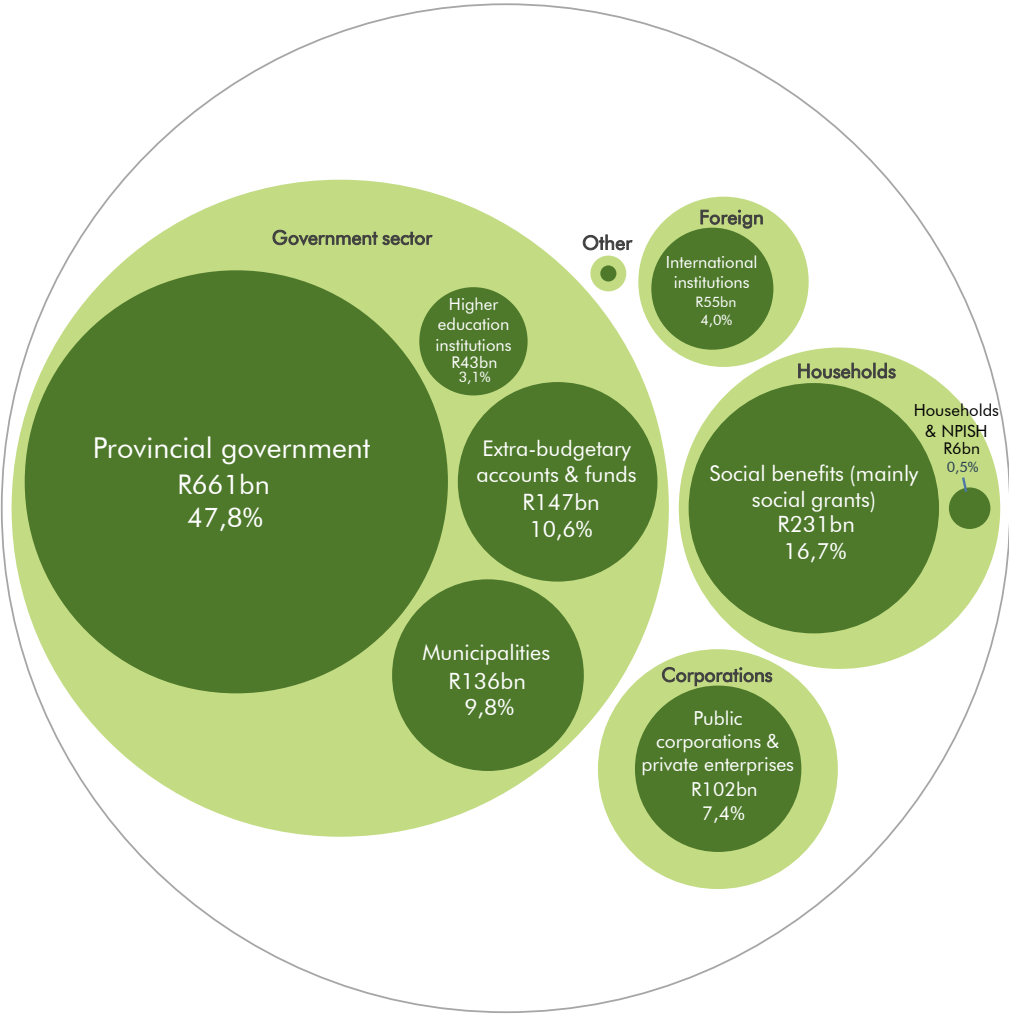
The programme spent R256,845 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R138,844 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R116,397 million was spent on goods and services, which includes the payment of computer services (R99,983 million), communication (R2,659 million), operating payments (R3,127 million) and machinery and equipment (R860 thousand).

The programme spent 86,1% of its allocated budget.



Who benefits from national government financial transfers?

Provincial government received the most money from national government in 2021/22

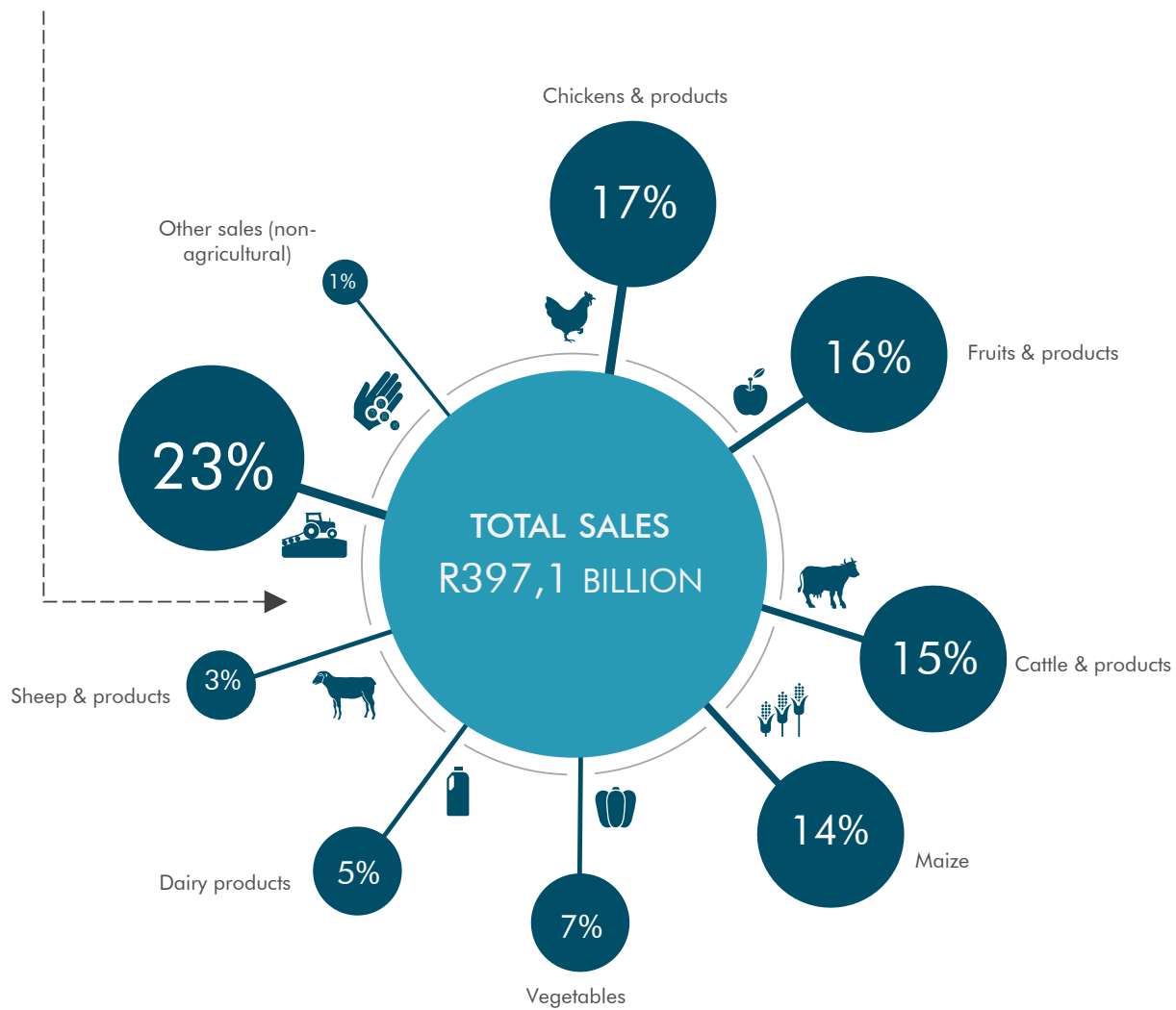


NPISH: non-profit institutions serving households

Source: *Financial statistics of national government, 2021/2022*

The goods that drive South African agriculture

Sales of goods in the agriculture and related services industry, 2022



Source: *Agricultural Survey, 2022* (Tables 5 & 12)



PROGRAMME 6: STATISTICAL OPERATIONS AND PROVINCIAL COORDINATION

MEET THE TEAM



Mr L Omar
Chief Director: Data Operations



Ms K Malatji
Acting Chief Director: Household
Surveys and Censuses



Ms Z Ntlebi
Provincial Chief Director: Eastern Cape



Ms B Jonas
Provincial Chief Director: Free State



Mr R Thenga
Provincial Chief Director: Gauteng



Mr B Radebe
Acting Provincial Chief Director: KwaZulu-Natal



Mr N Mukwevho
Provincial Chief Director: Limpopo



Ms M Gainewe
Provincial Chief Director: Mpumalanga



Mr D Kleinsmith
Provincial Chief Director: Northern Cape



Mr P Selemela
Provincial Chief Director: North West



Mr M Cronje
Provincial Chief Director: Western Cape

4.6 Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination

Purpose: Collects and processes data and interacts with stakeholders and users at provincial and local levels.

Objectives:

- Provide integrated data collection services, and disseminate quality statistics to provincial and local stakeholders and the public by ensuring an average annual response rate of 85%.
- Expand the statistical information base for use by government, the private sector and the public by conducting a population census every 10 years, and large-scale population surveys between censuses.
- Ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of survey operations conducted by the department by coordinating household survey operations to ensure an average annual response rate of 85%.
- Improve the quality and timeliness of the editing and processing of statistical data by administering a common data processing platform for censuses, household surveys, administrative records and ad hoc survey data over the medium term.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives: Programme 6 contributes to the following strategic outcomes:



Agile operating model

- a) Modernise and innovate business processes across the value chain
- b) Adapt/adopt international frameworks and standards
- c) Leverage statistical infrastructure within the data ecosystem
- d) Reposition and strengthen the methodology function

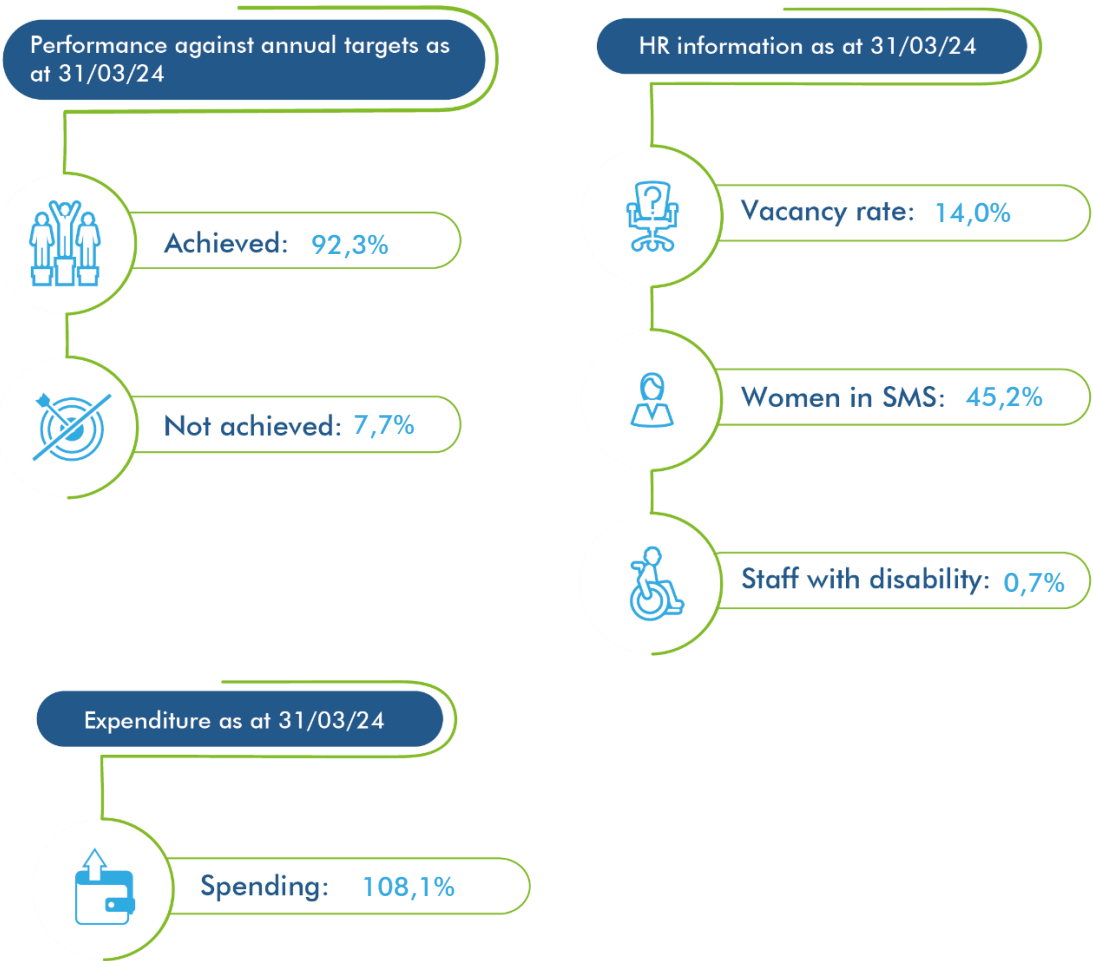


Transformed capability

- a) Invest in innovative technologies and ICT infrastructure
- b) Build a versatile and multi-skilled workforce
- c) Invest in capacity building in the data ecosystem
- d) Build a united and diverse organisation that is responsive to a fast-changing environment

Overall programme performance:

Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination achieved 92,3% of its annual targets as scheduled and 7,7% were not achieved.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key activities in 2023/24 included providing strategic guidance on improving integrated field operations, leading dissemination of Census 2022 in the provinces, addressing the backlog in data operations, and monitoring the implementation of the work programme. The programme contributes towards achieving the organisational strategic outcome of agile operating model. The key deliverables are essential and critical elements of the statistical value chain.

Provincial and District Offices provides integrated data collection and dissemination services and promotes the use and coordination of official statistics to provincial and local stakeholders. Key outputs included a report on the review of the integrated fieldwork operations model, 9 provincial reports on Census 2022 dissemination and 9 provincial reports on IES 2022/23.

Data Operations manages the processing and editing of census, survey, and administrative data. Key outputs included reports on the implementation of multimode data operations (Phase 2) and the processing of IES 2022/23 data. The processing of death notification forms for the Mortality and Causes of Death (2021) were not completed due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Household Surveys and Censuses conducts periodic population censuses and large-scale population surveys, and coordinates and integrates collection activities across household surveys. Key outputs included reports on national digital data collection for household surveys and a review of quality assurance tools. A research report on data collection tools for the Community Survey was not compiled due to internal processes.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: Not applicable.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: Not applicable.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination

Subprogramme	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	3 751	3 751	-	5 532	5 532	-
Provincial and District Offices	729 268	799 699	(70 431)	734 603	728 399	6 204
Data Operations	56 810	56 810	-	58 870	58 870	-
Household Surveys and Censuses	65 542	64 056	1 486	433 674	1 247 865	(814 191)
Total	855 371	924 316	(68 945)	1 232 679	2 040 666	(807 987)

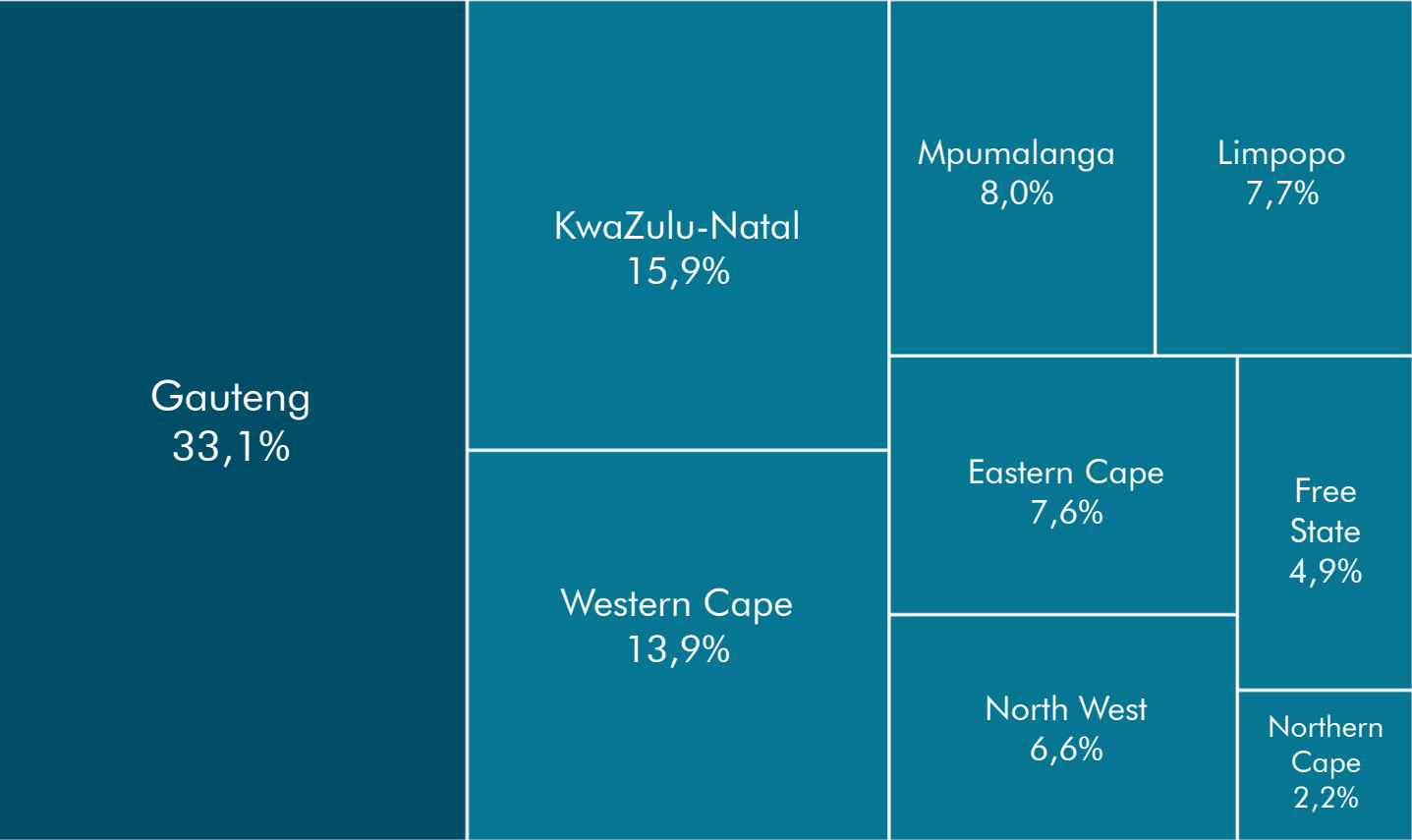
The programme spent R924,316 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R688,333 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R228,493 million was spent on goods and services items such as fleet services (R58,680 million), travel and subsistence (R25,808 million) and operating leases (R106,534 million).

The programme spent 108,1% of its allocated budget.



Gauteng is the largest economy, contributing 33,1% to national GDP

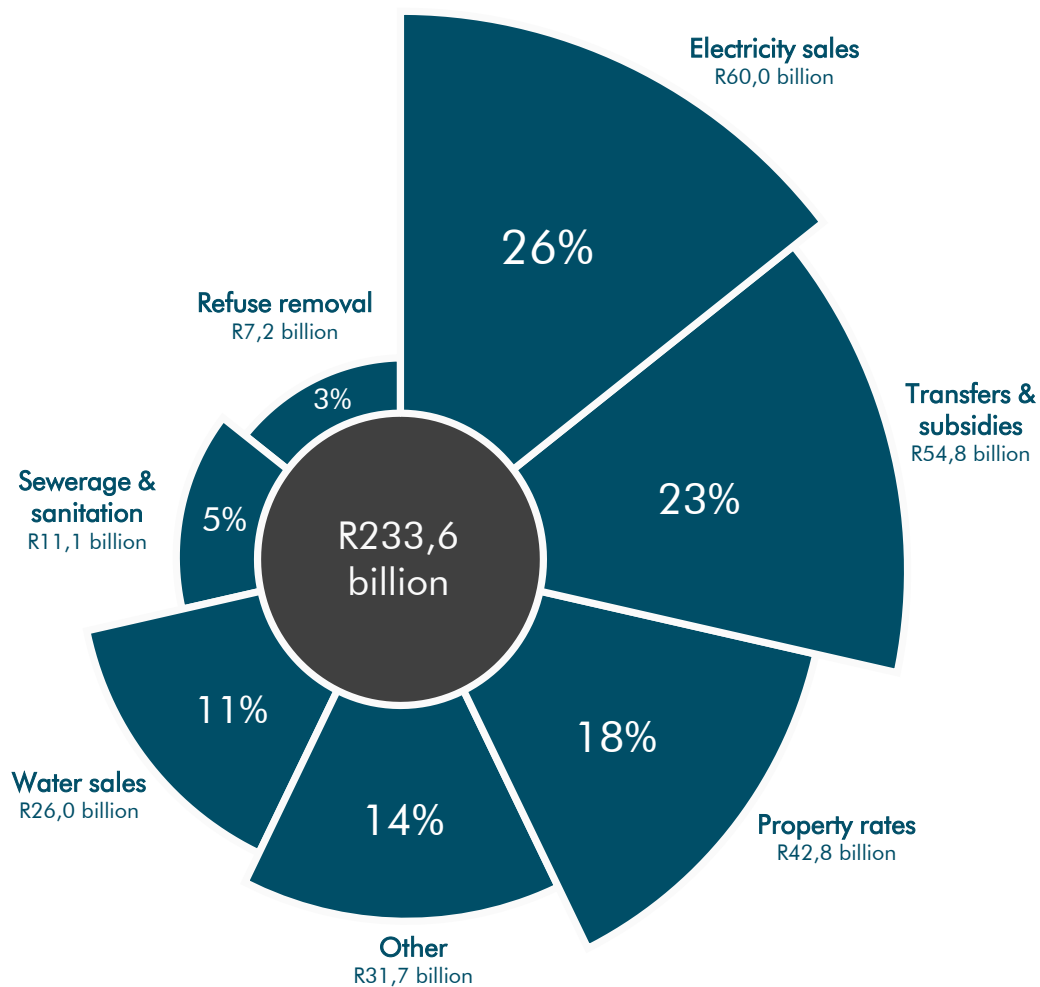
Percentage contribution to South African GDP in 2022 (Total: R6,6 trillion)



Current prices Source: Provincial gross domestic product: experimental estimates, 2013–2022. Discussion document (D0441.1)

Where does municipal money come from?

Total revenue received or generated across a sample of 130 municipalities (in the first six months of 2023)



Percentages have been rounded and may not sum to 100%

Source: Quarterly financial statistics of municipalities, June 2023



PROGRAMME 7: SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

MEET THE TEAM



Dr M Mohale
Chief Director: Office of the DDG



Ms N Manyathi
Chief Director: Statistical Reporting



Ms G Boucher
Chief Director: Independent
Quality Assessment



Mr H Thema
Chief Director: Economic
and Social Subsystems



Mr S de Klerk
Chief Director: Data and
Information Management

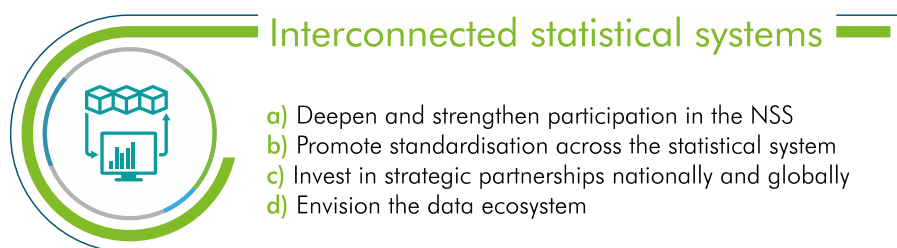
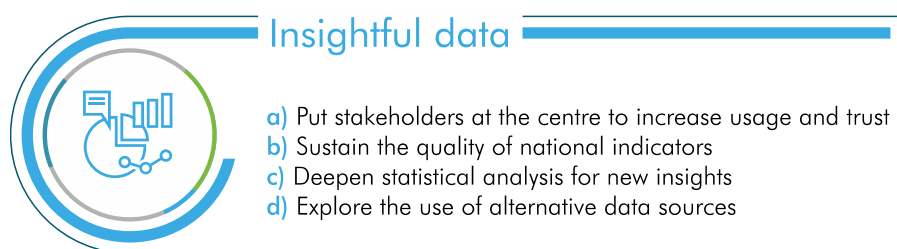
4.7 Programme 7: South African National Statistics System

Programme purpose: Develops and coordinates the national statistics system in South Africa.

Objectives:

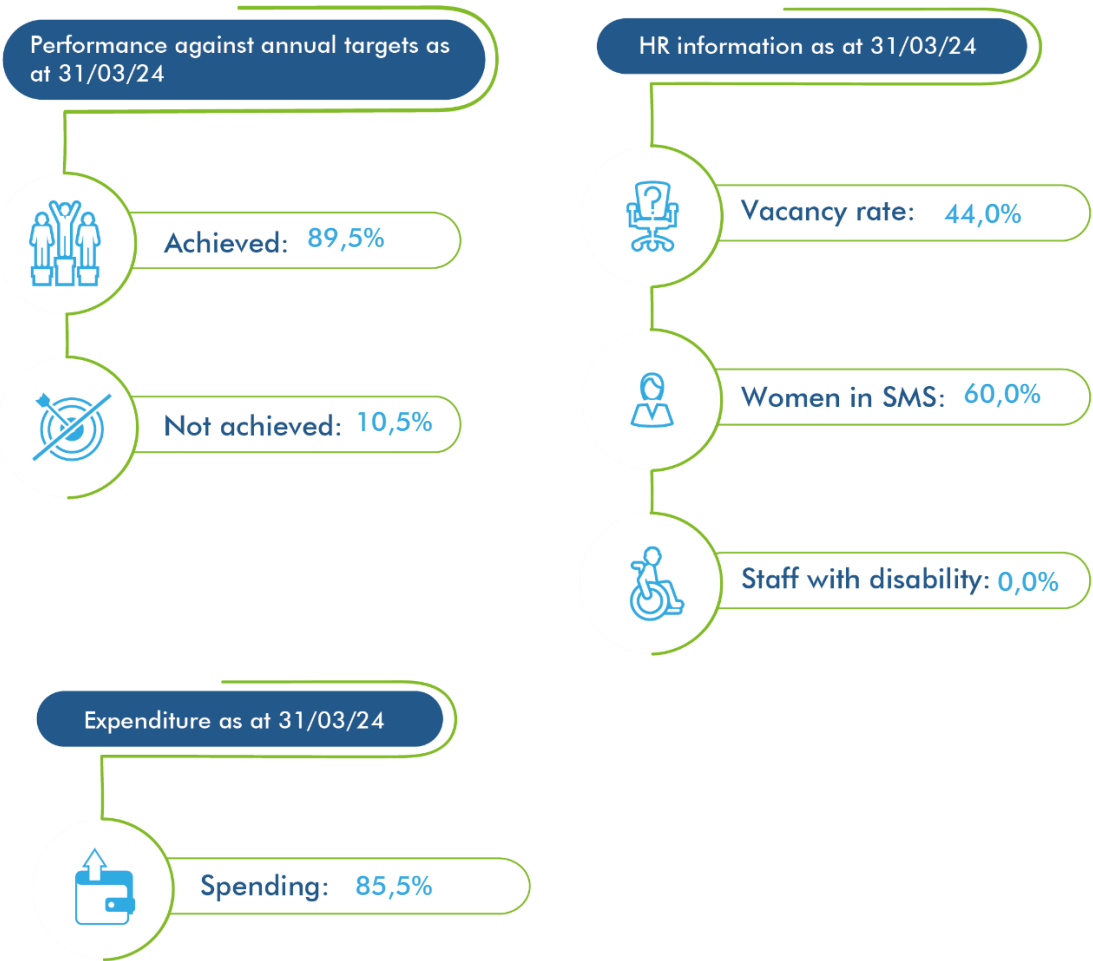
- Ensure that the production of national statistics is based on common statistical standards and principles by providing statistical support and advice, and certifying statistics as official on an ongoing basis.
- Ensure the sharing of statistical information by establishing and providing mechanisms, platforms and criteria for the sharing of data on an ongoing basis.
- Drive statistical reporting by coordinating the compilation of statistical reports, in line with the integrated indicator framework, on an ongoing basis.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives: Programme 7 contributes to the following strategic outcomes.



Overall programme performance:

The South African National Statistics System achieved 89,5% of its annual targets of which 79,0% were achieved as scheduled and 10,5% were achieved earlier than scheduled. 10,5% of targets were not achieved.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for the South African National Statistics System provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key outputs in 2023/24 included leading the legislative reform process, leading strategic engagements at national and international level on the Sustainable Development Goals programme, providing strategic guidance on the independent quality assessment programme and monitoring the work programme deliverables. This programme contributes to the achievement of the strategic outcomes *Insightful data* and *Interconnected Statistical Systems*.

Economic Subsystem coordinates and facilitates the production of economic and environmental statistics in the national statistics system and provides statistical support and advice to producers of official statistics. Key outputs in 2023/24 included a clearance report for the Department of Science and Innovations Research and Experimental Development Survey, a report on the review of the Integrated Indicator Framework (IIF), a memorandum of understanding signed with the SA National Biodiversity Institute and a report on stakeholder consultation on the NSDS. A sector plan for economic statistics was not compiled as scheduled due to external stakeholder consultation.

Social Subsystem coordinates and facilitates the production of population and social statistics in the national statistics system and provides statistical support and advice to producers of official statistics. Key outputs in 2023/24 included a clearance report for the SAPS 2022/23 Crime Statistics, a report on the review of the IIF, a memorandum of understanding signed with the Department of Higher Education and Training and a report on stakeholder consultations on the NSDS. A sector plan for social statistics was not compiled as scheduled due to external stakeholder consultation.

Independent Quality Assessment conducts independent statistical reviews to assess the quality of statistical information, in line with the South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF), to certify statistics as official. Key outputs in 2023/24 included 1 SASQAF quality assessment report for the Department of Science and Innovations Research and Experimental Development Survey, and a report on the updated SASQAF for administrative data sources.

Statistical Reporting coordinates the reporting of statistics to fulfil South Africa's statistical reporting obligations. Key outputs in 2023/24 included a report on the updating of data values in the IIF, a country report on SDG indicators and a progress report on the legislative reform process.

Data and Information Management coordinates and manages the transfer and sharing of data among entities in the national statistics system. Key outputs in 2023/24 included reports on the updated IIF portal, the updated online system for independent SASQAF assessment, the implementation of an online metadata repository for indicators, and a specifications document on a data source inventory system.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: Not applicable.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: Not applicable.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: South African National Statistics System

Subprogramme	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for SA National Statistics System	7 067	3 474	3 593	6 609	2 687	3 922
Social Subsystem	5 711	4 552	1 159	5 429	4 797	632
Independent Quality Assessment	5 143	5 143	-	5 175	4 860	315
Economic Subsystem	5 088	5 088	-	5 899	5 739	160
Data and Information Management	6 838	5 648	1 190	7 076	5 621	1 455
Statistical Reporting	11 105	11 105	-	11 707	8 435	3 272
Total	40 952	35 010	5 942	41 895	32 139	9 756

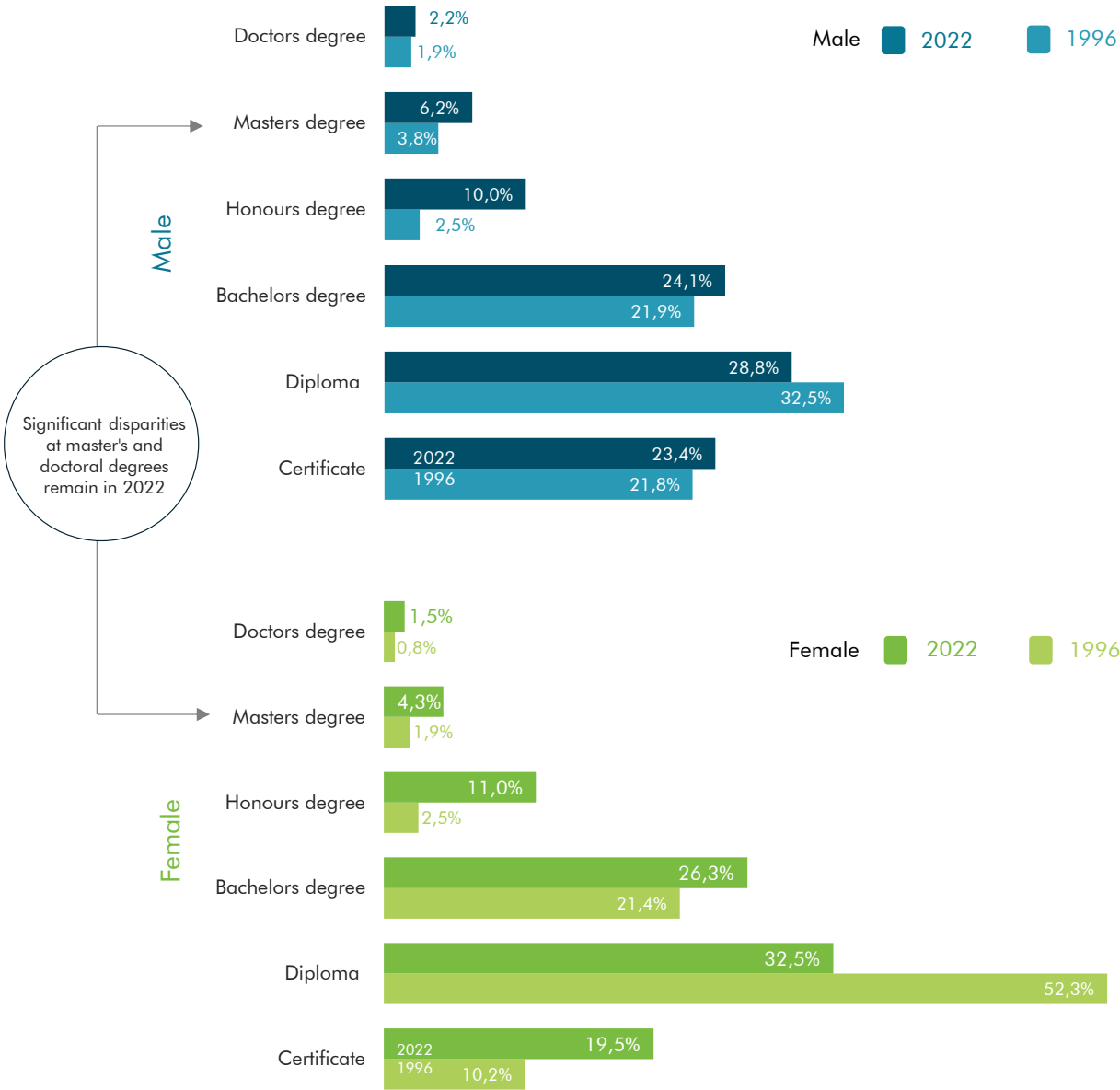
The programme spent R35,010 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R28,300 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R6,670 million was spent on goods and services items such as computer services (R960 thousand), consultants (R4,527 million) and travel and subsistence (R445 thousand).

The programme spent 85,5% of its allocated budget.



Highest post-school qualification level by individuals aged 25 years and older by sex, Census 1996 and 2022

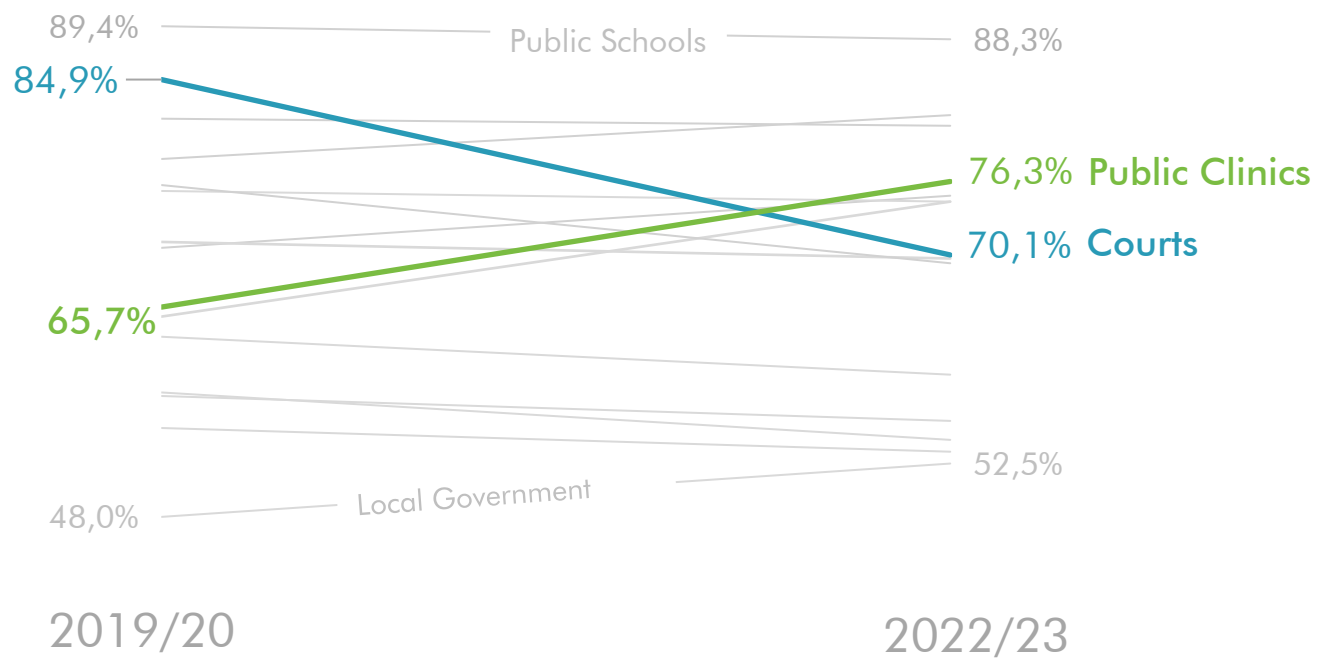
Overall, in both 1996 and 2022, individuals aged 25 years and older were more likely to have diplomas as their highest qualification



Source: A profile of education enrolment, attainment and progression in South Africa, Census 2022

Levels of trust in government institutions, 2019/20 and 2022/23

Individuals who **trust/strongly trust Public Clinics** as an institution **increased from 65,7% to 76,3%**, while **trust in Courts** showed a **decline** from 2019/20 to 2022/23



Source: Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2022/23

5. SELECTED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AS PER ESTIMATES OF NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

Indicator	Programme	Outcome	Projected	Actual
Number of quarterly and annual releases on GDP estimates per year	Economic Statistics	Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	4	4
Number of releases on business cycle indicators per year	Economic Statistics		150	150
Number of releases on financial statistics per year	Economic Statistics		16	16
Number of price index releases per year	Economic Statistics		48	48
Number of releases on labour market dynamics per year	Population and Social Statistics		8	8
Number of releases on living circumstances, service delivery and poverty	Population and Social Statistics	Outcome 8: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life	4	3 ¹
Number of releases on the changing profile of the population per year	Population and Social Statistics	Outcome 2: A long and healthy life for all South Africans	18 ²	18
			248	247

¹A report on food security was not published due to human resource constraints.

² Changed from 16 to 18 to include two Census 2022 releases (National and Provincial).

6. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

6.1 Transfer payments made for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which funds were used	Did the department comply with s38(1)(i) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity	Reasons why funds were unspent by the entity
South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC)	Corporation	Television licence renewals	Yes	4	4	N/A

Stats SA transferred R4 thousand to the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) for television licence renewals.

6.2 Transfer payments budgeted for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, but no transfer payments were made

No transfer payments were made during the 2023/24 financial year.

7. DONOR FUNDS

No donor funds were received during the 2023/24 financial year.

8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

Infrastructure Projects	Notes	2023/24			2022/23		
		Final Appropriation (R'000)	Actual Expenditure (R'000)	(Over)/Under Expenditure (R'000)	Final Appropriation (R'000)	Actual Expenditure (R'000)	(Over)/Under Expenditure (R'000)
New and replacement assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing infrastructure assets		309 763	309 763		289 241	289 241	-
Upgrades and additions		-	-	-	426	426	-
Rehabilitation, renovations, and refurbishment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance and repairs		-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfer		-	-	-	-	-	-
Current		-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		309 763	309 763	-	289 667	289 667	-

NB: Infrastructure consists of long-lived capital assets that are normally stationary in nature and can be preserved for a significantly greater number of years than most capital assets.

Notes:

1. New and replacement assets

No infrastructure assets were procured in the 2023/24 financial year.

2. Existing infrastructure assets

The amounts reported under Existing infrastructure represent the payments made in relation to the PPP Building that is currently occupied by the department. The Public Private Partnership agreement will be terminated after 19 years. There was no over-/underspending on funds in the 2023/24 financial year.

3. Upgrades and additions

There was no amount spent in the 2023/24 financial year on the ICT infrastructure of the department.

4. Maintenance and repairs

There was no amount spent in the 2023/24 financial year on maintenance of ICT infrastructure.





SECTION 3

GOVERNANCE



1. INTRODUCTION

Stats SA remains committed to the highest standards of governance, which is fundamental to the management of public finances and resources through coordinated governance structures to effectively, efficiently and economically utilise state resources.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

Stats SA is committed to maintaining an effective, efficient and transparent system of risk management, that supports the achievement of the department's strategic and operational objectives, as required in terms of section 38(2)(i) of the Public Finance Management Act.

Risk assessments were conducted at strategic and operational levels and forms part of the Risk Management policy and strategy of the department. Operational risks and related mitigation strategies are populated on an electronic risk management system and updated on a quarterly basis by risk owners. Continuous risk awareness sessions were held for risk owners and risk champions.

The quarterly risk management reports, which form part of the Risk, Anti-corruption, and Integrity Management (RAIM) reports, include progress reports on the strategic risks identified and are tabled at the Chief Director's Forum (CDF), EXCO and Audit Committee (AC) meetings. The risk management directorate was actively involved in the risk and governance structures of the IES project. In addition, the Risk Management directorate also provided support to the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES), including training and ongoing related risk management support.

The five strategic risks identified for the 2023/24 financial year were not all fully mitigated and have been carried over to the 2024/25 financial year. Mitigation activities have been put in place and quarterly reviews of related mitigations were undertaken. The Audit Committee (AC) continues to review, monitor, and engage with management on the quarterly RAIM reports.

3. ETHICS, FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

Stats SA has an approved fraud prevention strategy and implementation plan.

Mechanisms in place to report fraud and corruption include whistleblowing where officials can make confidential disclosures about suspected fraud. Employees making these disclosures are assured of protection. The department also makes use of the National Anti-corruption Hotline and an internal email address for employees to disclose fraud and corruption anonymously. Reported fraud cases are registered, and an investigator is assigned to investigate the reported incident.

The Anti-corruption and Integrity Management directorate monitors the submission of financial disclosures. Stats SA's Senior Management Service duly complied by submitting 100% financial disclosures by 30 April 2023. Verifications were successfully completed and submitted to the Public Service Commission by 31 May 2023. Financial disclosures for staff on levels 11 and 12 in supply chain management were concluded by 31 July 2023.

Fraud awareness was conducted through articles in the internal Pulse electronic publications. In addition, external stakeholders are sensitised on the website as to any fraud alerts.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The department continues to implement processes requiring users and Supply Chain Management (SCM) practitioners to declare whether they have interests in a particular company. This is in addition to the standard bidding documentation that requires the service provider to declare their interest in and knowledge of departmental officials that are or could be involved in the respective procurement process. The Bid Specification, Bid Evaluation and Bid Adjudication committee members declare their interests prior to any evaluation or adjudication of a bid process. Where an interest exists, the respective members are expected to recuse themselves from the process. All members of the Bid Adjudication Committee and SCM practitioners are required to sign the respective codes of conduct in addition to the Code of Conduct for Public Servants that further advises on the process of declaring interests.

In addition, SMS members are required to complete a related parties/transactions and key management personnel questionnaire for possible disclosure in the annual financial statements.

All other areas of possible conflicts of interest are dealt with under ethics management.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct is applicable to all Stats SA's employees and gives effect to the relevant constitutional provisions relating to the Public Service.

The Human Resource Management and Development Chief Directorate in conjunction with the Anti-corruption and Integrity Management directorate held information sharing sessions with the Senior Management Service on the Code of Conduct, ethics and managing discipline in the workplace during the financial year.

Stats SA follows the process as outlined in the Disciplinary Code and Procedures as per Resolution 01 of 2003 in occurrences of breach of the Code of Conduct. The said Disciplinary Code and Procedures provide for a formal or informal process to be followed, depending on the nature and seriousness of the non-compliance. Additional to the Code, employees of Stats SA are also bound by section 17 of the Statistics Act, to maintain confidential personal or business information to which they have access. Any contravention thereof will be addressed through the disciplinary procedures as mentioned above.

6. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The health and safety of all employees are of high importance and continuous measures are being put in place, considering physical and operational risk assessments.

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Committee is fully functional and meets regularly to discuss health hazards reported at the workplace. Furthermore, two evacuation drills were conducted during the period under review to ensure compliance to the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

7.1 Composition of Portfolio Committee on Public Service and Administration

ANC	DA	EFF	IFP
Mr TH James (Chairperson)	Dr LA Schreiber	Ms RN Komane	Mr Inkosi RN Cebekhulu
Ms MT Kibi	MS T Hasle		
Ms ST Maneli			
Mr GN Nkgweng			
Ms MM Ntuli			
Dr J Nothnagel			

7.2 Dates of meetings

- o 5 May 2023: Briefing on the 2023/24 annual Work Programme
- o 13 October 2023: Briefing on the 2022/23 Annual Report

7.3 Recommendations by the Portfolio Committee on the Work Programme

Based on the deliberations of the annual 2023/24 Work Programme with Stats SA on 5 May 2023, the Portfolio Committee recommended that Stats SA, through the Minister in the Presidency for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, gives attention to the following activities:

- Stats SA should expeditiously finalise and table amendment of the Statistics Act (1999) to drive statistical reform in the country timeously to Parliament. The amendments of the Act should firmly respond to the evolving environment, with particular emphasis on statistical coordination, the data revolution, a state-wide statistical service, and institutional arrangements.
- Stats SA under the Minister in the Presidency and together with the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation should encourage departments to use statistical releases as a guiding tool during planning, policy making and budgeting processes. Official statistics should play a major role in the planning and allocation of fiscal resources.
- Stats SA should consider adopting a programme aimed at capacitating all government departments and local government on key statistical findings to assist all spheres in planning, policymaking, evidence-based decision-making, and budgeting.
- The vacancy rate of 19,1% must be drastically reduced by undertaking a recruitment drive to strengthen the departmental workforce to continue producing quality, reliable and timeous statistics for the nation and international world.
- Stats SA should, through additional allocation on the Compensation of Employees budget, prioritise balancing its employment equity targets by ensuring capable women are appointed to senior management positions, including 3,5% targets of people with disabilities.
- Stats SA should commit to a certain percentage of youth being employed in the department.
- Stats SA should leverage the use of technology such as Computer-assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) and Computer-assisted Telephonic Interviews (CATI) in its business model, which has drastically reduced costs of collecting data and timeous production of results.
- Stats SA should ensure that an Integrated Indicator Framework (IIF), which is a network of various data systems, corroborates/supports the District Development Model administered by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.

- i) Stats SA should consider a legal framework prior to taking a decision of using other independent service providers other than SITA to ensure efficient business operations, which might result in the Auditor-General finding undesirable audit outcomes.

Conclusion

Statistics remain a vital source of evidence as it provides objective and numerical data on important aspects of the country, including economic growth, job creation, characteristics of the population, social living conditions, health, education, and crime, etc. Therefore, Statistics South Africa continues to play a significant role in producing credible statistics to inform evidence-based planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making and helping academics, the private and public sector towards accessing reliable statistics. Moreover, Stats SA remains a key strategic player in the transformative agenda by producing evidence-based, quality and accurate official statistics for the country. Collection of statistics remains a top priority in ensuring informed current and future planning for the country.

Statistical information plays a critical role in the value chain and should enhance planning and evidence-based policymaking across a wide range of sectors. The Committee welcomed additional budget allocation on Compensation of Employees, Income and Expenditure Survey and Post Enumeration Survey. A well-resourced Statistics South Africa will serve the needs of the country well.

7.4 Recommendations by the Portfolio Committee on the Annual Report

Based on the deliberations of the 2022/23 Annual Report with Stats SA on 20 October 2023, the Portfolio Committee recorded the following recommendations:

The Portfolio Committee recommended that:

- a) Stats SA should compile a Census activities report to document lessons learned during its major project to avoid recurrence of costly mistakes. The department should be able to identify statistical loopholes in terms of legislation to minimise occurrence of negative incidents encountered during Census 2022.
- b) The vacancy rate of 19,1% should be drastically reduced by undertaking a recruitment drive to strengthen the departmental workforce in order to continue producing quality, reliable and timeous statistics for the nation and international world.
- c) The department should reflect the achievement of employment equity targets against the commitments of its own employment equity plan which must be in line with the targets set by government, namely 50% for women at SMS, while the department achieved 41,6%; and 2% on people with disabilities for which the department achieved only 1,2%.
- d) Stats SA should, through additional budget allocation on Compensation of Employees budget, prioritise balancing its employment equity targets by ensuring capable women are appointed in senior management, including 2% of people with disabilities and youth.
- e) Stats SA should promptly investigate all instances of irregular expenditure and ensure that the recommendations from the investigation are actioned. Stats SA should develop and implement an action plan to ensure that the deficiencies identified by the Auditor-General in the 2022/23 financial year are addressed. From the investigation, the department should devise a consequence management strategy regarding internal controls and financial management. This strategy must be communicated to the staff complement for institutionalisation.
- f) Stats SA should review its institutional delivery structure to adapt to digitisation and reduced funding capacity. The National Treasury should provide additional funding allocation to the department.

Conclusion

Statistics South Africa continues to play a critical role in South Africa and internationally. Statistical releases give meaning to the evidence-based policymaking, decision-making, planning and allocation of the budget in the country. The department was able to spend its total allocated budget, albeit overspending on Census 2022, and achieved set targets. The department's allocated budget on the Compensation of Employees must be efficiently spent by appointing competent people. The historical record on gender equity representation and 2% of people with disabilities in the department must be given main priority when filling funded vacancies. During the year under review, Stats SA was confronted with data collection of Census 2022. The Committee welcomes and notes progress made thus far in conducting and releasing Census 2022 results timeously for the nation. The Committee is looking forward to engaging the Census 2022 report scheduled for the end of October 2023.

Stats SA's response to recommendations on the Work Programme and Annual Report

The Statistics Amendment Bill was submitted to Parliament by the Minister in the Presidency in May 2023, presented to the Portfolio Committee on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation in September 2023, and gazetted in October 2023. The Bill was debated by the Portfolio Committee in November 2023 and by the National Assembly in February 2024. In March 2024, the selected Committee of Health in the NCOP held further discussions. Due to the concerns raised by the Committee of Health in the NCOP in section 15(1) of the Amendment Bill, they agreed that the Bill should be taken back for public consultation on section 15(1). The Bill will be taken back to the National Assembly once the consultation process is concluded.

Efforts to address the high vacancy rate of 19,1% and employment equity targets were hampered by cost-containment measures and the moratorium on the filling of vacant posts implemented by the National Treasury. The department currently faces critical skills shortages which has been further exacerbated by ongoing budget cuts.

In line with its strategic direction, the organisation is committed to creating an agile digital environment. This will be achieved through the implementation of digital data collection methodologies across surveys, and the mapping of business processes across the statistical value chain. These initiatives will be enabled through the development and implementation of an enterprise architecture platform which has commenced.

Debriefing reports on Census 2022 were compiled outlining challenges and lessons learned. These will be considered during the planning for the next Census.

The Integrated Indicator Framework now includes indicators that supports the District Development Model (DDM). The Census 2022 data set will provide a new baseline for indicators in the DDM.

Deficiencies identified by the Auditor-General in the 2022/23 audit are being addressed and monitored through an Audit Action Plan.

Stats SA continues to engage and collaborate with SITA on challenges being experienced. No further action has been taken to use other independent service providers other than SITA to ensure efficient business operations.

8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

There were no resolutions from SCOPA for the department during the 2023/24 financial year.

9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORT

Nature of qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it arose	Progress made in clearing/resolving the matter
Non-compliance with Supply Chain Management prescripts	2022/23	Progress with implementing mitigations to resolve SCM non-compliance matters has been affected by human resource capacity constraints and loss of key staff in Financial Management Services. A consolidated approach to mitigate these and the 2023/24-year SCM non-compliance matters is being adopted
Policies not reviewed and approved	2022/23	The stakeholder engagement process to conclude the approval of policies being reviewed has also impacted the number of policies approved during the 2023/24 financial year. This process will be reviewed in the 2024/25 financial year
Effective steps not taken to prevent irregular, unauthorised and fruitless and wasteful expenditure	2022/23	<p>Irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure cases are still under investigation whilst unauthorised expenditure incurred in 2022/23 is attributed to extended Census 2022 data collection</p> <p>Delays to conclude investigations into irregular, and fruitless and wasteful expenditure is attributed to human resource capacity constraints within Financial Management Services</p> <p>Unauthorised expenditure has been reported to National Treasury in terms of section 38(1)(g) of the PFMA. Stats SA awaits parliamentary processes to finalise the matter</p>

10. INTERNAL CONTROL

The Internal Control directorate monitors the implementation and adherence to internal controls that are built into policies, procedures, practice notes and legal prescripts that govern the department, and to identify any weaknesses that are either inherent in the system or because of ignorance or neglect. The purpose of Internal Control is to address risks and provide reasonable assurance that, in pursuit of the vision, mission and objectives of Stats SA, the following are achieved:

- o executing orderly, ethical, economical, efficient and effective operations;
- o fulfilling accountability obligations;
- o complying with applicable laws and regulations; and
- o safeguarding resources against loss, misuse and damage.

An effective internal control system is a fundamental success factor in meeting the objectives of the department.

During 2023/24, the function focused on the following:

- o The validation of financial document parcels/batches due to the extra-large volumes of Census expenditure to ensure that processes and procedures were followed to address any non-compliance with policies and internal control procedures, to identify internal control weaknesses, to recommend improvements, and to follow up on the implementation thereof.
- o Maintaining the register of fruitless and wasteful expenditure and irregular expenditure, as well as reporting on progress.

11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

11.1 Internal Audit

In terms of the Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA), the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) standards, and the Internal Audit Charter, the scope of Internal Audit focuses mainly on determining whether Stats SA's risk management, internal control, and governance processes, designed by management in compliance with section 38(1)(a) of the PFMA, are adequate and functioning in a manner that ensures that set objectives are met.

For the year under review, Internal Audit fulfilled the audit activities in terms of the internal audit coverage plan approved by the Audit Committee. This was achieved by:

- Auditing control systems and submitting internal audit reports identifying weaknesses and recommending improvements in respect of various processes within Stats SA;
- Conducting follow-up audits to determine whether areas of improvement as recommended by the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) and Internal Audit have been implemented;
- Providing advisory and consulting services at various forums such as EXCO, Risk Management, Bid Adjudication, ITC Procurement, and committees relating to key projects such as the Income and Expenditure Survey 2022/23;
- Providing an overall opinion regarding the effectiveness of the internal control environment within Stats SA; and
- Coordinating and reporting on combined assurance within Stats SA.

Internal Audit also fulfilled its responsibility to the Audit Committee by providing administrative support and reporting on the organisation's control environment deficiencies as reported to management.

11.2 Audit Committee

The control environment is based on policies and procedures that are developed and periodically reviewed to ensure that Stats SA meets its responsibilities in an effective and efficient manner, complies with relevant legislation, and manages known and identified risks to the organisation.

The Audit Committee of Stats SA is established in terms of sections 76(4)(d) and 77 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (PFMA) and performs its duties in terms of a written terms of reference (the Audit Committee Charter).

The status of the Audit Committee is an independent advisory committee comprising four external members. Its role is to independently monitor activities within Stats SA and to report and make recommendations to the Accounting Officer.

Audit Committee membership

Name	Qualifications	Date initially appointed	Date reappointed/ term ended	No. of meetings attended
Ms RA van Wyk (Chairperson)	MBA, CA (SA)	25/05/2009	Term ended 31/12/2023	3
Mr RA Tshimole	BCom	12/10/2012	Term extended from 01/04/2022	3
Mr TTC Dlamini	MA – Development Economics	14/03/2019	Term extended from 14/03/2021	2
Mr SP Simelane	CA (SA)	27/09/2020	Term ended 26/09/2023	2

During the financial year the Audit Committee met three times and performed, amongst other activities, the following key responsibilities:

- Approved the strategic and coverage plans of Internal Audit and reviewed its performance and outcomes throughout the year;
- Reviewed the strategic plan of the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) for the financial year;
- Reviewed the AGSA's management report and audit report on Stats SA;
- Reviewed in-year management reporting relating to financial management, risk management and performance management;
- Reviewed the Annual Financial Statements; and
- Reviewed the improvements implemented by management to address control weaknesses reported by Internal Audit and the AGSA.

12. REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE OF STATS SA FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

The Audit Committee of Stats SA is pleased to present its report for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

Audit Committee responsibility

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from section 38(1)(a)(ii) of the Public Finance Management Act and Treasury Regulation 3.1.13. The Audit Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Audit Committee Charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter, and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein.

The effectiveness of internal control

Findings by both Internal Audit and the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) revealed certain control weaknesses that were raised with Stats SA management.

The following Internal Audit work was completed during the year under review:

- Adequacy and effectiveness audits on various internal control and governance processes;
- Reviews of the Annual Financial Statements;
- Reviews of the quarterly performance information reports;
- Follow-up audits on previous audits to evaluate the effective implementation of Internal Audit recommendations that management had agreed to implement;
- Advisory services; and
- Follow-up on implementation of previous years' audit recommendations by the AGSA.

The following were areas that require ongoing management attention and that we have continued to monitor during the year:

- ICT governance and the IT environment – As IT plays a critical role within the core and support business areas of Stats SA, and the running of Census 2022 and other key statistical projects, it is important that management continues to work to improve the stability, capacity and security of the IT infrastructure.
- Reported internal control weaknesses – Both the AGSA and Internal Audit have raised a number of findings on control weaknesses during the year under review. We encourage management to strengthen controls in those areas where such weaknesses have been reported, and to be vigilant in monitoring and strengthening the internal control environment.
- Risk management – With the challenges facing Stats SA, it is important that management continually manages known and emerging risks, with particular attention to those that may have a negative impact on the finances of the organisation. We will continue to monitor this regularly.
- Census 2022 – We monitored the risks and progress of the Census 2022 project, as well as the management of expenditure against the available budget for this project until its completion.

We regularly review Stats SA's implementation plan for addressing audit issues raised in the previous years and we are satisfied that all matters are receiving attention. We will continue to monitor the implementation of corrective measures in this regard, to ensure that these are implemented.

In-year management and monthly/quarterly reporting

Stats SA has prepared monthly and quarterly reporting as is required by the PFMA and other legislation/regulations and reported within prescribed timelines to the relevant authorities and stakeholders.

Evaluation of financial statements

We have reviewed the annual financial statements prepared by Stats SA.

Auditor-General South Africa's report

The Audit Committee concurs with and accepts the conclusions of the AGSA on the annual financial statements and is of the opinion that the audited annual financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 be accepted and read together with the report of the AGSA.

Conclusion

We encourage the organisation to maintain its commitment to high levels of governance and strong systems of internal control.

We commend Stats SA management and staff for adapting to the technology driven approach that Stats SA is implementing and being innovative and agile in their approach to make sure that Stats SA still delivered on its mandate.

The Audit Committee wishes to reiterate its concern about the continued reduction in the amount of funds available to Stats SA and the impact that this may have on (1) the organisation and its staff in the short term, and (2) the ability of the organisation to achieve its mandate in the medium to longer term.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'TTC Dlamini', written over a horizontal line.

Mr TTC Dlamini
Chairperson of the Audit Committee for Stats SA
Date: 31 July 2024

13. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The department applied the relevant code of good practice (B-BBEE certificate levels 1–8) regarding the following:		
Criteria	Response (Yes/No)	Discussion
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	No	Not applicable to Stats SA
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	Yes	The preferential policy is applied for goods and services procured through bids and quotations. In the 2023/24 financial year, goods and services were procured from 320 black economic empowerment entities of the 410 entities procured from. The BEE transactions account for 78% of suppliers/service providers
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	No	Not applicable to Stats SA
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	No	Not applicable to Stats SA
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment	No	Not applicable to Stats SA





SECTION 4

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



1. HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The information contained in this part of the Annual Report has been prescribed by the Minister: Public Service and Administration for all departments in the public service.

2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The department is committed to implementing effective Human Resources Management strategies and interventions to position itself as an employer of choice. The department implements a number of key programmes to build capacity and enhance skills development, with a particular focus on the youth. Stats SA has advertised its internship programme for the 2023–2024 intake as one of the important annual interventions aimed at sustaining our talent base.

Human capital is the most valuable asset in Stats SA. To achieve its organisational strategic objectives, Stats SA needs employees with the necessary skills and competencies. Great emphasis is therefore placed on capacity building programmes for employees at all levels. The organisation has created and approved a Skills Development Strategy, which will guarantee that the capacity of identified focus areas is increased to correspond with future competences and capabilities.

The Human Resources Plan 2022/23–2024/25 was developed and aligned to the departmental strategy and has been widely consulted with stakeholders. The implementation of the HR Plan should provide the necessary guidance and support in implementing the department's services and mandate.

Human resource priorities for the year under review and the impact of these priorities

The following priorities dominated the human resource landscape at Stats SA during the year under review:

- harnessing the retention of scarce skills by multipronged programmes to ensure that critical skills are retained;
- placing staff in line with strategic priority areas by reskilling, upskilling and redeploying staff affected by technology and digital transformation;
- developing and realigning the human resource management and development strategy to the new strategic direction;
- implementing gender-based violence programmes;
- implementing a recruitment strategy to target people living with disability, diversity, youth and women empowerment at senior levels;
- Implementing a skills development strategy that incorporates talent management;
- developing and implementing computerised HRM systems for electronic exit interviews and performance management and development;
- providing human resource support to surveys and ad hoc projects, including the Post Enumeration Survey (PES), Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) and Mortality and Causes of Death (MACOD); and
- ensuring that reasonable accommodation is provided for persons with disabilities.

Workforce planning and key strategies to attract and recruit a skilled and capable workforce

Major fiscal challenges in government resulted in Stats SA not being able to fill vacant positions. Stats SA has received an additional R44,091 million in the 2022/23 budget allocation in relation to the department's compensation of employees, which increased the organisation's baseline to cater for the filling of critical positions.

Stats SA will be embarking on a process to realign its human resource management and development strategy to respond to the new environment. The aim of the current strategy is to recruit and maintain a highly qualified and motivated workforce and to provide an environment to support them.

The internship programme is also being used as a vehicle to create a pool of candidates from which to recruit.

Employee Performance Management

The performance management and development system include activities that ensure that the strategic and operational goals of Stats SA are met in an effective and efficient manner. The performance management and development system consists of the following primary elements: Performance Planning and Agreement, Performance Monitoring and Development, Annual Performance Evaluation, and managing the outcome of annual evaluation processes.

Employee Health and Wellness Programmes

The following programmes, including online sessions, were undertaken/provided during the year:

- 24-hour counselling and professional support;
- Condom distribution;
- HIV counselling and testing;
- HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and sexually transmitted infection (STI) awareness;
- Promotion of medical male circumcision;
- Education and awareness programmes and distribution of posters; and
- Scholar programme that promotes life skills to teenagers.

Achievements

- Placed all affected non-SMS staff members in the new structure.
- Provided support to the Census 2022 PES project and the Income and Expenditure Survey.
- Developed a five-year Employment Equity Plan.
- Provided the following EAP programmes to promote productivity in the workplace:
 - Virtual GBV workshop which addressed racism, ageism and rights of LGBTQI+ and social ills that contribute to GBV;
 - Men's Indaba;
 - Mental health, financial management, gambling addiction; and
 - 16 Days of Activism for No Violence against Women and Children.

Challenges faced by the department

- Inability to achieve employment equity targets due to non-recruitment.
- Low staff morale due to the increasing vacancy rate and accompanying workload increase.
- Increase in employee and labour relations issues due to the above factors.
- Measuring the impact of training.
- Management of poor performance.

Future HR plans and goals

Stats SA will prioritise the following activities to ensure that the mandate of the organisation is achieved:

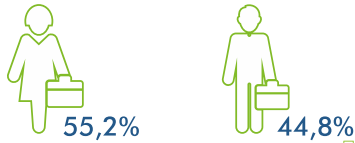
- Implement strategies for meeting EE targets.
- Provide human resources support to surveys and ad hoc projects.
- Improve relations with organised labour.
- Conduct a skills audit in alignment with the strategic direction of the organisation.

Summary of Human Resource information

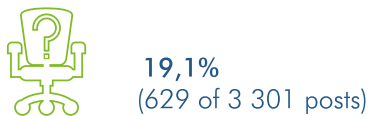
Total number of employees in Stats SA:



Filled posts per gender:



Vacancy rate:



Age profile:



Staff with disability:



Number of training courses provided:



Personnel expenditure:



Filled posts per race group:



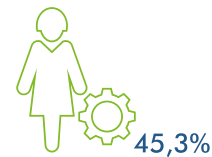
Main reasons why staff are leaving Stats SA:



SMS posts filled:



Women in SMS:



Average sick leave days per employee:



3. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

3.1 Personnel-related expenditure

Table 3.1.1 – Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Programme	Total expenditure R'000	Personnel expenditure R'000	Training expenditure R'000	Professional and special services expenditure R'000	Personnel cost as % of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per employee R'000
Programme 1: Administration	746 875	228 740	2 170	-	30,6	543
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	288 915	272 778	242	162	94,4	530
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	322 041	245 969	550	7	76,4	332
Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	149 912	135 110	314	-	90,1	679
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	256 845	138 844	300	976	54,1	723
Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	924 316	688 333	19	145	74,5	502
Programme 7: South African National Statistics System	35 010	28 300	27	-	80,8	1 048
Total	2 723 914	1 738 074	3 622	1 290	63,8	501

Table 3.1.2 – Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	Personnel expenditure R'000	% of total personnel cost	No. of employees	Average personnel cost per employee R'000
Lower skilled (levels 1–2) (permanent staff)	15 803	1	77	205
Lower skilled (levels 1–2) (temporary staff)	2 203	-	85	26
Skilled (levels 3–5) (permanent staff)	60 211	3	202	298
Skilled (levels 3–5) (temporary staff)	12 680	1	80	158
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8) (permanent staff)	587 594	34	1 411	416
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8) (temporary staff)	95 893	6	447	215
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12) (permanent staff)	685 069	39	901	760
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12) (temporary staff)	26 097	1,5	70	373
Senior and top management (levels 13–16) (permanent staff)	250 079	14	192	1 302
Senior and top management (levels 13–16) (temporary staff)	2 446	0,1	1	2 446
Total	1 738 074	100	3 466	501

Table 3.1.3 – Salaries, overtime, homeowners' allowance and medical aid by programme for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Homeowners allowance		Medical aid	
	Amount R'000	Salaries as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Overtime as a % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	HOA as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Medical aid as % of personnel cost
Programme 1: Administration	160 373	70,1	1 549	0,7	6 630	2,9	11 714	5,1
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	193 070	70,8	-	0,0	9 821	3,6	16 292	6,0
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	176 390	71,7	-	0,0	2 669	1,1	4 829	2,0
Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	95 517	70,7	-	0,0	3 778	2,8	6 308	4,7
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	97 009	69,9	1 300	0,9	2 930	2,1	4 509	3,2
Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	487 868	70,9	30	0,0	25 534	3,7	43 685	6,3
Programme 7: South African National Statistics System	19 118	67,6	-	0,0	497	1,8	548	1,9
Total	1 229 345	70,7	2 879	0,2	51 859	3,0	87 885	5,1

Table 3.1.4 – Salaries, overtime, homeowners’ allowance and medical aid by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	Salaries		Overtime		Homeowners allowance		Medical aid	
	Amount R'000	Salaries as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Overtime as a % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	HOA as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Medical aid as % of personnel cost
Lower skilled permanent staff (levels 1–2)	9 847	62,3	6	0,0	1 388	8,8	2 265	14,3
Lower skilled temporary staff (levels 1–2)	2 072	94,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Skilled permanent staff (levels 3–5)	39 554	65,7	995	1,7	3 582	5,9	6 795	11,3
Skilled temporary staff (levels 3–5)	9 251	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled production permanent staff (levels 6–8)	419 014	71,3	660	0,1	25 522	4,3	50 795	8,6
Highly skilled production temporary staff (levels 6–8)	69 960	73,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled supervision permanent staff (levels 9–12)	495 888	72,4	1 217	0,2	15 660	2,3	25 364	3,7
Highly skilled supervision temporary staff (levels 9–12)	19 050	73,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Senior and top management permanent staff (levels 13–16)	163 153	65,2	-	0,0	5 563	2,2	2 646	1,1
Senior and top management temporary staff (levels 13–16)	1 556	63,6	-	0,0	144	5,9	24	108,2
Total	1 229 345	70,7	2 879	0,2	51 859	3,0	87 885	5,1

3.2 Employment and vacancies

Table 3.2.1 – Employment and vacancies by programme as on 31 March 2024

Programme	Permanent posts			
	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to establishment
Programme 1: Administration	514	370	28,0	-
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	568	479	15,7	-
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	218	168	22,9	-
Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	242	184	24,0	-
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	245	180	26,5	-
Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	1 466	1 264	13,8	-
Programme 7: South African National Statistics Systems	48	27	43,8	-
Total	3 301	2 672	19,1	-

Note:

- One staff member appointed against post on salary level 14 is remunerated on salary level 15 (personal notch).
- The following staff are on contract, appointed against permanent posts (included under filled posts):
 - 1 Statistician-General;
 - 27 Contract workers appointed against permanent posts; and
 - 22 Interns appointed against permanent posts.

Vacancy rate per programme 2023/24 vs 2022/23

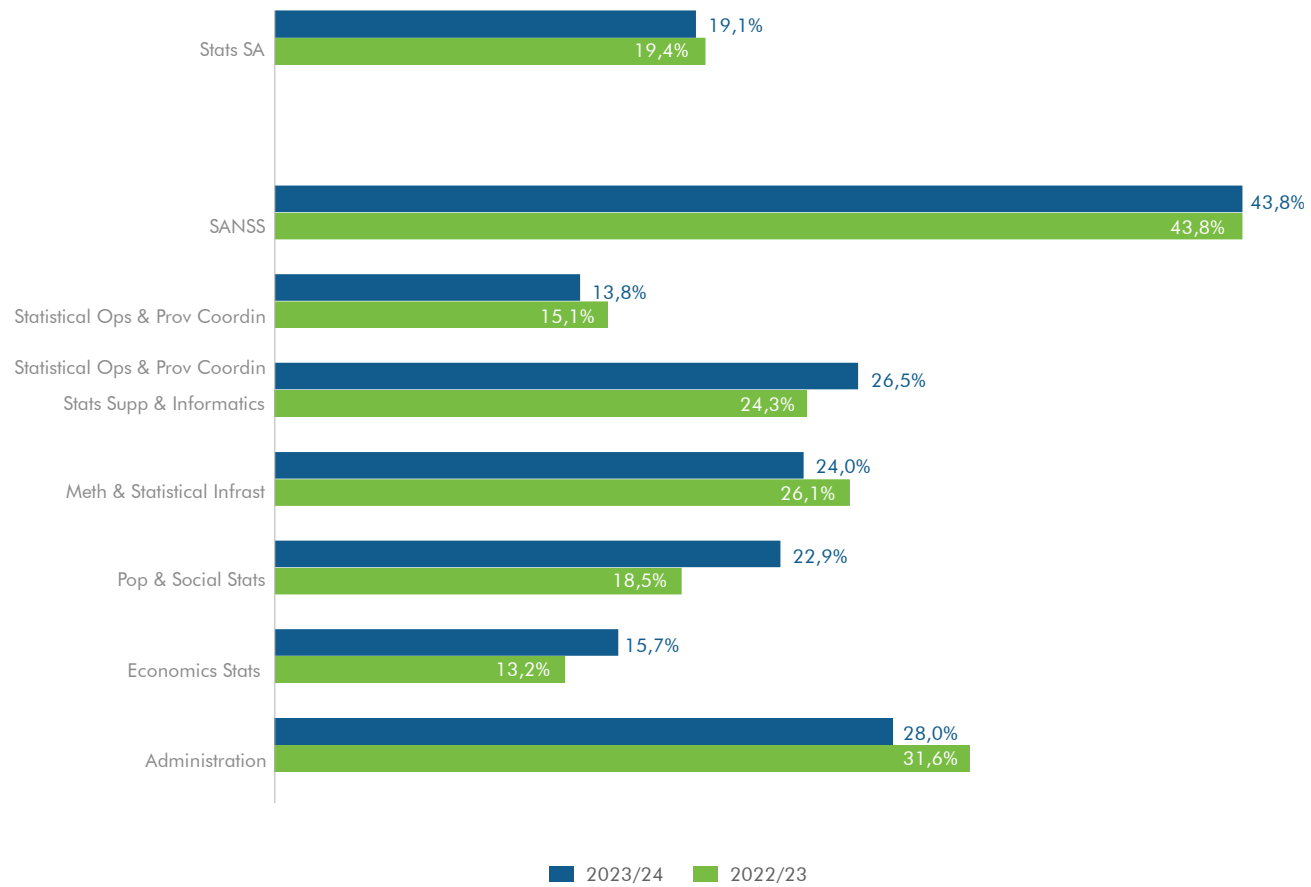


Table 3.2.2 – Employment and vacancies by salary band as on 31 March 2024

Salary band	Permanent posts			
	Number of posts on the approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of posts filled additional to establishment
Lower skilled (1–2)	85	73	14,1	-
Skilled (3–5)	283	195	31,1	-
Highly skilled production (6–8)	1 626	1 370	15,7	-
Highly skilled supervision (9–12)	1 064	855	19,6	-
Senior management levels (13–16)	243	179	26,3	-
Total	3 301	2 672	19,1	-

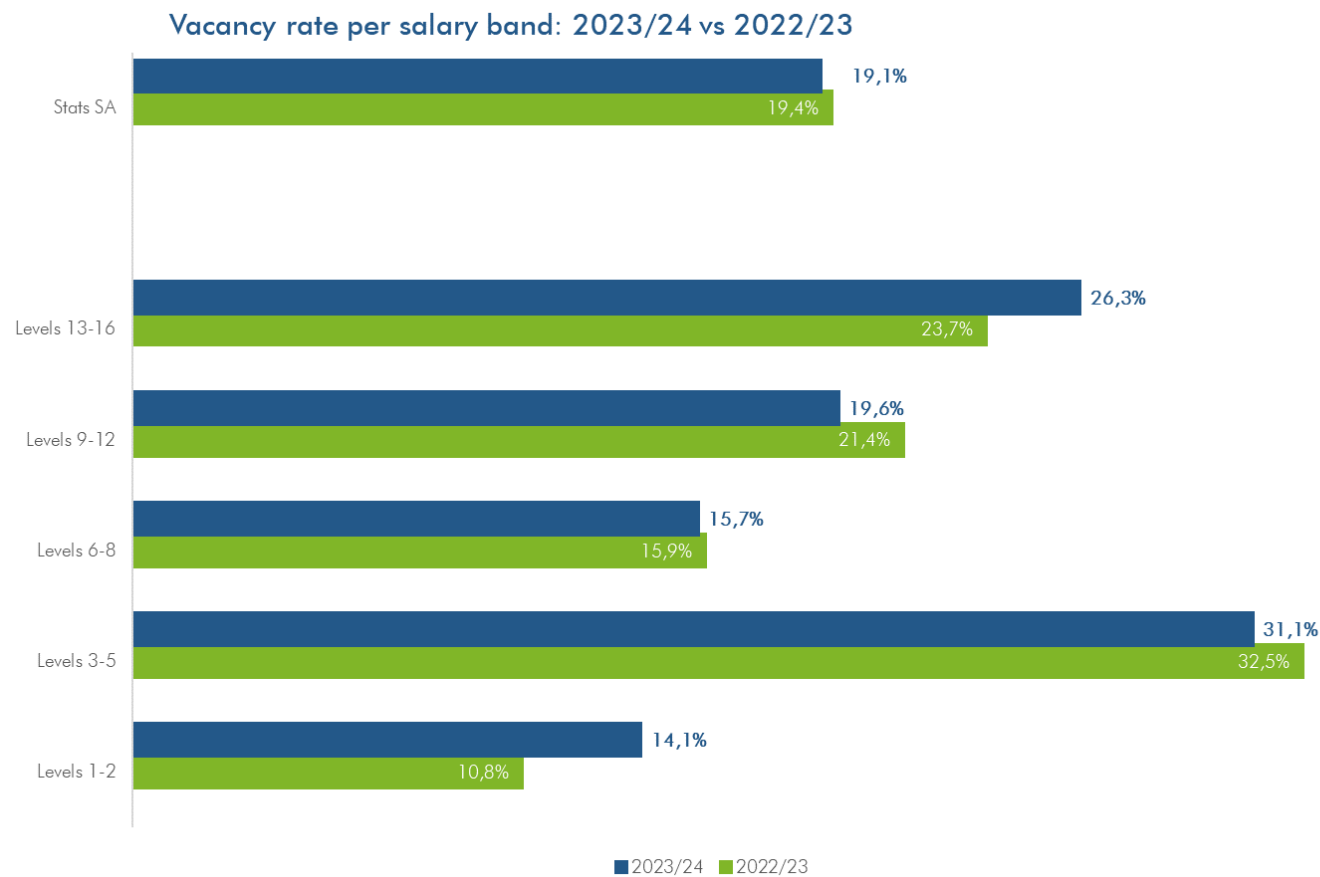
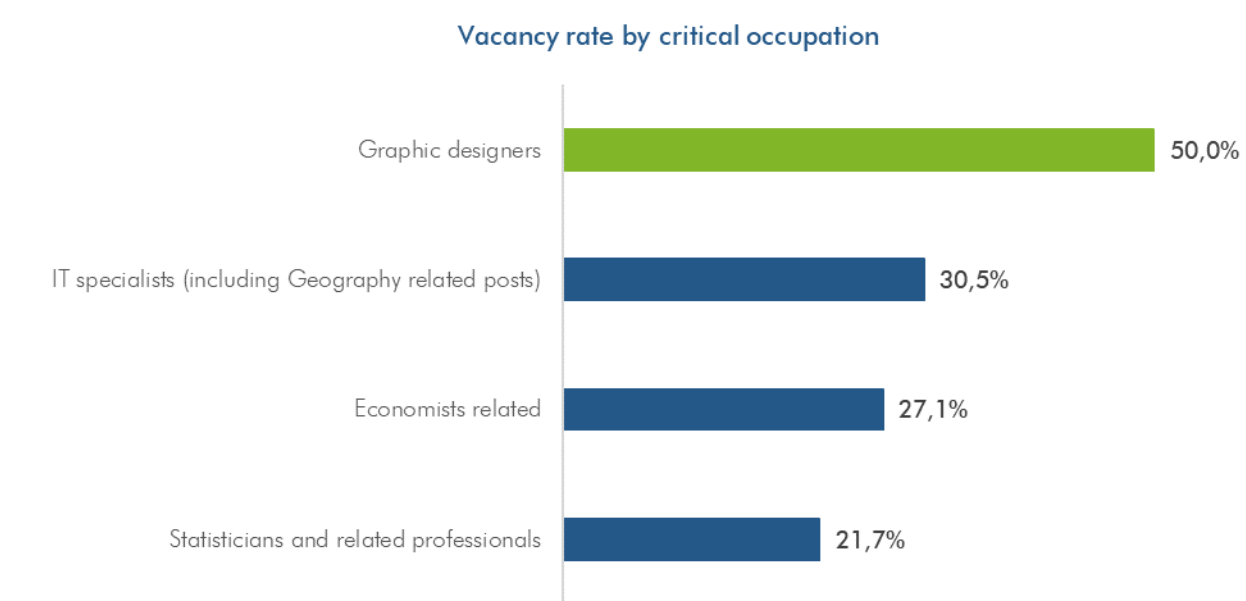


Table 3.2.3 – Employment and vacancies by critical occupation as on 31 March 2024

Critical occupation	Number of posts on the approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of posts filled additional to establishment
IT Specialists (including Geography-related posts)	246	75	30,5	-
Economists related	59	16	27,1	-
Statisticians and related professions	599	130	21,7	-
Graphic Designers	8	4	50,0	-
Total	912	225	24,7	-

Note:
Critical posts:
o Clerical staff associated with Statisticians are not included;
o IT specialists (include Geography-related posts); and
o Statisticians and related professions (include Survey Statisticians, Statistical Advisors, Methodologists and Demographers).



3.3 Filling of SMS posts

Table 3.3.1 – SMS post information as on 31 March 2024

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Salary level 16	1	1	100,0	-	0,0
Salary level 15	7	5	71,4	2	28,6
Salary level 14	52	39	75,0	13	25,0
Salary level 13	183	134	73,2	49	26,8
TOTAL	243	179	73,7	64	26,3

Note:

- 1 SMS member appointed against post on salary level 14 is remunerated on salary level 15 (personal notch); and
- 1 SMS member (Statistician-General) is appointed on a fixed-term contract against permanent posts (included under filled posts).

Table 3.3.2 – SMS post information as on 30 September 2023

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Salary level 16	1	1	100,0	-	0,0
Salary level 15	7	5	71,4	2	28,6
Salary level 14	52	41	78,8	11	21,2
Salary level 13	183	138	75,4	45	24,6
Total	243	185	76,1	58	23,9

Note:

- 1 SMS member appointed against post on salary level 14 is remunerated on salary level 15 (personal notch).
- The following SMS member is appointed on a fixed-term contract against permanent posts (included under filled):
 - Statistician-General

Table 3.3.3 – Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

SMS level	Advertising		Filling of posts
	Number of vacancies per level advertised in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level filled in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level not filled in 6 months but filled in 12 months
Salary level 16	-	-	-
Salary level 15	-	-	-
Salary level 14	1	1	-
Salary level 13	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-

Note:

- o Twenty-three (23) SMS posts advertised in the DPSA Vacancy Circular in August 2023 were retracted due to omission of publication in the external media by service provider.

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

Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months
None
Reasons for vacancies not filled within 12 months
None

Table 3.3.5 – Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
None
Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months
None

3.4 Job evaluation

Table 3.4.1 – Job evaluation by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	Number of posts on the approved establishment	Number of posts evaluated	% of posts evaluated by salary band	Posts upgraded		Posts downgraded	
				Number	% of posts evaluated	Number	% of posts evaluated
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	83	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Skilled (levels 3–5)	255	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled (levels 6–8)	1 649	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	1 081	2	0,2	-	0,0	-	0,0
Senior Management Band A	185	46	24,9	-	0,0	-	0,0
Senior Management Band B	50	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Senior Management Band C	1	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Senior Management Band D	9	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Total	3 313	48	1,4	-	0,0	-	0,0

Table 3.4.2 – Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Gender	African	Indian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Employees with a disability	-	-	-	-	-

3.4 Job evaluation (continued)

Table 3.4.3 – Employees with salary level higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
None	-	-	-	N/A
Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the level determined by job evaluation				-
Percentage of total employment				0,0%

Table 3.4.4 – Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Gender	African	Indian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Employees with a disability	-	-	-	-	-

3.5 Employment changes

Table 3.5.1 – Annual turnover rates by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	Number of employees per band as at 1 April 2023	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate as at 31 March 2024
Permanent staff				
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	74	28	9	8,8
Skilled (levels 3–5)	172	7	3	1,7
Highly skilled (levels 6–8)	1 387	40	63	4,4
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	850	12	38	4,4
SMS Band A	139	1	9	6,4
SMS Band B	43	-	4	9,3
SMS Band C	4	-	-	0,0
SMS Band D	1	-	-	0,0
Total	2 670	88	126	4,6

Note:

The following SMS members are appointed on a fixed-term contract against permanent posts (included under filled posts):

- o 1 Statistician-General

Table 3.5.2 – Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Critical occupation	Number of employees per occupation as at 1 April 2023	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
IT Specialists	157	5	9	5,6
Economists related	47	-	2	4,3
Statisticians and related professions	409	1	19	4,6
Graphic Designers	5	-	-	0,0
Total	618	6	30	4,8

Note:

Critical posts:

- o Clerical staff associated with Statisticians are not included;
- o IT specialists (including Geography-related posts);
- o Statistician and related professions (include Survey Statisticians, Statistical Advisors, Methodologists and Demographers); and
- o Graphic Designers.

Table 3.5.3 – Reasons why staff are leaving the department for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Termination type	Number of terminations	% of total resignations
Contract expiry	23	18,3
Death	7	5,6
Dismissal – operational changes	-	0,0
Dismissal – misconduct	-	0,0
Dismissal – inefficiency	-	0,0
Discharged due to ill health	3	2,4
Resignations	59	46,8
Retirement	23	18,3
Transfer out of the department	11	8,7
Other	-	0,0
Total	126	100,0
Total number of employees who left as a % of total employment		4,7

Note:
The total includes permanent staff and staff appointed on contract against permanent posts.

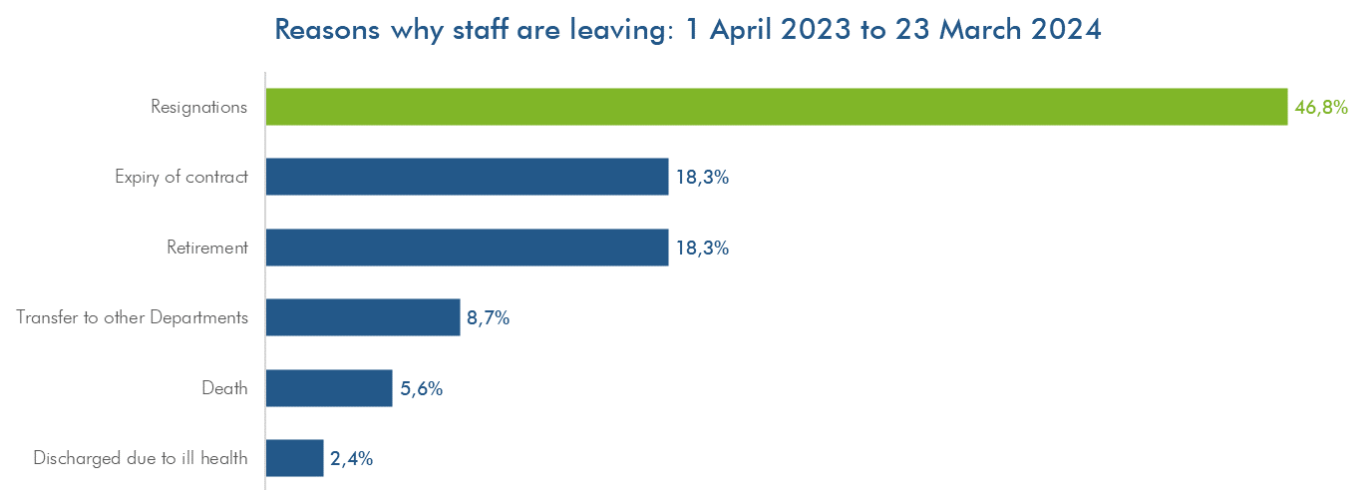


Table 3.5.4 – Promotions by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupation	Employees as at 1 April 2023	Promotion to another salary level	Salary level promotion as % of employees by occupation	Progression to another notch within salary level	Notch progression as % of employees by occupation
IT Specialists	157	7	4,5	82	52,2
Economists	47	3	6,4	28	59,6
Statisticians and related professions	409	41	10,0	182	44,5
Graphic Designers	5	2	40,0	2	40,0
Total	618	53	8,6	294	47,6

Note:

- o Grade and pay progression are linked to performance appraisal for the period of 2022/23.
- o Critical posts:
 - Number of critical posts changes due to updating of job titles in 2016;
 - Clerical staff associated with Statisticians are not included;
 - IT specialists (including Geography-related posts); and
 - Statisticians and related professions (include Survey Statisticians, Statistical Advisors, Methodologists and Demographers).

Table 3.5.5 – Promotions by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	Employees as at 1 April 2023	Promotion to another salary level	Salary level promotion as % of employees by salary level	Progression to another notch within salary level	Notch progression as % of employees by salary band
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	74	1	1,4	64	86,5
Skilled (levels 3–5)	171	8	4,7	131	76,6
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	1 387	22	1,6	948	68,3
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	849	58	6,8	511	60,2
Senior Management (levels 13–16)	189	7	3,7	103	54,5
Total	2 670	96	3,6	1 757	65,8

Note:

Grade and pay progression are linked to performance appraisal for the period of 2022/23.

3.6 Employment equity

Table 3.6.1 – Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational categories as on 31 March 2024

Occupational category (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	73	12	7	12	61	4	4	10	183
Professionals	526	19	15	26	528	13	7	43	1 177
Technicians and associated professionals	19	2	-	1	21	2	-	4	49
Clerks	398	25	4	5	635	48	4	16	1 135
Service and sales workers	20	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	28
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	15	-	-	-	59	5	-	-	79
Elementary occupations	16	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	19
Unskilled	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Total	1 068	58	26	44	1 315	72	16	73	2 672
Employees with disabilities	12	2	-	2	11	-	-	6	33

Table 3.6.2 – Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2024

Occupational category (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	6
Senior management	62	7	11	14	62	4	4	9	173
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	254	15	7	21	206	10	6	28	547
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	661	35	7	8	859	47	5	35	1 657
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	82	-	1	-	124	7	1	1	216
Unskilled and defined decision-making	7	-	-	-	62	4	-	-	73
Total	1 068	58	26	44	1 315	72	16	73	2 672
Employees with disabilities	12	2	-	2	11	-	-	6	33

Table 3.6.3 – Recruitment for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupational level (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior management	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	27	-	-	-	40	2	-	-	69
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	8
Unskilled and defined decision-making	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	7
Total	33	-	-	-	53	2	-	-	88
Employees with disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.6.4 – Promotions for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupational level (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Senior management	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Professionally qualified and experienced	6	-	-	-	16	-	1	2	25
Specialists and mid-management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	13	-	-	-	41	-	-	1	55
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	8
Unskilled and defined decision-making	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Total	24	-	-	-	68	-	1	3	96
Employees with disabilities	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Table 3.6.5 – Terminations for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupational level (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior management	6	-	-	1	2	-	1	3	13
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	14	1	-	1	8	-	1	2	27
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	27	4	-	2	36	4	-	4	77
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Unskilled and defined decision-making	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	6
Total	49	6	-	4	51	5	2	9	126
Employees with disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.6.6 – Disciplinary action for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Finalised	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Pending cases	29	2	1	-	51	-	-	-	83
Total	30	3	1	-	53	-	-	-	87

Table 3.6.7 – Skills development for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	9	-	1	-	17	1	2	1	31
Professionals	109	6	4	5	155	4	3	11	297
Technicians and associated professionals	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Clerks	55	1	1	-	117	2	-	-	176
Service and sales workers	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labourers and related workers	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	8
Elementary occupations	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	6
Total	188	7	6	5	300	7	5	12	530
Employees with disabilities	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	5

Note:

The table includes contract workers appointed against permanent posts.

3.7 Signing of performance agreements by SMS members

Table 3.7.1 – Signing of performance agreements by SMS members as on 31 May 2023

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts per level	Total number of SMS members per level as at 31 May 2023	Total number of signed performance agreements per level	Signed performance agreements as % of total number of SMS members
Salary level 16	1	1	-	0,0
Salary level 15	7	3	3	100,0
Salary level 14	52	42	41	97,6
Salary level 13	183	141	141	100,0
TOTAL	243	187	185	98,9

Note:

- o The total number of funded SMS posts is 243.
- o Ninety-eight per cent of SMS members in the department signed their performance agreements by 31 May 2023, as reflected above. Only two members did not sign by 31 May 2023.

Table 3.7.2 – Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members as on 31 May 2023

Reason	
One member on SL 16 did not submit	1
One member on SL 14 did not submit due ill health	1
Total	2

Table 3.7.3 – Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded performance agreements as on 31 May 2023

Reason
None

3.8 Performance rewards

Table 3.8.1 – Performance rewards by race, gender and disability for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Race and gender	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees in group	% of total in group	Total cost R'000	Average cost per employee R'000
African, male	-	1 062	0,0	-	-
African, female	-	1 272	0,0	-	-
Asian, male	-	26	0,0	-	-
Asian, female	-	18	0,0	-	-
Coloured, male	-	64	0,0	-	-
Coloured, female	-	74	0,0	-	-
White, male	-	47	0,0	-	-
White, female	-	74	0,0	-	-
Total	-	2 637	0,0	-	-
Employees with a disability	-	33	0,0	-	-
Grand total	-	2 670	0,0	-	-

Note:

- o The total includes SMS and Non-SMS employees.
- o No performance incentives were paid for the performance period 2022/23.

Table 3.8.2 – Performance rewards by salary band for personnel below Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within salary bands	Total cost R'000	Average cost per employee R'000	Total cost as % of total personnel expenditure
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	-	74	0,0	-	-	0,0
Skilled (levels 3–5)	-	171	0,0	-	-	0,0
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	-	1 387	0,0	-	-	0,0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	-	849	0,0	-	-	0,0
Total	-	2 481	0,0	-	-	0,0

Note:

- o No performance incentives were paid for the performance period 2022/23.

Table 3.8.3 – Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Critical occupation	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees	% of total within occupation	Total cost R'000	Average cost per employee R'000
IT Specialists	-	165	0,0	-	-
Economists	-	40	0,0	-	-
Statisticians and related professions	-	404	0,0	-	-
Graphic Designers	-	4	0,0	-	-
Total	-	613	0,0	-	-

Note:

Critical posts:

- o The total includes SMS and non-SMS employees.
- o Clerical staff associated with Statisticians are not included.
- o IT specialists (include Geography-related posts).
- o Statisticians and related professions (include Survey Statisticians, Statistical Advisors, Methodologists and Demographers).

Table 3.8.4 – Performance-related rewards (cash bonus) by salary band for Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within salary bands	Total cost R'000	Average cost per employee R'000	Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure R'000
Band A	-	141	0,0	-	-	0,0
Band B	-	44	0,0	-	-	0,0
Band C	-	3	0,0	-	-	0,0
Band D	-	1	0,0	-	-	0,0
Total	-	189	0,0	-	-	0,0

Note:

- o No performance incentives were paid for the performance period 2022/23.

3.9 Foreign workers

Table 3.9.1 – Foreign workers by salary band for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	1 April 2023		31 March 2024		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% changed
Lower skilled - levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Lower skilled - levels 3–5 (temporary staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled production - levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	1	16,7	1	33,3	-	0,0
Highly skilled production - levels 6–8 (temporary staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled supervision - levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	2	33,3	1	33,3	(1)	(50,0)
Highly skilled supervision - levels 9–12 (temporary staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
SMS levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	3	50,0	1	33,3	(2)	(66,7)
SMS levels 13–16 (temporary staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Total	6	100,0	3	100,0	(3)	(50,0)

Table 3.9.2 – Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Major occupation	1 April 2023		31 March 2024		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% changed
Administrative office workers	1	16,7	1	33,3	-	0,0
Information technology personnel	1	16,7	1	33,3	-	0,0
Professionals and managers	4	66,7	1	33,3	(3)	(75,0)
Total	6	100,0	3	100,0	(3)	(50,0)

3.10 Leave utilisation

Table 3.10.1 – Sick leave for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

Salary band	Total days	% of days with medical certification	Number of employees using sick leave	% of total employees using sick leave	Average sick days per employee	Estimated cost R'000
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (permanent staff)	483	30,4	59	2,3	8	344
Skilled levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	1 317	26,0	170	6,7	8	1 399
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	9 884	23,2	1 067	42,2	9	16 169
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	6 358	23,1	764	30,2	8	19 653
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	1 111	22,6	159	6,3	7	5 710
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (contract staff)	209	26,8	90	3,6	2	80
Skilled levels 3–5 (contract staff)	125	31,2	29	1,1	4	133
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (contract staff)	831	28,4	161	6,4	5	1 058
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (contract staff)	217	27,2	31	1,2	7	481
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	-
Total	20 535	23,8	2 530	100,0	8	45 027

Average sick leave days per employee per salary band

Table 3.10.2 – Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

Salary band	Total days	% of days with medical certification	Number of employees using disability leave	% of total employees using disability leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost R'000
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (permanent staff)	6	6,9	2	4,3	3	20
Skilled levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	2	2,3	2	4,3	1	57
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	50	57,5	26	56,5	2	1 870
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	24	27,6	13	28,3	2	734
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	4	4,6	2	4,3	2	823
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	19
Skilled levels 3–5 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	-
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (contract staff)	1	1,1	1	2,2	1	-
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	-
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	-
Total	87	100,0	46	100,0	2	3 523

Average sick leave days per employee per salary band

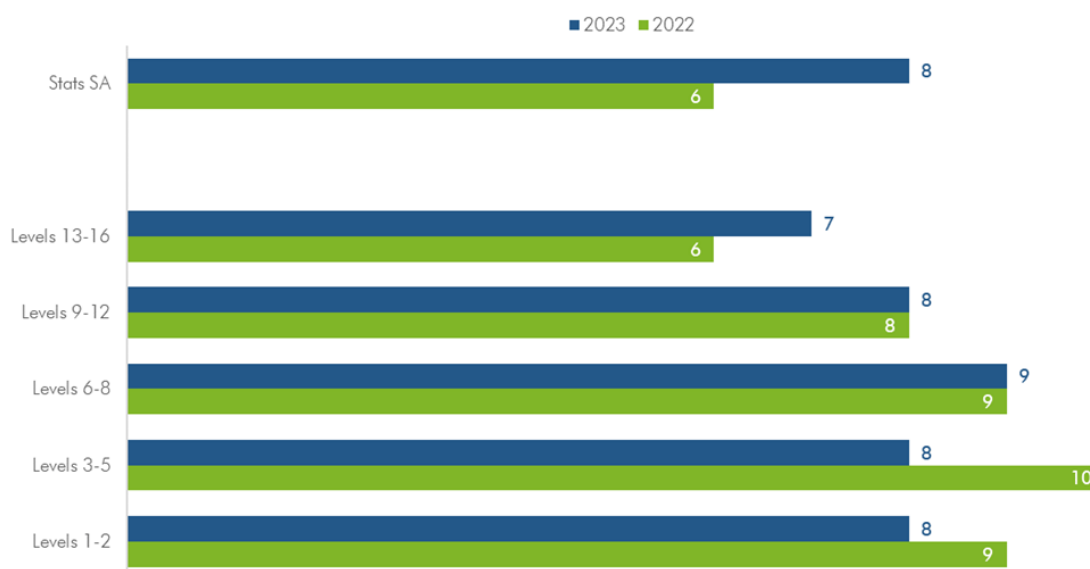


Table 3.10.3 – Annual leave for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

Salary band	Total days taken	Number of employees using annual leave	Average number of days per employee
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (permanent staff)	1 741	73	24
Skilled levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	4 831	190	25
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	37 012	1 369	27
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	25 752	871	30
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	5 575	190	29
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (contract staff)	673	118	6
Skilled levels 3–5 (contract staff)	471	54	9
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (contract staff)	3 717	373	10
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (contract staff)	597	54	11
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (contract staff)	-	-	-
Total	80 369	3 292	24

Note:

- One SMS member is on a fixed-term contract.

Table 3.10.4 – Capped leave for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

Salary band (Permanent staff)	Total days of capped leave taken	Number of employees who utilised capped leave	Average number of days taken per employee	Average capped leave per employee as at 31 December 2023
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (permanent staff)	-	-	-	-
Skilled levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	31	2	16	2
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	5	2	3	2
Total	36	4	19	4

Table 3.10.5 – Leave payouts for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Reason	Total amount R'000	Number of employees	Average payment per employee R'000
Leave payouts for 2023/24 due to non-utilisation of leave for previous cycle	-	-	-
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2023/24	793	6	132
Current leave payouts on termination of service for 2023/24	11 311	705	16
Capped and Current leave payouts on termination of service for 2023/24 (BAS Payouts)	13 396	41	327
Total	25 499	752	34

3.11 HIV/AIDS and 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 and related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
Fieldworkers are at risk of occupational exposure and thereby contracting HIV and related diseases such as COVID-19	A training module is in place to mitigate these risks

3.11.2 – Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS programmes

The following programmes were implemented:

Red Ribbon month from 01 November to 5 December: Stats SA (EHW) distributed ribbons and condoms to staff members on 1 December 2023. Posters and articles were sent to the Pulse internal newsletter, covering different topics related to HIV and gender-based violence.

World Aids Day: Stats SA (EHW) commemorated World Aids Day on 6 December 2023. The event was held in a hybrid format, both in person and MS Teams platform so that staff members from all offices could join and participate. The programme included a presentation by Mr Ndivhuwo Netshanku from the Department of Health on HIV-related topics and a talk on HIV by Ms Lulama Jansen Matlou from the Stats SA Employee Assistance Programme.

Health promotion programme	Details
(a) Condom distribution	(a) 6 000 Condom distributed in 2023/24
(b) 24-hour counselling service	(b) The ICAS group rendered a 24-hour counselling service to staff members in all offices until December 2023 A new service provider Maeko Social Work Services was appointed WEF 01 January 2024
(c) HIV counselling and testing	(c) HCT done with Old Mutual on 6 December 2023
(d) HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and sexually transmitted infection (STI) awareness	(d) Programmes on HIV, TB and STI were conducted on World Aids Day commemoration on 6 December 2023
(e) Promotion of medical male circumcision	(e) Education and awareness programmes and distribution of posters
(f) Youth and sexuality	(f) Stats SA has a Scholar programme that promotes life skills to teenagers. The programme addressed life skills, HIV, sexuality and peer group pressure and was held on 31 August 2023

3.11.2 – Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS programmes (continued)

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, 2016? If so, provide the name and position of the particular SMS member	YES	Mantwa Montsho, Acting Director: Employee Health and Wellness
2. Does the department have a dedicated unit or have you designated specific staff members to promote the 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 for this purpose	YES	There is an Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) Directorate which comprises 3 full-time EHW professionals. In addition, the ICAS group provides 24-hour counselling to staff members and their dependants. The annual budget is R4 505 661
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	24-hour counselling and professional support, health and wellness programmes, HIV/AIDS programme, stress management programmes, and life skills training
4. Has the department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations 2016? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent	NO	No committee members available
5. Has the department reviewed the employment policies and practices of your department to ensure 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 HIV/AIDS and TB policy was approved in 2019
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	The HIV and AIDS programme comprises the following preventative measures: Counselling and support as well as HIV campaigns, implementation of the HIV and AIDS policy which addresses issues of discrimination and stigma associated with HIV. There is also an HIV Programme for teenagers which addresses HIV, sexuality and peer group pressure
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT)? If so, list the results that you have achieved	YES	Old Mutual provided voluntary counselling and testing at the workplace. Counselling and testing (HCT) sessions were done on 6 December 2023
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of your health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators	YES	Employees used the health promotion service by attending the virtual awareness programmes on HIV-related topics. Ribbons and condoms were distributed to staff members on 1 December 2023

3.12 Labour relations

Table 3.12.1 – Collective agreements for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Subject matter	Date
Telephone Policy	01 September 2023
Fraud & Corruption Policy	31 October 2023
Whistle-Blowing Policy	31 October 2023
Policy on Policies	31 October 2023
Debt Management Policy	20 November 2023
Business Continuity Management Policy (BCM)	13 December 2023
Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Policy	13 December 2023

Table 3.12.2 – Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

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

Outcome of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
Two months suspension without pay	2	50,0
Final written warning	1	25,0
One suspension without pay	1	25,0
Total	4	100,0

Table 3.12.3 – Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period
1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
Theft, dishonesty & misuse of state vehicle	1	1,1
Dishonesty & abuse of resources	1	1,1
Misuse of state vehicle	1	1,1
Unprotected strike	79	90,8
Harassment	1	1,1
Dishonesty	1	1,1
Damage & unauthorised use of state vehicle	1	1,1
Fraud/misuse of state vehicle	1	1,1
Remunerative work/misrepresentation	1	1,1
Total	87	100,0

Table 3.12.4 – Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Grievances lodged	Number	% of total
Number of grievances resolved	40	80,0
Number of grievances not resolved	10	20,0
Total number of grievances lodged	50	100,0

Table 3.12.5 – Disputes lodged with councils for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Disputes lodged	Number	% of total
Cases pending	30	71,4
Cases withdrawn	-	0,0
Disputes dismissed	1	2,4
Disputes in favour of employee	4	9,5
Disputes in favour of the employer	7	16,7
Settlement	-	0,0
Total	42	100,0

Table 3.12.6 – Strike actions for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Precautionary suspensions	Total
Total number of persons working days lost	-
Total cost of working days lost (R'000)	-
Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay (R'000)	-

Note:

- o Type of strike: none
- o Date: none
- o Total number of hours: none

Table 3.12.7 – Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Precautionary suspensions	Total
Number of people suspended	-
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	-
Average number of days suspended	-
Total cost of suspensions (R'000)	-

3.13 Skills development

Table 3.13.1 – Training needs identified for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupational category	Training needs identified at start of reporting period					
	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2023	Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	80	-	45	-	45
	Male	109	-	15	-	15
Professionals	Female	583	-	120	-	120
	Male	608	-	135	-	135
Technicians and associated professionals	Female	28	-	10	-	10
	Male	24	-	5	-	5
Clerks	Female	683	-	210	-	210
	Male	420	-	90	-	90
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	2	-	2	-	2
	Male	14	-	4	-	4
Service and sales workers	Female	8	-	5	-	5
	Male	22	-	5	-	5
Elementary occupations	Female	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
Craft and related trade workers	Female	2	-	1	-	1
	Male	2	-	1	-	1
Labourers and related workers	Female	69	-	30	-	30
	Male	16	-	7	-	7
Gender subtotals	Female	1 455	-	423	-	423
	Male	1 215	-	262	-	262
Total		2 670	-	685	-	685

Note:

- The table excludes contract workers.
- The table was informed by the 3-year training plan.

Table 3.13.2 – Training provided for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Occupational level	Gender	Training provided within the reporting period				
		Number of employees as at 1 April 2023	Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	80	-	29	-	29
	Male	109	-	16	-	16
Professionals	Female	583	-	216	-	216
	Male	608	-	140	-	140
Technicians and associated professionals	Female	28	-	3	-	3
	Male	24	-	-	-	-
Clerks	Female	683	-	135	-	135
	Male	420	-	65	-	65
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	2	-	-	-	-
	Male	14	-	-	-	-
Service and sales workers	Female	8	-	3	-	3
	Male	22	-	7	-	7
Elementary occupations	Female	-	-	6	-	6
	Male	-	-	2	-	2
Craft and related trade workers	Female	2	-	-	-	-
	Male	2	-	-	-	-
Labourers and related workers	Female	69	-	7	-	7
	Male	16	-	3	-	3
Gender subtotals	Female	1 455	-	399	-	399
	Male	1 215	-	233	-	233
Total		2 670	-	632	-	632

Note:

- The table excludes contract workers.

3.14 Injury on duty

Table 3.14.1 – Injury on duty for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Nature of injury on duty	Number		% of total
	Permanent staff	Contract staff	
Required basic medical attention only	1	2	23,1
Temporary total disablement	6	4	76,9
Permanent disablement	-	-	0,0
Fatal	-	-	0,0
Total	7	6	100,0

3.15 Utilisation of consultants

Table 3.15.1 – Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration (workdays)	Contract value in rand	Amount paid in rand
Appointment of authors to compile 12 goal reports and one (1) country report for 2023 Sustainable Development Goals	5	7 months	4 611 550	2 843 200
Appointment of authors to compile 12 goal reports and one (1) country report for 2023 Sustainable Development Goals	2	5 months	1 683 940	1 683 940
Appointment of technical experts for Census 2022	7	300hrs	4 712 887	2 880 266
Appointment of technical experts for Census 2022	3	50hrs	2 133 100	1 301 256
Business Process Mapping Services	1	ad hoc	301 070	301 070
Professional Executive Coach - Change Management	1	ad hoc	527 920	527 920
Services of a panel service providers to provide special technical support to Chief Directorate Geography on an ad hoc basis; ESRI	1	ad hoc	597 885	597 885
Assessment valuation of asset	1	1	23 000	23 000
Translation Services	2	ad hoc	195 840	195 840
TOTAL			14 787	10 354 378
Services of a panel of attorneys to provide legal services to Stats SA on an ad hoc basis; Werksman Attorneys, Edward Nathan Sonnerberg and Gildenhuys Malathi Attorneys	3	ad hoc	2 406 408	2 406 408
GRAND TOTAL			17 193 600	12 760 786

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (workdays)	Total contract value in rand	Amount paid in rand
10	26	45,0	17 193 600	12 760 786

Table 3.15.2 – Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Project title	% ownership by HDI groups	% management by HDI group	Number of consultants from HDI groups that worked on the project
Nil	-	-	-

Table 3.15.3 – Report on consultant appointments using donor funds for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration (workdays)	Donor and contract value R'000
Nil	-	-	-

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (workdays)	Total contract value R'000
Nil	-	-	-

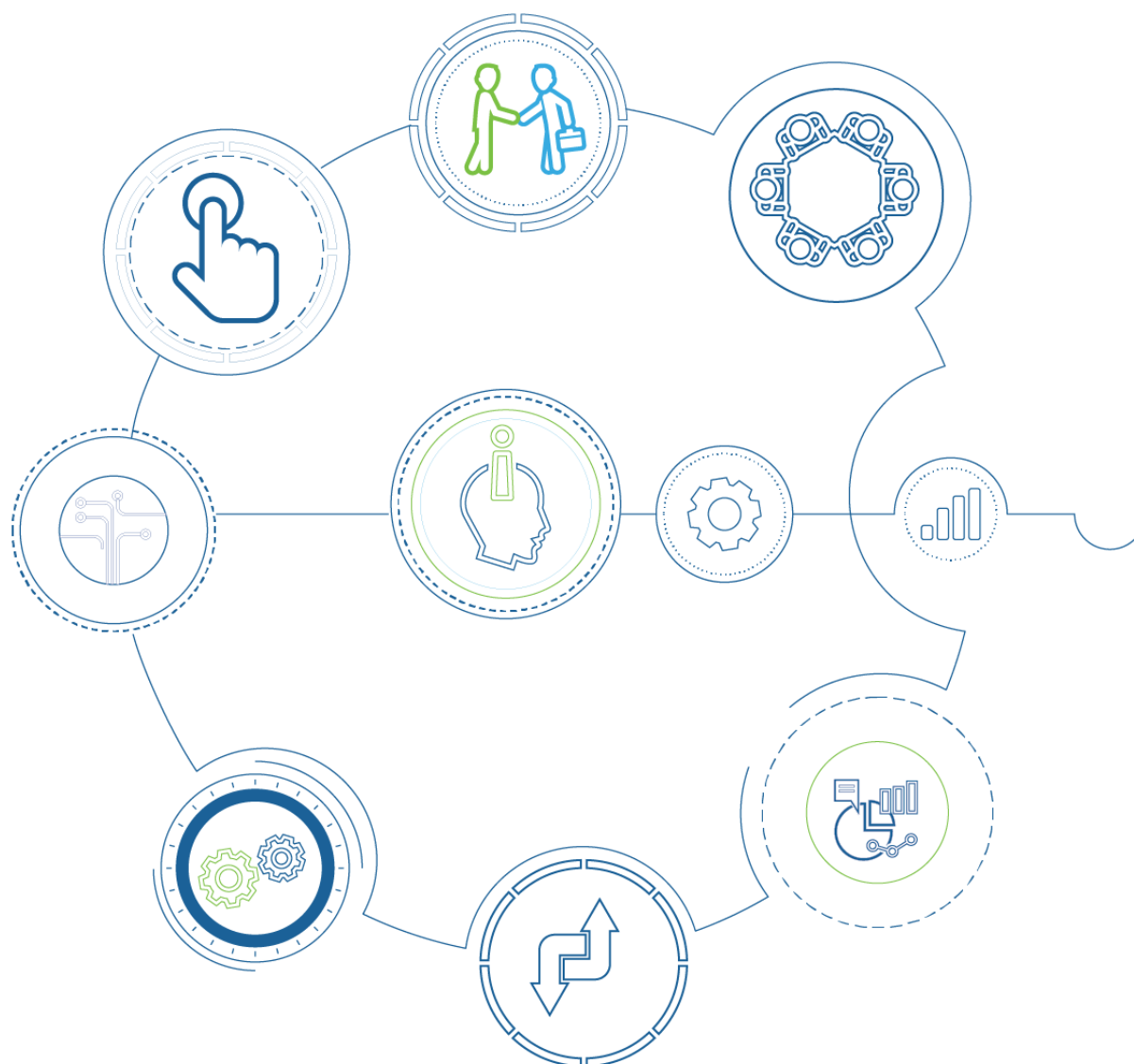
Table 3.15.4 – Analysis of consultant appointments using donor funds in terms of HDIs for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Project title	% ownership by HDI groups	% management by HDI group	Number of consultants from HDI groups that worked on the project
Nil	-	-	-

3.16 Severance packages

Table 3.16.1 – Granting of employee severance packages for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	Number of applications received	Number of applications referred to MPSA	Number of applications supported by MPSA	Number of packages approved by the department
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	-	-	-	-
Skilled (levels 3–5)	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	-	-	-	-
Top and senior management (levels 13–16)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-



SECTION 5

PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT



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

The information on Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful, Unauthorised Expenditure and Material Losses is captured in Section 6 in the Annual Financial Statements.

The tables in Section 5 (below) provide detailed information on Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful, Unauthorised Expenditure and Material Losses as per the PFMA and relevant frameworks.

1.1 IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

a) Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

DESCRIPTION	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	827 406	450 501
Prior period errors	-	-
As restated	-	450 501
Add: Irregular confirmed	13 395	376 905
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not recovered and written off	-	-
Closing balance	840 801	827 406

Reconciling notes

DESCRIPTION	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment in 2022/23	-	-
Irregular expenditure that relates to 2022/23 and identified in 2023/24	-	-
Irregular expenditure for the current year	13 395	376 905
Total	13 395	376 905

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

DESCRIPTION	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment	-	-
Irregular expenditure under determination	-	-
Irregular expenditure under investigation	13 395	376 905
Total	13 395	376 905

c) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure condoned

DESCRIPTION	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	-	-
Total	-	-

d) Details of irregular expenditure removed (not condoned)

DESCRIPTION	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure NOT condoned and removed	-	103
Total	-	103

e) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure recovered

DESCRIPTION	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure recovered	-	-
Total	-	-

f) Details of irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

DESCRIPTION	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure written off	-	-
Total	-	-

Additional disclosure relating to Inter-Institutional Arrangements

g) Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is not responsible for the non-compliance)

DESCRIPTION
NONE

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

DESCRIPTION	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
	-	-
Total	-	-

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

DISCIPLINARY STEPS TAKEN
NONE

1.2 FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

a) Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

DESCRIPTION	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	13 913	13 735
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed	227	178
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	-	-
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	-	-
Closing balance	14 140	13 913

Reconciling notes

DESCRIPTION	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in 2021/22	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that relates to 2021/22 and identified in 2022/23	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year	227	178
Total	227	178

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

DESCRIPTION	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation	14 140	13 906
Total	14 140	13 906

c) Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered

DESCRIPTION	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered	-	-
Total	-	-

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

DESCRIPTION	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	-	-
Total	-	-

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

DESCRIPTION
NONE

1.3 UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

a) Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

DESCRIPTION	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	980 140	172 153
Add: unauthorised expenditure confirmed	128 307	807 987
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved with funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved without funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure recoverable	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure not recovered and written off	-	-
Closing balance	1 108 463	980 140

Reconciling notes

DESCRIPTION	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in 2022/23	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure that relates to 2022/23 and identified in 2023/24	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure for the current year	128 307	807 987
Total	128 307	807 987

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

DESCRIPTION	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure under assessment	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under determination	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under investigation	128 307	807 987
Total	128 307	807 987

Additional disclosure relating to material losses in terms of the PFMA section 40(3)(b)(i) & (iii)

c) Details of material losses through criminal conduct

Material losses through criminal conduct	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Theft	1 318	331
Other material losses	17	-
Less: Recovered	(197)	(13)
Less: Not recovered and written off	(1 121)	(318)
Total	17	-

d) Details of other material losses

Nature of other material losses	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Amount paid to restore damage to a stolen and recovered vehicle	17	-
Total	17	-

e) Other material losses recovered

Nature of other material losses	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
	-	-
Total	-	-

f) Other material losses written off

Nature of other material losses	2023/24	2022/23
	R'000	R'000
Expenses related to hijack of vehicle	17	-
Total	17	-

2. INFORMATION ON LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

DESCRIPTION	Number of invoices	Consolidated value
		R'000
Valid invoices received		
Invoices paid within 30 days or agreed period	19 578	989 607
Invoices paid after 30 days or agreed period	-	-
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and without dispute)	-	-

3. INFORMATION ON SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

3.1 Procurement by other means

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R'000
Media Monitoring	Press Reader	Deviation	N/A	541
Advertisement	Government Printer	Deviation	N/A	3
Gartner Licences	Gartner SA	Deviation	N/A	7 110
Microfocus	Azix PTY Ltd	Deviation	N/A	7 205
Training	NSG	Deviation	N/A	1 026
Licences	Bataleur	Deviation	N/A	196
Training	ITC	Deviation	N/A	45
Services	CSX	Deviation	N/A	24
Training	NSG	Deviation	N/A	8
Training	University of Pretoria	Deviation	N/A	570
Software	Juta	Deviation	N/A	484
Conference	ICC	Deviation	N/A	11
Licence	Surtech	Deviation	N/A	345
Support	Nexton	Deviation	N/A	49
Monitoring Tool	Medro Befay	Deviation	N/A	930
Conference	ICC	Deviation	N/A	23
Conference	ICC	Deviation	N/A	11
Conference	IIA	Deviation	N/A	64
Training	Wits	Deviation	N/A	18
Subscription	IIERS	Deviation	N/A	67
Training	SAS	Deviation	N/A	728
Moto Data	Lightstone	Deviation	N/A	6
Directory	SALSL	Deviation	N/A	7
Licence	FRAMA	Deviation	N/A	4
Extension	ICAS	Deviation	N/A	183
Airtime	Reign of Some Earthlings T/A Rose	Deviation	N/A	240
Licences	CA South Africa	Deviation	N/A	196
Licence	Box Fusion	Deviation	N/A	684
Total				20 778

Contract variations and expansions

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (expansion or variation)	Contract number	Original contract value	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s (if applicable)	Value of current contract expansion or variation
				R'000	R'000	R'000
Supply, delivery and installation of office furniture	Redrow Chair CC	Expansion/001/23	STATS SA 001/23	2 987	N/A	160
Employee Health and Wellness Services	ICAS	Expansion/variation	STATS SA 012/19	2 234	N/A	183
Consulting for advice Statistics Council and Statistician-General on the quality and fitness for use of Census 2022 data and results	Dr Olive Chisana/ EB Consulting	Expansion/variation	CON 003/2019	788	N/A	233
Independently conduct data evaluation on behalf of the population subcommittee of the Statistics Council	Dr Eric Ujo	Expansion/variation	CON 007/2022	583	N/A	480
Total						1 056



SECTION 6

FINANCIAL INFORMATION



Report of the Auditor-General to Parliament on Vote no. 14: Statistics South Africa

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) set out on pages 182 to 238 which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, 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 Stats SA as at 31 March 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) prescribed by 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 responsibilities of the Auditor-General 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.

Emphasis of matters

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

Movable tangible capital assets

7. As disclosed in note 27 and 27.2 to the financial statements, the department disclosed movable tangible capital assets under investigation with a value of R50 376 000 and minor capital assets under investigation amounting to R52 486 000 in the current year.

Unauthorised expenditure

8. As disclosed in note 22 to the financial statements, the department incurred unauthorised expenditure of R128 307 000 in the current year, mainly due to overspending on the cost of employees as a result of the implementation of an unfunded cost of living allowance and overspending on leased vehicles and fleet services for the Income and Expenditure Survey, Census 2022 Post-enumeration Survey and dissemination-related expenditure.

Irregular expenditure

9. As disclosed in note 22 to the financial statements, the department incurred irregular expenditure of R13 395 000 in the current year, mainly emanating from non-compliance with supply chain management prescripts.

Other matter

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

Unaudited supplementary schedules

11. The supplementary information set out in sections 1, 3, 4 and 5 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

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

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

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

14. 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.

15. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description, which is located on page 179, forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

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

17. I selected the following programme presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2024 for auditing. I selected a programme that measures the department's performance on its primary mandated functions and that is of significant national, community or public interest.

Programme	Page numbers	Purpose
Population and Social Statistics	36-46 (Book 2)	Produce population and social statistics to inform evidence-based socio-economic development

18. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected programme against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the department's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.
19. My procedures do not involve any work or any pronouncement on the reliability and appropriateness of the department's methodology for the official statistics published by them, as this is the responsibility of the Statistics Council in terms of section 13 of the Statistics Act 6 of 1999.
20. I performed procedures to test whether:
- the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the department's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives;
 - all the indicators relevant for measuring the department's performance against its primary mandated and prioritised functions and planned objectives are included;
 - the indicators are well defined to ensure that they are easy to understand and can be applied consistently, as well as verifiable so that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements;
 - the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated;
 - the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as those committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents;
 - the reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner and is comparable and understandable, and
 - there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over- or underachievement of targets.
21. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.
22. One material finding on the reported performance information for the selected programme is detailed below:

Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics

14.1: Number of releases on mid-year population estimates (MYPE) published

23. The target of 1 concept note on MYPE estimation compiled by February 2024 does not relate directly to the indicator, which measures the number of releases on mid-year population estimates published. This makes it difficult to plan for the achievement of the indicator. Consequently, the reported achievement does not provide useful information on the indicator’s achievement.

Other matters

24. I draw attention to the matters below.

Achievement of planned targets

25. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- or under achievements. This information should be considered in the context of the material finding on the reported performance information.
26. The table that follows provides information on the achievement of planned targets and list the key indicators that were not achieved as reported in the annual performance report. The reasons for any underachievement of targets are included in Book 2 of the annual performance report on pages 36 to 46.

Population and Social Statistics

<i>Targets achieved: 83,6%</i> <i>Budget spent: 110,2%</i>		
Key indicators not achieved	Planned target	Reported achievement
14.2 Number of reports on natural demographic processes compiled	1 report on natural demographic processes of fertility and mortality compiled by March 2024	Published report on natural demographic processes of fertility in March 2024 Not achieved. The report only covers fertility
15.3 Number of reports on documented immigrants compiled	1 report on documented immigrants compiled by March 2024	The report on documented immigrants was not compiled Not achieved. The target will be discontinued
15.5 Number of discussion documents on births and deaths published	1 discussion document on births and deaths published by March 2024	Compiled discussion document on births and deaths Not achieved. The discussion document was not published as scheduled

Key indicators not achieved	Planned target	Reported achievement
15.6 Number of releases on vital statistics (deaths) published	3 annual releases on mortality and causes of death (2019, 2020 & 2021) published by March 2024	Published annual release on MACOD 2019 in December 2023 MACOD 2019 was published earlier than scheduled MACOD 2020 and MACOD 2021 were not published as scheduled
16.5 Number of reports on marginalised groups published	1 annual thematic report on marginalised groups published (Series 7) by February 2024	An annual thematic report on marginalised groups (Series 7) was not published as scheduled Not achieved. Work will continue in 2024/25
16.10 Number of thematic reports on household services published	1 thematic report on household services published by November 2023	The thematic report was not published Not achieved. Work will continue in 2024/25
18.1 Number of reports on life circumstances, poverty and inequality published	1 report on food security based on GHS data series published by March 2024	A report on food security based on GHS data series was not published as scheduled Not achieved. Work will continue in 2024/25
18.2 Number of reports on South African Multidimensional Poverty Index (SAMPI) published	1 report on SAMPI based on Census 2022 published by December 2023	A report on SAMPI based on Census 2022 was not published as scheduled Not achieved. The target will be discontinued

Material misstatement

27. I identified a material misstatement in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. This material misstatement was in the reported performance information for the Population and Social Statistics programme. Management did not correct the misstatement, and I reported a material finding in this regard.

Report on compliance with legislation

28. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The Accounting Officer is responsible for the department's compliance with legislation.
29. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.
30. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the department, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.
31. The material findings on compliance with the selected legislative requirements, presented per compliance theme, are as follows:

Expenditure management

32. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure, as disclosed in note 22 to the annual financial statements, as required by section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and Treasury regulation 9.1.1. The majority of the irregular expenditure was caused by non-compliance with supply chain management legislation.

Consequence management

33. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA. This was because not all instances of irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure reported in the prior years were investigated.

Other information in the annual report

34. The Accounting Officer is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information referred to does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report that has been specifically reported on in this auditor's report.
35. My opinion on the financial statements, the report on the audit of the annual performance report and the report on compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
36. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
37. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Internal control deficiencies

38. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.
39. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the material findings on the annual performance report and the material findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.
40. Senior management did not adequately review the annual performance plan to ensure that planned targets are consistent with the planned indicators due to a lack of adequate oversight.
41. The effectiveness of compliance monitoring by senior management in areas such as expenditure management and consequence management was compromised due to insufficient oversight. It is imperative to enhance the compliance monitoring processes performed by both the accounting officer and senior management. A root cause focused action plan must be developed and implemented to ensure timely resolution of the reported deficiencies.

Other reports

42. I draw attention to the following engagements conducted by various parties. These reports did not form part of my opinion on the financial statements or my finding on the reported performance information or compliance with legislation.

Investigation

43. The Special Investigating Unit (SIU) is performing an investigation on personal protective equipment (PPE) procurement irregularities at Stats SA in accordance with Proclamation No. 23 of 2020. The investigation covers the period from 24 April 2020 to 14 September 2020. The investigation was still in progress at the date of this auditor's report.

Auditor-General

Pretoria

31 July 2024



AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure to the auditor's report

The annexure includes the following:

- the Auditor-General's responsibility for the audit; and
- the selected legislative requirements for compliance testing.

Auditor-General's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

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

Financial statements

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

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

Communication with those charged with governance

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

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

Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999	Section 1; 38(1)(b); 38(1)(c)(i); 38(1)(c)(ii); 38(1)(d); Section 38(1)(h)(iii); 38(1)(j); 39(1)(a); 39(2)(a); Section 40(1)(a); 40(1)(b); 40(1)(c)(i); 43(1); 43(4); Section 44(1); 44(2); 45(b);
Treasury Regulations, 2005	Regulation 4.1.1; 4.1.3; 5.1.1; 5.2.1; 5.2.3(a); Regulation 5.2.3(d); 5.3.1; 6.3.1(a); 6.3.1(b); Regulation 6.3.1(c); 6.3.1(d); 6.4.1(b); 7.2.1 Regulation 8.1.1; 8.2.1; 8.2.2; 8.2.3; 8.4.1; 9.1.1; Regulation 9.1.4; 10.1.1(a); 10.1.2; 11.4.1; 11.4.2; Regulation 11.5.1; 12.5.1; 15.10.1.2(c); 16A3.2; Regulation 16A3.2(a); 16A6.1; 16A6.2(a); Regulation 16A6.2(b); 16A6.3(a); 16A6.3(b); Regulation 16A6.3(c); 16A6.3(e); 16A6.4; 16A6.5; Regulation 16A6.6; 16A7.1; 16A7.3; 16A7.6; Regulation 16A7.7; 16A8.3; 16A8.4; 16A9.1(b)(ii); Regulation 16A9.1(d); 16A9.1(e); 16A9.1(f); 16A9.2; Regulation 16A9.2(a)(ii); 16A9.2(a)(iii); 17.1.1; 18.2 Regulation 19.8.4
Division of Revenue Act 5 of 2023	Section 16(1)
Second amendment National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 202/21	Paragraph 1
Erratum National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 202/21	Paragraph 2
National Health Act 61 of 2003	Section 13
National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 4.8; 4.9; 5.3
National Treasury Instruction No. 1 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1
National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.4
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 4A of 2016/17	Paragraph 6
National Treasury Instruction No. 7 of 2017/18	Paragraph 4.3
PFMA National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 03 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1; 4.2 (b); 4.3; 4.4; 4.4(a); 4.17; 7.2;
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 11 of 2020/21	Paragraph 3.4(a); 3.4(b); 3.9
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 2 of 2021/22	Paragraph 3.2.1; 3.2.4; 3.2.4(a); 3.3.1
Practice Note 11 of 2008/9	Paragraph 2.1; 3.1(b)
Practice Note 5 of 2009/10	Paragraph 3.3
Practice Note 7 of 2009/10	Paragraph 4.1.2
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000	Section 1; 2.1(a); 2.1(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 5.1; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7; 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; Regulation 6.5; 6.6; 6.8; 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.5; 7.6; 7.8; Regulation 8.2; 8.5; 9.1; 10.1; 10.2; 11.1; 11.2;
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)
State Information Technology Agency Act 88 of 1998	Section 7(3)

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Appropriation per programme

Programme	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Administration	715 028	-	2 341	717 369	746 875	(29 506)	104,1%	719 120	719 120
2. Economic Statistics	284 069	-	4 846	288 915	288 915	-	100,0%	283 799	283 799
3. Population and Social Statistics	286 223	-	5 962	292 185	322 041	(29 856)	110,2%	280 114	280 104
4. Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	155 164	-	(5 252)	149 912	149 912	-	100,0%	133 618	133 618
5. Statistical Support and Informatics	303 878	-	(5 580)	298 298	256 845	41 453	86,1%	308 202	308 202
6. Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	855 371	-	-	855 371	924 316	(68 945)	108,1%	1 232 679	2 040 666
7. South African National Statistics System	43 269	-	(2 317)	40 952	35 010	5 942	85,5%	41 895	32 139
Total	2 643 002	-	-	2 643 002	2 723 914	(80 912)	103,1%	2 999 427	3 797 648

Reconciliation with statement of financial performance

Departmental receipts

Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total revenue)

Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total expenditure)

1 818

2 644 820

2 723 914

2 696

3 002 123

3 797 648

Appropriation per economic classification

Economic classification	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	2 318 057	(145)	-	2 317 912	2 393 666	(75 754)	103,3%	2 659 167	3 457 400
Compensation of employees	1 713 543	-	-	1 713 543	1 738 074	(24 531)	101,4%	1 726 120	1 702 770
Salaries and wages	1 507 651	-	(22 499)	1 485 152	1 502 949	(17 797)	101,2%	1 503 865	1 485 163
Social contributions	205 892	-	22 499	228 391	235 125	(6 734)	102,9%	222 255	217 607
Goods and services	604 514	(145)	-	604 369	655 592	(51 223)	108,5%	933 031	1 754 614
Administrative fees	377	50	(60)	367	367	-	100,0%	1 152	1 152
Advertising	4 741	60	(423)	4 378	4 378	-	100,0%	8 821	57 786
Minor assets	2 099	(500)	151	1 750	1 750	-	100,0%	317	19 540
Audit costs: External	11 049	-	229	11 278	11 278	-	100,0%	10 883	10 883
Bursaries: Employees	1 777	309	(933)	1 153	1 153	-	100,0%	1 373	1 373
Catering: Departmental activities	2 331	(71)	(1 088)	1 172	1 172	-	100,0%	4 927	4 927
Communication (G&S)	32 766	(320)	(1 697)	30 749	29 207	1 542	95,0%	35 075	51 148
Computer services	125 219	54	3 824	129 097	108 777	20 320	84,3%	149 234	230 587
Consultants: Business and advisory services	11 449	(230)	157	11 376	10 836	540	95,3%	11 766	8 833
Infrastructure and planning services	9 272	-	(3 226)	6 046	6 046	-	100,0%	864	864
Legal services	3 850	-	(1 212)	2 638	2 638	-	100,0%	1 168	1 168
Contractors	7 147	(299)	(3 191)	3 657	3 657	-	100,0%	2 971	2 971
Agency and support/outsourced services	2 554	(300)	(964)	1 290	1 290	-	100,0%	199 736	469 656
Entertainment	22	-	(13)	9	9	-	100,0%	17	17
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	34 036	-	3 319	37 355	65 895	(28 540)	176,4%	30 052	46 026
Consumable supplies	5 116	80	(773)	4 423	4 423	-	100,0%	3 527	3 527
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	5 625	468	(3 455)	2 638	2 638	-	100,0%	6 150	6 150
Operating leases	160 487	-	14 654	175 141	219 535	(44 394)	125,3%	204 263	204 263
Property payments	56 435	117	(5 875)	50 677	50 677	-	100,0%	55 344	55 344
Travel and subsistence	94 583	1 398	6 668	102 649	103 340	(691)	100,7%	170 110	543 118
Training and development	6 032	(121)	(2 289)	3 622	3 622	-	100,0%	5 378	5 378
Operating payments	22 889	(494)	(776)	21 619	21 619	-	100,0%	28 909	28 909
Venues and facilities	3 602	(379)	(1 993)	1 230	1 230	-	100,0%	969	969
Rental and hiring	1 056	33	(1 034)	55	55	-	100,0%	25	25
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
Transfers and subsidies	2 388	-	6 062	8 450	13 608	(5 158)	161,0%	21 089	21 077
Departmental agencies and accounts	4	-	-	4	4	-	100,0%	5	3
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	4	-	-	4	4	-	100,0%	5	3
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	2	2	2	-	100,0%	26	26
Private corporations	-	-	2	2	2	-	100,0%	26	26
Private corporations	-	-	2	2	2	-	100,0%	26	26
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Households	2 384	-	6 060	8 444	13 602	(5 158)	161,1%	21 048	21 048
Social benefits	2 369	-	5 869	8 238	13 396	(5 158)	162,6%	20 669	20 669
Other transfers to households	15	-	191	206	206	-	100,0%	379	379
Payments for capital assets	322 557	145	(6 062)	316 640	316 640	-	100,0%	319 171	319 171
Buildings and other fixed structures	307 718	-	2 045	309 763	309 763	-	100,0%	289 241	289 241
Buildings	307 718	-	2 045	309 763	309 763	-	100,0%	289 241	289 241
Machinery and equipment	11 790	145	(5 058)	6 877	6 877	-	100,0%	29 930	29 930
Transport equipment	2 037	-	(2 037)	-	-	-	100,0%	19	19
Other machinery and equipment	9 753	145	(3 021)	6 877	6 877	-	100,0%	29 911	29 911
Software and other intangible assets	3 049	-	(3 049)	-	-	-	100,0%	-	-
Total	2 643 002	-	-	2 643 002	2 723 914	(80 912)	103,1%	2 999 427	3 797 648

Programme 1 – Administration

Subprogramme	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Departmental Management	59 192	-	(2 243)	56 949	58 812	(1 863)	103,3%	58 229	58 229
2. Corporate Services	118 777	250	2 396	121 423	124 850	(3 427)	102,8%	124 103	124 103
3. Financial Administration	68 785	-	(177)	68 608	87 219	(18 611)	127,1%	92 455	92 455
4. Internal Audit	14 066	-	(648)	13 418	19 023	(5 605)	141,8%	17 937	17 937
5. Office Accommodation	454 208	(250)	3 013	456 971	456 971	-	100,0%	426 396	426 396
Total	715 028	-	2 341	717 369	746 875	(29 506)	104,1%	719 120	719 120

Programme 1 – Administration (concluded)

Economic classification	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	406 432	(145)	-	406 287	435 793	(29 506)	107,3%	427 470	427 470
Compensation of employees	198 694	-	-	198 694	228 740	(30 046)	115,1%	227 738	227 738
Salaries and wages	174 598	-	307	174 905	196 601	(21 696)	112,4%	196 232	196 232
Social contributions	24 096	-	(307)	23 789	32 139	(8 350)	135,1%	31 506	31 506
Goods and services	207 738	(145)	-	207 593	207 053	540	99,7%	199 716	199 716
Administrative fees	296	50	(7)	339	339	-	100,0%	1 106	1 106
Advertising	234	100	(43)	291	291	-	100,0%	342	342
Minor assets	314	-	(121)	193	193	-	100,0%	45	45
Audit costs: External	11 049	-	229	11 278	11 278	-	100,0%	10 883	10 883
Bursaries: Employees	594	300	(503)	391	391	-	100,0%	440	440
Catering: Departmental activities	432	-	(102)	330	330	-	100,0%	474	474
Communication (G&S)	2 974	43	(624)	2 393	2 393	-	100,0%	3 120	3 120
Computer services	1 776	50	1 926	3 752	3 752	-	100,0%	2 698	2 698
Consultants: Business and advisory services	2 862	(100)	(738)	2 024	1 484	540	73,3%	1 018	1 018
Legal services	3 850	-	(1 212)	2 638	2 638	-	100,0%	1 168	1 168
Contractors	2 131	(248)	(636)	1 247	1 247	-	100,0%	1 813	1 813
Agency and support/outsourced services	1 464	(300)	(1 164)	-	-	-	-	244	244
Entertainment	-	-	4	4	4	-	100,0%	12	12
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	4 051	-	2 557	6 608	6 608	-	100,0%	3 697	3 697
Consumable supplies	982	65	(66)	981	981	-	100,0%	888	888
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 239	166	(871)	534	534	-	100,0%	586	586
Operating leases	100 140	-	6 797	106 937	106 937	-	100,0%	93 137	93 137
Property payments	55 191	-	(6 175)	49 016	49 016	-	100,0%	53 841	53 841
Travel and subsistence	7 594	79	163	7 836	7 836	-	100,0%	12 846	12 846
Training and development	2 502	-	(332)	2 170	2 170	-	100,0%	2 824	2 824
Operating payments	7 619	(180)	1 141	8 580	8 580	-	100,0%	8 447	8 447
Venues and facilities	350	(170)	(180)	-	-	-	-	64	64
Rental and hiring	94	-	(43)	51	51	-	100,0%	23	23
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
Transfers and subsidies	390	-	146	536	536	-	100,0%	2 379	2 379
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	390	-	146	536	536	-	100,0%	2 379	2 379
Social benefits	390	-	99	489	489	-	100,0%	2 379	2 379
Other transfers to households	-	-	47	47	47	-	100,0%	-	-
Payments for capital assets	308 206	145	2 195	310 546	310 546	-	100,0%	289 271	289 271
Buildings and other fixed structures	307 718	-	2 045	309 763	309 763	-	100,0%	289 241	289 241
Buildings	307 718	-	2 045	309 763	309 763	-	100,0%	289 241	289 241
Machinery and equipment	488	145	150	783	783	-	100,0%	30	30
Other machinery and equipment	488	145	150	783	783	-	100,0%	30	30
Total	715 028	-	2 341	717 369	746 875	(29 506)	104,1%	719 120	719 120

Programme 2 – Economic Statistics

Subprogramme	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for Economic Statistics	5 292	-	(968)	4 324	4 324	-	100,0%	5 346	5 346
2. Business Cycle Indicators	40 747	-	(1 136)	39 611	39 197	414	99,0%	38 259	38 259
3. Structural Industry Statistics	55 342	-	3 299	58 641	58 528	113	99,8%	54 585	54 585
4. Price Statistics	85 198	-	4 218	89 416	88 068	1 348	98,5%	92 250	92 250
5. Private Sector Finance Statistics	45 202	-	1 627	46 829	46 370	459	99,0%	42 023	42 023
6. Government Finance Statistics	21 764	-	1 475	23 239	27 140	(3 901)	116,8%	27 698	27 698
7. National Accounts	30 524	-	(3 669)	26 855	25 288	1 567	94,2%	23 638	23 638
Total	284 069	-	4 846	288 915	288 915	-	100,0%	283 799	283 799

Programme 2 – Economic Statistics (concluded)

Economic classification	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	283 676	-	4 751	288 427	288 427	-	100,0%	283 308	283 308
Compensation of employees	264 074	-	4 751	268 825	272 778	(3 953)	101,5%	264 541	264 541
Salaries and wages	229 615	-	(2 249)	227 366	231 319	(3 953)	101,7%	224 996	224 996
Social contributions	34 459	-	7 000	41 459	41 459	-	100,0%	39 545	39 545
Goods and services	19 602	-	-	19 602	15 649	3 953	79,8%	18 767	18 767
Administrative fees	81	-	(53)	28	28	-	100,0%	46	46
Advertising	63	-	(56)	7	7	-	100,0%	24	24
Minor assets	850	(501)	(267)	82	82	-	100,0%	53	53
Bursaries: Employees	351	-	(10)	341	341	-	100,0%	341	341
Catering: Departmental activities	104	(9)	(73)	22	22	-	100,0%	167	167
Communication (G&S)	3 012	(46)	116	3 082	1 540	1 542	50,0%	2 776	2 776
Computer services	16	-	(16)	-	-	-	-	51	51
Contractors	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	-	-	162	162	162	-	100,0%	152	152
Entertainment	6	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	3	3
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	6	-	7	13	13	-	100,0%	10	10
Consumable supplies	635	(4)	(218)	413	413	-	100,0%	341	341
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	650	(5)	(269)	376	376	-	100,0%	387	387
Operating leases	-	-	11	11	11	-	100,0%	33	33
Travel and subsistence	8 448	603	877	9 928	7 517	2 411	75,7%	9 502	9 502
Training and development	836	(18)	(576)	242	242	-	100,0%	1 112	1 112
Operating payments	3 774	(20)	(38)	3 716	3 716	-	100,0%	3 764	3 764
Venues and facilities	769	-	410	1 179	1 179	-	100,0%	5	5
Transfers and subsidies	161	-	327	488	488	-	100,0%	395	395
Households	161	-	327	488	488	-	100,0%	395	395
Social benefits	161	-	304	465	465	-	100,0%	395	395
Other transfers to households	-	-	23	23	23	-	100,0%	-	-
Payments for capital assets	232	-	(232)	-	-	-	-	96	96
Machinery and equipment	232	-	(232)	-	-	-	-	96	96
Other machinery and equipment	232	-	(232)	-	-	-	-	96	96
Total	284 069	-	4 846	288 915	288 915	-	100,0%	283 799	283 799

Programme 3 – Population and Social Statistics

Subprogramme	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics	1 955	-	541	2 496	2 496	-	100,0%	1 754	1 754
2. Demographic and Population Statistics	27 254	-	(4 161)	23 093	23 093	-	100,0%	21 048	21 038
3. Health and Vital Statistics	14 195	-	2 832	17 027	17 027	-	100,0%	16 031	16 031
4. Social Statistics	30 813	-	(6 476)	24 337	24 337	-	100,0%	22 392	22 392
5. Labour Statistics	41 129	-	3 888	45 017	45 017	-	100,0%	44 027	44 027
6. Poverty and Inequality Statistics	170 877	-	9 338	180 215	210 071	(29 856)	116,6%	174 862	174 862
Total	286 223	-	5 962	292 185	322 041	(29 856)	110,2%	280 114	280 104

Programme 3 – Population and Social Statistics (concluded)

Economic classification	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	285 252	-	5 641	290 893	313 088	(22 195)	107,6%	279 077	279 077
Compensation of employees	225 926	-	950	226 876	245 969	(19 093)	108,4%	210 836	210 836
Salaries and wages	210 607	-	458	211 065	230 158	(19 093)	109,0%	196 172	196 172
Social contributions	15 319	-	492	15 811	15 811	-	100,0%	14 664	14 664
Goods and services	59 326	-	4 691	64 017	67 119	(3 102)	104,8%	68 241	68 241
Advertising	702	-	(45)	657	657	-	100,0%	1 191	1 191
Minor assets	20	-	(6)	14	14	-	100,0%	16	16
Bursaries: Employees	70	-	6	76	76	-	100,0%	15	15
Catering: Departmental activities	171	7	(69)	109	109	-	100,0%	266	266
Communication (G&S)	3 988	(29)	(1 250)	2 709	2 709	-	100,0%	2 143	2 143
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 554	2 554
Consultants: Business and advisory services	42	-	(26)	16	16	-	100,0%	26	26
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	8	13	(10)	11	11	-	100,0%	5	5
Agency and support/ outsourced services	-	-	7	7	7	-	100,0%	1 089	1 089
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	529	-	65	594	594	-	100,0%	-	-
Consumable supplies	404	(48)	92	448	448	-	100,0%	392	392
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	356	58	(165)	249	249	-	100,0%	1 589	1 589
Operating leases	-	-	624	624	624	-	100,0%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	47 167	182	8 762	56 111	59 213	(3 102)	105,5%	57 034	57 034
Training and development	1 319	(40)	(729)	550	550	-	100,0%	134	134
Operating payments	2 350	20	(528)	1 842	1 842	-	100,0%	1 787	1 787
Venues and facilities	2 200	(163)	(2 037)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	91	-	569	660	8 321	(7 661)	1 260,8%	476	466
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Households	91	-	569	660	8 321	(7 661)	1 260,8%	466	466
Social benefits	76	-	554	630	8 291	(7 661)	1 316,0%	466	466
Other transfers to households	15	-	15	30	30	-	100,0%	-	-
Payments for capital assets	880	-	(248)	632	632	-	100,0%	561	561
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	880	-	(248)	632	632	-	100,0%	561	561
Other machinery and equipment	880	-	(248)	632	632	-	100,0%	561	561
Total	286 223	-	5 962	292 185	322 041	(29 856)	110,2%	280 114	280 104

Programme 4 – Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure

Subprogramme	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	3 359	-	768	4 127	4 127	-	100,0%	2 810	2 810
2. Statistical Methods	23 908	-	(2 421)	21 487	21 487	-	100,0%	23 938	23 938
3. Statistical Standards	10 549	-	(3 027)	7 522	7 522	-	100,0%	8 262	8 262
4. Business Register	41 493	-	(1 476)	40 017	40 017	-	100,0%	38 007	38 007
5. Geography	53 053	-	4 101	57 154	57 154	-	100,0%	46 743	46 743
6. Survey Monitoring and Evaluation	20 840	-	(3 229)	17 611	17 611	-	100,0%	13 399	13 399
7. Innovation and Research	1 962	-	32	1 994	1 994	-	100,0%	469	469
Total	155 164	-	(5 252)	149 912	149 912	-	100,0%	133 618	133 618

Programme 4 – Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure (concluded)

Economic classification	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	155 058	-	(5 737)	149 321	149 321	-	100,0%	133 506	133 506
Compensation of employees	139 122	-	(4 012)	135 110	135 110	-	100,0%	127 475	127 475
Salaries and wages	118 855	-	(2 496)	116 359	116 359	-	100,0%	110 374	110 374
Social contributions	20 267	-	(1 516)	18 751	18 751	-	100,0%	17 101	17 101
Goods and services	15 936	-	(1 725)	14 211	14 211	-	100,0%	6 031	6 031
Advertising	60	-	(4)	56	56	-	100,0%	-	-
Minor assets	134	-	(119)	15	15	-	100,0%	68	68
Bursaries: Employees	133	-	(26)	107	107	-	100,0%	100	100
Catering: Departmental activities	91	-	(64)	27	27	-	100,0%	18	18
Communication (G&S)	1 339	-	(355)	984	984	-	100,0%	1 199	1 199
Computer services	8	-	3 178	3 186	3 186	-	100,0%	3 084	3 084
Consultants: Business and advisory services	742	-	(144)	598	598	-	100,0%	-	-
Infrastructure and planning services	9 272	-	(3 226)	6 046	6 046	-	100,0%	-	-
Entertainment	6	-	(5)	1	1	-	100,0%	-	-
Consumable supplies	159	3	65	227	227	-	100,0%	116	116
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	429	(30)	(286)	113	113	-	100,0%	78	78
Travel and subsistence	2 315	30	(798)	1 547	1 547	-	100,0%	597	597
Training and development	347	(3)	(30)	314	314	-	100,0%	39	39
Operating payments	901	-	89	990	990	-	100,0%	732	732
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	453	453	453	-	100,0%	112	112
Households	-	-	453	453	453	-	100,0%	112	112
Social benefits	-	-	453	453	453	-	100,0%	112	112
Payments for capital assets	106	-	32	138	138	-	100,0%	-	-
Machinery and equipment	106	-	32	138	138	-	100,0%	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	106	-	32	138	138	-	100,0%	-	-
Total	155 164	-	(5 252)	149 912	149 912	-	100,0%	133 618	133 618

Programme 5 – Statistical Support and Informatics

Subprogramme	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics	5 558	-	(191)	5 367	4 150	1 217	77,3%	2 803	2 803
2. Advocacy and Dissemination	36 152	-	256	36 408	36 408	-	100,0%	38 122	38 122
3. Business Modernisation	60 831	-	(372)	60 459	52 907	7 552	87,5%	51 389	51 389
4. Publication Services	34 986	-	327	35 313	26 118	9 195	74,0%	28 059	28 059
5. Information and Communication Technology	158 541	-	(5 579)	152 962	131 809	21 153	86,2%	182 166	182 166
6. Analytical Studies	7 810	-	(21)	7 789	5 453	2 336	70,0%	5 663	5 663
Total	303 878	-	(5 580)	298 298	256 845	41 453	86,1%	308 202	308 202

Programme 5 – Statistical Support and Informatics (concluded)

Economic classification	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	299 028	-	(2 334)	296 694	255 241	41 453	86,0%	280 568	280 570
Compensation of employees	159 977	-	-	159 977	138 844	21 133	86,8%	136 357	136 357
Salaries and wages	141 880	-	(75)	141 805	121 708	20 097	85,8%	120 019	120 019
Social contributions	18 097	-	75	18 172	17 136	1 036	94,3%	16 338	16 338
Goods and services	139 051	-	(2 334)	136 717	116 397	20 320	85,1%	144 211	144 213
Advertising	3	-	-	3	3	-	100,0%	101	101
Minor assets	17	-	(10)	7	7	-	100,0%	11	11
Bursaries: Employees	40	-	(9)	31	31	-	100,0%	36	36
Catering: Departmental activities	22	-	17	39	39	-	100,0%	81	81
Communication (G&S)	2 317	(3)	345	2 659	2 659	-	100,0%	2 453	2 453
Computer services	121 482	4	(1 183)	120 303	99 983	20 320	83,1%	136 500	136 502
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	-	6	6	6	-	100,0%	1	1
Contractors	3 169	(64)	(1 056)	2 049	2 049	-	100,0%	4	4
Agency and support/ outsourced services	976	-	-	976	976	-	100,0%	501	501
Entertainment	2	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	579	50	(154)	475	475	-	100,0%	243	243
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	321	316	(298)	339	339	-	100,0%	700	700
Operating leases	4 512	-	917	5 429	5 429	-	100,0%	120	120
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Travel and subsistence	959	(8)	23	974	974	-	100,0%	871	871
Training and development	508	-	(208)	300	300	-	100,0%	611	611
Operating payments	3 985	(295)	(563)	3 127	3 127	-	100,0%	1 975	1 975
Rental and hiring	159	-	(159)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	508	-	236	744	744	-	100,0%	769	767
Departmental agencies and accounts	3	-	-	3	3	-	100,0%	4	2
Departmental accounts	3	-	-	3	3	-	100,0%	4	2
Households	505	-	236	741	741	-	100,0%	765	765
Social benefits	505	-	236	741	741	-	100,0%	765	765
Payments for capital assets	4 342	-	(3 482)	860	860	-	100,0%	26 865	26 865
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	1 293	-	(433)	860	860	-	100,0%	26 865	26 865
Other machinery and equipment	1 293	-	(433)	860	860	-	100,0%	26 865	26 865
Software and other intangible assets	3 049	-	(3 049)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	303 878	-	(5 580)	298 298	256 845	41 453	86,1%	308 202	308 202

Programme 6 – Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination

Subprogramme	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	5 494	-	(1 743)	3 751	3 751	-	100,0%	5 532	5 532
2. Provincial and District Offices	714 554	-	14 714	729 268	799 699	(70 431)	109,7%	734 603	728 399
3. Data Operations	54 921	-	1 889	56 810	56 810	-	100,0%	58 870	58 870
4. Household Surveys and Censuses	80 402	-	(14 860)	65 542	64 056	1 486	97,7%	433 674	1 247 865
Total	855 371	-	-	855 371	924 316	(68 945)	108,1%	1 232 679	2 040 666

Programme 6 – Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination (concluded)

Economic classification	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	845 378	-	-	845 378	916 826	(71 448)	108,5%	1 213 356	2 021 343
Compensation of employees	689 819	-	-	689 819	688 333	1 486	99,8%	725 269	708 483
Salaries and wages	599 204	-	(16 179)	583 025	581 539	1 486	99,7%	625 684	612 971
Social contributions	90 615	-	16 179	106 794	106 794	-	100,0%	99 585	95 512
Goods and services	155 559	-	-	155 559	228 493	(72 934)	146,9%	488 087	1 312 860
Advertising	3 679	(40)	(275)	3 364	3 364	-	100,0%	7 163	56 128
Minor assets	758	1	680	1 439	1 439	-	100,0%	106	19 329
Audit cost: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	372	9	(174)	207	207	-	100,0%	441	441
Catering: Departmental activities	1 458	(69)	(809)	580	580	-	100,0%	3 834	3 834
Communication (G&S)	18 808	(285)	164	18 687	18 687	-	100,0%	23 141	39 214
Computer services	817	-	79	896	896	-	100,0%	3 088	84 439
Consultants: Business and advisory services	3 274	-	931	4 205	4 205	-	100,0%	5 871	5 871
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	864	864
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	1 838	-	(1 488)	350	350	-	100,0%	1 149	1 149
Agency and support/ outsourced services	114	-	31	145	145	-	100,0%	197 750	467 670
Entertainment	8	-	(4)	4	4	-	100,0%	2	2
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	29 450	-	690	30 140	58 680	(28 540)	194,7%	26 345	42 319
Consumable supplies	2 269	14	(489)	1 794	1 794	-	100,0%	1 465	1 465
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	2 474	(37)	(1 470)	967	967	-	100,0%	2 781	2 781
Operating leases	55 835	-	6 305	62 140	106 534	(44 394)	171,4%	110 973	110 973
Property payments	1 244	117	300	1 661	1 661	-	100,0%	1 500	1 500
Travel and subsistence	27 513	382	(2 087)	25 808	25 808	-	100,0%	88 393	461 660
Training and development	490	(60)	(411)	19	19	-	100,0%	550	550
Operating payments	4 072	(19)	(955)	3 098	3 098	-	100,0%	11 769	11 769
Venues and facilities	283	(46)	(186)	51	51	-	100,0%	900	900
Rental and hiring	803	33	(832)	4	4	-	100,0%	2	2
Transfers and subsidies	1 238	-	4 330	5 568	3 065	2 503	55,0%	16 958	16 958
Departmental agencies and accounts	1	-	-	1	1	-	100,0%	1	1
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	1	-	-	1	1	-	100,0%	1	1
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	2	2	2	-	100,0%	26	26
Private corporations	-	-	2	2	2	-	100,0%	26	26
Private corporations	-	-	2	2	2	-	100,0%	26	26
Households	1 237	-	4 328	5 565	3 062	2 503	55,0%	16 931	16 931
Social benefits	1 237	-	4 222	5 459	2 956	2 503	54,1%	16 552	16 552
Other transfers to households	-	-	106	106	106	-	100,0%	379	379
Payments for capital assets	8 755	-	(4 330)	4 425	4 425	-	100,0%	2 365	2 365
Machinery and equipment	8 755	-	(4 330)	4 425	4 425	-	100,0%	2 365	2 365
Transport Equipment	2 037	-	(2 037)	-	-	-	-	19	19
Other machinery and equipment	6 718	-	(2 293)	4 425	4 425	-	100,0%	2 346	2 346
Total	855 371	-	-	855 371	924 316	(68 945)	108,1%	1 232 679	2 040 666

Programme 7 – South African National Statistics System

Subprogramme	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for SA National Statistics System	9 138	-	(2 071)	7 067	3 474	3 593	49,2%	6 609	2 687
2. Economic Subsystem	5 085	-	3	5 088	5 088	-	100,0%	5 899	5 739
3. Social Subsystem	5 748	-	(37)	5 711	4 552	1 159	79,7%	5 429	4 797
4. Independent Quality Assessment	5 670	-	(527)	5 143	5 143	-	100,0%	5 175	4 860
5. Statistical Reporting	10 579	-	526	11 105	11 105	-	100,0%	11 707	8 435
6. Data and Information Management	7 049	-	(211)	6 838	5 648	1 190	82,6%	7 076	5 621
Total	43 269	-	(2 317)	40 952	35 010	5 942	85,5%	41 895	32 139

Programme 7 – South African National Statistics System (concluded)

Economic classification	2023/24							2022/23	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	43 233	-	(2 321)	40 912	34 970	5 942	85,5%	41 882	32 126
Compensation of employees	35 931	-	(1 689)	34 242	28 300	5 942	82,6%	33 904	27 340
Salaries and wages	32 892	-	(2 265)	30 627	25 265	5 362	82,5%	30 388	24 399
Social contributions	3 039	-	576	3 615	3 035	580	84,0%	3 516	2 941
Goods and services	7 302	-	(632)	6 670	6 670	-	100,0%	7 978	4 786
Minor assets	6	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	18	18
Bursaries: Employees	217	-	(217)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	53	-	12	65	65	-	100,0%	87	87
Communication (G&S)	328	-	(93)	235	235	-	100,0%	243	243
Computer services	1 120	-	(160)	960	960	-	100,0%	1 259	1 259
Consultants: Business and advisory services	4 529	(130)	128	4 527	4 527	-	100,0%	4 850	1 917
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	88	-	(3)	85	85	-	100,0%	82	82
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	156	-	(96)	60	60	-	100,0%	29	29
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	587	130	(272)	445	445	-	100,0%	867	608
Training and development	30	-	(3)	27	27	-	100,0%	108	108
Operating payments	188	-	78	266	266	-	100,0%	435	435
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	1	1	1	-	100,0%	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	1	1	1	-	100,0%	-	-
Social benefits	-	-	1	1	1	-	100,0%	-	-
Payments for capital assets	36	-	3	39	39	-	100,0%	13	13
Machinery and equipment	36	-	3	39	39	-	100,0%	13	13
Other machinery and equipment	36	-	3	39	39	-	100,0%	13	13
Total	43 269	-	(2 317)	40 952	35 010	5 942	85,5%	41 895	32 139

Notes to the appropriation statement for the year ended 31 March 2024

1. Details of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after virement):

Details of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Transfers and subsidies, disclosure notes and Annexure 1 (A–E) to the annual financial statements.

2. Details of specifically and exclusively appropriated amounts voted (after virement):

Details of these transactions can be viewed in note 1 (Annual appropriation) to the annual financial statements.

3. Details on payments for financial assets:

Details 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):

	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Variance as a % of final appropriation %
4.1 Per programme				
Administration	717 369	746 875	(29 506)	-4,1%
Economic Statistics	288 915	288 915	-	0,0%
Population and Social Statistics	292 185	322 041	(29 856)	-10,2%
Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	149 912	149 912	-	0,0%
Statistical Support and Informatics	298 298	256 845	41 453	13,9%
Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	855 371	924 316	(68 945)	-8,1%
South African National Statistics System	40 952	35 010	5 942	14,5%

4.2 Per economic classification	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Variance as a % of final appropriation %
Current payments				
Compensation of employees	1 713 543	1 738 074	(24 531)	-1,4%
Goods and services	604 369	655 592	(51 223)	-8,5%
Transfers and subsidies				
Departmental agencies and accounts	4	4	-	0,0%
Public corporations and private enterprises	2	2	-	0,0%
Households	8 444	13 602	(5 158)	-61,1%
Payments for capital assets				
Buildings and other fixed structures	309 763	309 763	-	0,0%
Machinery and equipment	6 877	6 877	-	0,0%

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Revenue			
Annual appropriation	1	2 643 002	2 999 427
Departmental revenue	2	1 818	2 696
Total revenue		2 644 820	3 002 123
Expenditure			
Current expenditure		2 393 666	3 457 400
Compensation of employees	3	1 738 074	1 702 770
Goods and services	4	655 592	1 754 614
Interest and rent on land	5	-	16
Transfers and subsidies		13 608	21 077
Transfers and subsidies	6	13 608	21 077
Expenditure for capital assets		316 640	319 171
Tangible assets	7	316 640	319 171
Total expenditure		2 723 914	3 797 648
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year		(79 094)	(795 525)
Reconciliation of net deficit for the year			
Voted funds		(80 912)	(798 221)
Annual appropriation	13	(80 912)	(798 221)
Departmental revenue	14	1 818	2 696
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year		(79 094)	(795 525)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Assets			
Current assets		94 757	80 495
Cash and cash equivalents	8	402	402
Prepayments and advances	9	21	26
Receivables	10	94 334	80 067
Non-current assets		226	231
Receivables	10	226	231
Total assets		94 983	80 726
Liabilities			
Current liabilities		1 195 647	1 053 674
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	11	47 395	9 766
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	12	22	4
Bank overdraft	13	1 119 993	1 014 810
Payables	14	28 237	29 094
Total liabilities		1 195 647	1 053 674
Net assets		(1 100 664)	(972 948)
Represented by			
Recoverable revenue		7 783	7 192
Unauthorised expenditure		(1 108 447)	(980 140)
Total		(1 100 664)	(972 948)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
<u>Recoverable revenue</u>			
Opening balance		7 192	6 633
Transfers		591	559
Debts revised		639	687
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(146)	(233)
Debts raised		98	105
Closing balance		7 783	7 192
<u>Unauthorised Expenditure</u>			
Opening balance		(980 140)	(172 153)
Unauthorised expenditure – current year		(128 307)	(807 987)
Relating to overspending of the vote or main division within the vote		(128 307)	(807 987)
Closing balance		(1 108 447)	(980 140)
TOTAL		(1 100 664)	(972 948)

As previously stipulated, the department initially reported unauthorised expenditure of R6,803 million in the 2015/16 financial year which was incurred as a result of the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) that has not been funded for a number of years.

No unauthorised expenditure was incurred in the 2016/17 financial year.

The department further incurred unauthorised expenditure amounting to R57,270 million in the 2017/18 financial year on the compensation of employees (CoE) budget due to budget reductions that far exceeded the vacancy rate and touched on some portion of filled posts.

In the 2018/19 financial year, the department incurred R57,140 million in unauthorised expenditure which comprised R48,865 million on CoE, R5,528 million on goods and services due to operating leases and fleet services which were insufficiently funded, and R2,747 million overspending that was absorbed by the department emanating from the KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) conducted by Stats SA on behalf of the KZN Office of the Premier.

Furthermore, the department incurred unauthorised expenditure in the 2019/20 financial year amounting to R50,940 million on CoE.

Census 2022 has been impacted by various challenges, which resulted in the data collection period being extended. As such, the project's timelines were revised and overlapped to the 2022/23 financial. As a result of the extension into the 2022/23 financial year, Stats SA overspent on main division within a vote (i.e. Programme 6) by R807,987 million after applying virements. Thus, increasing the unauthorised expenditure balance to R980,140 million. A roll-over and an Unforeseeable & Unavoidable expenditure funding requests for R283,324 million and R737,155 million respectively to cater for Census 2022 extended activities were submitted to National Treasury. A roll-over of R194 million was approved, which is R89 million less than the requested amount. The Unforeseeable & Unavoidable expenditure funding request was declined, which resulted in the project being underfunded.

The department incurred unauthorised expenditure amounting to R128,307 million in the 2023/24 financial year. Unauthorised expenditure incurred is attributable to overspending in Programme 1 (R29,506 million), Programme 3 (R29,856 million) and Programme 6 (R68,945 million) relating to unfunded 2023 cost of living adjustment, Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) and Census 2022 for PES dissemination, respectively.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Receipts		2 644 806	3 002 123
Annual appropriated funds received	1	2 643 002	2 999 427
Departmental revenue received		1 734	2 608
Interest received		70	88
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		(15 119)	(81 098)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(11 566)	(286 030)
Current payments		(2 393 666)	(3 457 384)
Interest paid	5	-	(16)
Payments for financial assets		-	-
Transfers and subsidies paid		(13 608)	(21 077)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	15	210 847	(843 482)
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>			
Payments for capital assets	7	(316 640)	(319 171)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.3	14	-
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables		5	26
Net cash flows from investing activities		(316 621)	(319 145)
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>			
Increase in net assets		591	559
Net cash flows from financing activities		591	559
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(105 183)	(1 162 068)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(1 014 408)	147 660
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	16	(1 119 591)	(1 014 408)

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 fairly present the department's primary and secondary financial 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 No. 1 of 1999 as amended by Act No. 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 comprise of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against the revenue fund, i.e. statutory appropriation.

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

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.

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/penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents.

Write-offs are made according to the department's debt write-off policy.

8. Expenditure

8.1 Compensation of employees

8.1.1 Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

8.1.2 Social contributions

Social contributions made by the department in respect of current employees are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

Social contributions made by the department in respect of ex-employees are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

8.2 Other expenditure

Other expenditure (such as goods and services, transfers and subsidies and payments for capital assets) is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. The expense is classified as a capital expense if the total consideration paid is more than the capitalisation threshold.

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.

The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

Operating lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

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.

Finance lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

9. Aid assistance

9.1 Aid assistance received

Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. Aid assistance received in-kind 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.

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.

The department expenses prepayments for certain conference- and training-related registrations, as well as software licence renewals.

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 assets

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

15. Payables

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

16. Capital assets

16.1 Immovable capital assets

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

Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the asset register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment.

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

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

16.2 Movable capital assets

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

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

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the Office of the Accountant-General [OAG]) may be recorded at R1.

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

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

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 that is 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 changes in net assets in the financial year that it was incurred and confirmed. Unauthorised expenditure for the previous period (comparative amounts) is recognised in the period in which they occurred as follows:

- Unauthorised expenditure incurred and confirmed in the previous financial year;
- Unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year and confirmed in the current financial year; and
- Unauthorised expenditure that was not discovered in the previous financial year and identified and confirmed in the current financial year.

Additional information relating to unauthorised expenditure under assessment, determination, investigations and narratives are recorded in the annual report.

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 in the year which it was incurred and confirmed. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the previous period (comparative amounts) is recognised in the period in which they occurred as follows;

- Fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred and confirmed in the previous financial year;
- Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year and confirmed in the current financial year; and
- Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was not discovered in the previous financial year and identified and confirmed in the current financial year.

Additional information relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment, determination, investigations and narratives are recorded in the annual report.

20. Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements in the financial year that it was incurred and confirmed after its assessment. Irregular expenditure for the previous period (comparative amounts) is recognised in the period in which they occurred as follows:

- Irregular expenditure incurred and confirmed in the previous financial year;
- Irregular expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year and confirmed in the current financial year; and
- Irregular expenditure that was not discovered in the previous financial year and identified and confirmed in the current financial year.

Additional information relating to irregular expenditure under assessment, determination, investigation, and narratives are recorded in the annual report.

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. Principal-agent arrangements

The department was not party to a principal-agent arrangement during the reporting period.

24. Departures from Modified Cash Standards (MCS) requirements

The financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information. The department has complied with the requirement of the MCS.

25. Capitalisation reserve

The capitalisation reserve comprises 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 Revenue Fund when the underlying asset is disposed and the related funds are received.

26. Recoverable revenue

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

27. Related party transactions

Related party transactions within the Minister'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.

28. Inventories

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

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

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

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

29. Public Private Partnerships

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

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

30. Employee benefits

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

31. Transfer of functions

Transfers 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.

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

32. Mergers

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

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

Notes to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

1. Annual appropriation

Included are funds appropriated in terms of the Appropriation Act (and the Adjustments Appropriation Act) for national departments (voted funds).

Programmes	2023/24			2022/23		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual funds received R'000	Funds not requested/ not received R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Appropriation received R'000	Funds not requested/ not received R'000
Administration	717 369	715 028	2 341	719 120	740 770	(21 650)
Economic Statistics	288 915	284 069	4 846	283 799	287 995	(4 196)
Population and Social Statistics	292 185	286 223	5 962	280 114	283 425	(3 311)
Methodology and Statistical						
Infrastructure	149 912	155 164	(5 252)	133 618	144 976	(11 358)
Statistical Support and Informatics	298 298	303 878	(5 580)	308 202	310 943	(2 741)
Statistical Operations and Provincial						
Coordination	855 371	855 371	-	1 232 679	1 185 779	46 900
South African National Statistics System	40 952	43 269	(2 317)	41 895	45 539	(3 644)
Total	2 643 002	2 643 002	-	2 999 427	2 999 427	-

The department requested all appropriated funds as per its cashflow projections.

2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	1 082	847
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.2	70	88
Sales of capital assets	2.3	14	-
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.4	652	1 761
Total departmental revenue collected		1 818	2 696

2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department	1 082	847
Sales by market establishment	29	33
Other sales	1 053	814
Total	1 082	847

2.2 Interest, dividends and rent on land

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Interest	70	88
Total	70	88

There was a decrease in interest earned on debtors.

2.3 Sales of capital assets

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Tangible assets	14	-
Machinery and equipment	14	-
Total	14	-

100% increase in revenue collected relates to the sale of capital assets during the reporting period.

2.4 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Receivables	529	1 602
Other receipts including recoverable revenue	123	159
Total	652	1 761

Decrease in transactions in financial assets and liabilities is attributable to a reduction in the recovery of previous years' expenditure.

3. Compensation of employees

3.1 Salaries and wages

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Basic salary	1 229 346	1 164 269
Performance award	4 308	97
Service-based	1 335	1 458
Compensative/circumstantial	6 485	9 874
Periodic payments	151	262
Other non-pensionable allowances	261 324	309 203
Total	1 502 949	1 485 163

3.2 Social contributions

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Employer contributions		
Pension	146 812	134 982
Medical	87 885	82 085
UIF	-	1
Bargaining councils	372	449
Insurance	56	90
Total	235 125	217 607
Total compensation of employees	1 738 074	1 702 770
Average number of employees	3 087	3 634

The increase in expenditure is mainly attributable to the 2023 cost of living adjustment (COLA) implemented as per PSCBC resolution 2 of 2023.

The average number of employees includes contract and permanent employees on the department's payroll.

4. Goods and services

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Administrative fees		367	1 152
Advertising		4 378	57 786
Minor assets	4.1	1 750	19 540
Bursaries (employees)		1 154	1 373
Catering		1 170	4 927
Communication		29 208	51 148
Computer services	4.2	108 776	230 586
Consultants: Business and advisory services		10 836	8 833
Infrastructure and planning services		6 046	864
Legal services		2 638	1 168
Contractors		3 657	2 971
Agency and support/outsourced services		1 290	469 656
Entertainment		10	17
Audit cost – external	4.3	11 278	10 884
Fleet services		65 895	46 026
Consumables	4.4	7 066	9 677
Operating leases		219 534	204 263
Property payments	4.5	50 677	55 344
Rental and hiring		55	25
Travel and subsistence	4.6	103 340	543 118
Venues and facilities		1 230	969
Training and development		3 620	5 378
Other operating expenditure	4.7	21 617	28 909
Total goods and services		655 592	1 754 614

The substantial decrease in goods and services expenditure is attributable to Census 2022 project expenditure incurred in 2022/23.

4.1 Minor assets

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Tangible assets	1 747	19 540
Machinery and equipment	1 747	19 540
Intangible assets	3	-
Software	3	-
Total	1 750	19 540

10.5

4.2 Computer services

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
SITA computer services	25 060	28 395
External computer service providers	83 716	202 191
Total	108 776	230 586

4.3 Audit cost – external

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Regularity audits	10 724	10 221
Computer audits	554	663
Total	11 278	10 884

4.4 Consumables

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Consumable supplies	4 427	3 528
Uniform and clothing	214	62
Household supplies	3 864	2 954
Communication accessories	17	-
IT consumables	58	69
Other consumables	274	443
Stationery, printing and office supplies	2 639	6 149
Total	7 066	9 677

4.5 Property payments

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Municipal services	13 413	17 752
Property maintenance and repairs	37 264	37 592
Total	50 677	55 344

4.6 Travel and subsistence

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Local	102 533	541 824
Foreign	807	1 294
Total	103 340	543 118

4.7 Other operating expenditure

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees	17	25
Resettlement costs	2 395	2 722
Other	19 205	26 162
Total	21 617	28 909

5. Interest and rent on land

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Interest paid		-	16
Total		-	16

There was no interest paid on overdue accounts in the current year.

6. Transfers and subsidies

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annexure 1A	4	3
Public corporations and private enterprises	Annexure 1B	2	26
Households	Annexure 1D	13 602	21 048
Total transfers and subsidies		13 608	21 077

Decrease in transfers of subsidies is attributable to payment of unused leave days to contract employees at the end of the term during 2022/23.

7. Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures		309 763	289 241
Machinery and equipment	27	6 877	29 930
Total expenditure for capital assets		316 640	319 171

Decrease in expenditure for capital assets due to cost containment measures implemented in 2023/24.

7.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2023/24

	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	309 763	-	309 763
Machinery and equipment	6 877	-	6 877
Total	316 640	-	316 640

7.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2022/23

	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	289 241	-	289 241
Machinery and equipment	29 930	-	29 930
Total	319 171	-	319 171

7.3 Finance lease expenditure included in expenditure for capital assets

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	309 763	289 241
Machinery and equipment	2 753	9 164
Total	312 516	298 405

Finance lease expenditure includes unitary fee payments and lease payments in relation to photocopy machines.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General account		-	-
Cash on hand		302	302
Investment (domestic)		100	100
Total cash and cash equivalents		402	402

The cash and cash equivalents are attributable to the department incurring overdraft as a result of the overspending on the Census 2022 project.

9. Prepayments and advances

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Travel and subsistence		21	26
Total prepayments and advances		21	26
Analysis of total prepayments and advances			
Current prepayments and advances		21	26
Total		21	26

9.1 Prepayments (expensed)

	Balance as at 1 April 2023 R'000	Less: Received in current year R'000	Add/Less: Other R'000	Add: Current year prepayments R'000	Amount as at 31 March 2024 R'000
Goods and services	37 853	(37 853)	-	-	-
Total	37 853	(37 853)	-	-	-

9.2 Prepayments (expensed)

	Balance as at 1 April 2022 R'000	Less: Received in current year R'000	Add/Less: Other R'000	Add: Current year prepayments R'000	Amount as at 31 March 2023 R'000
Goods and services	109 295	(109 295)	-	37 853	37 853
Total	109 295	(109 295)	-	37 853	37 853

10. Receivables

		2023/24			2022/23		
	Note	Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000	Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000
Claims recoverable	10.1	3 761	-	3 761	3 809	-	3 809
Recoverable expenditure	10.2	87 872	-	87 872	73 725	-	73 725
Staff debt	10.3	2 701	226	2 927	2 533	231	2 764
Total receivables		94 334	226	94 560	80 067	231	80 298

10.1 Claims recoverable

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
National departments	Annexure 3	3 761	3 761
Provincial departments	Annexure 3	-	48
Total		3 761	3 809

10.2 Recoverable expenditure (disallowance accounts)

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Disallowance: Damages and losses	72 282	58 609
Disallowance: Miscellaneous	3 422	3 426
Debts emanating from service providers	12 168	11 690
Total	87 872	73 725

10.3 Staff debt

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Salary tax debt account	47	132
Debt account	2 419	2 301
Salary reversal control account	461	331
Total	2 927	2 764

10.4 Impairment of receivables

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Estimate of impairment of receivables	26 041	5 308
Total	26 041	5 308

Impairment of receivables comprise damages and losses and staff debts.

The increase is attributable to damages and losses to hired vehicles incurred in the previous year (2022/23) comparative for the Census 2022 project.

11. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Opening balance		9 766	283 325
Transfer from statement of financial performance		(80 912)	(798 221)
Unauthorised expenditure for the year		128 307	807 987
Paid during the year		(9 766)	(283 325)
Closing balance		47 395	9 766

The increase is attributed to unutilised funds in 2023/2024. The department underspent on Programme 5 and Programme 7, after applying allowable virements (i.e. 8%) to offset excess expenditure.

12. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Opening balance		4	13
Transfer from statement of financial performance		1 818	2 696
Paid during the year		(1 800)	(2 705)
Closing balance		22	4

13. Bank overdraft

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General Account		1 119 993	1 014 810
Closing balance		1 119 993	1 014 810

The department incurred an overdraft in the current year due to overspending on Programme 1, 3 and 6.

14. Payables – current

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Advances received	14.1	27 811	28 788
Clearing accounts	14.2	426	306
Total		28 237	29 094

14.1 Advances received

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
National departments	Annexure 5	27 752	28 618
Public entities	Annexure 5	59	170
Total		27 811	28 788

14.2 Clearing accounts

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Salary income tax deductions account	72	103
Salary pension deductions account	2	1
Salary government employee housing account	333	202
Salary deductions disallowance account	19	-
Total	426	306

15. Net cash flow available from operating activities

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Net deficit as per statement of financial performance		(79 094)	(795 525)
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		289 941	(47 957)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables – current		(14 267)	(51 838)
Decrease in prepayments and advances		5	(3)
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		(857)	(29 257)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(14)	-
Expenditure on capital assets		316 640	319 171
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(11 566)	(286 030)
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		210 847	(843 482)

16. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General account		(1 119 993)	(1 014 810)
Cash on hand		302	302
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		100	100
Total		(1 119 591)	(1 014 408)

17. Contingent liabilities

Liable to	Nature	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Claims against the department				
		Annexure 2A	304 420	73 211
Other				
		Annexure 2A	3 442	3 374
Total contingent liabilities			307 862	76 585

Claims against the state are referred for legal processes in determining the extent that the state should accept liability or not, regarding settlement amounts and the timing of these outflows until an agreement is reached between parties.

All third-party claims resulting from state vehicles and/or personal claims are subjected to treasury regulations regarding state cover to determine whether the state should carry the loss or not.

18. Capital commitments

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Machinery and equipment		441	1 634
Total capital commitments		441	1 634

19. Accruals and payables not recognised

19.1 Accruals

	30 days R'000	30+ days R'000	2023/24 Total R'000	2022/23 Total R'000
Listed by economic classification				
Goods and services	16 923	10 034	26 957	34 554
Total accruals	16 923	10 034	26 957	34 554
Listed by programme level				
Administration			14 742	10 727
Economic Statistics			273	290
Population and Social Statistics			139	5 260
Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure			86	27
Statistical Support and Informatics			2 486	191
Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination			9 187	18 017
South African National Statistics System			-	4
Recoverable expenditure			44	38
Total			26 957	34 554

19.2 Payables not recognised

	30 days R'000	30+ days R'000	2023/24 Total R'000	2022/23 Total R'000
Listed by economic classification				
Goods and services	11 560	5 018	16 578	2 011
Total accruals	11 560	5 018	16 578	2 011
Listed by programme level				
Administration			3 403	135
Economic Statistics			103	5
Population and Social Statistics			123	122
Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure			-	2
Statistical Support and Informatics			2 889	1 457
Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination			10 005	286
South African National Statistics System			1	4
Recoverable expenditure			54	-
Total			16 578	2 011

20. Employee benefits

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Leave entitlement		70 462	89 820
Service bonus		44 907	41 508
Capped leave commitments		13 078	13 604
Other		1 529	1 395
Total		129 976	146 327

Included in leave commitments is a negative balance of R2,060 million relating to current leave days used in advance.

21. Lease commitments

21.1 Operating leases

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2023/24			
Not later than one year	65 873	99 924	165 797
Later than one year and not later than five years	68 162	88 542	156 704
Later than five years	476	-	476
Total lease commitments	134 511	188 466	322 977
2022/23			
Not later than one year	64 783	116 212	180 995
Later than one year and not later than five years	59 841	188 466	248 307
Later than five years	5 989	-	5 989
Total lease commitments	130 613	304 678	435 291

Buildings are leased for periods ranging from 12 to 120 months. Annual rental escalations range from 5 to 9%. The building lease agreements entered into with landlords have clauses that prohibit the department from subletting leased properties. Five (5) buildings are on a month-to-month contract.

The leases for machinery and equipment are for vehicles from various service providers. The vehicles are on a 36-month lease contract, which is in its second year.

The increase in lease commitments for buildings is mainly attributed to the renewal of contracts.

21.2 Finance leases expenditure

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2023/24			
Not later than one year	-	2 952	2 952
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	3 260	3 260
Total lease commitments	-	6 212	6 212
2022/23			
Not later than one year	-	1 930	1 930
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	776	776
Total lease commitments	-	2 706	2 706

Finance lease expenditure for machinery and equipment is in respect of leased photocopy machines in provincial offices. Photocopy machines are leased from various suppliers in terms of the transversal government contracts. The lease period is 36 months with an option to renew.

The note excludes leases relating to Public Private Partnership as they are disclosed separately in note 25.

22. Unauthorised, Irregular and Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Unauthorised expenditure	128 307	807 987
Irregular expenditure	13 395	376 905
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	227	178
Total	141 929	1 185 070

Decrease is due to the unauthorised and irregular expenditure relating to Census 2022 incurred in 2022/23.

23. Related party transactions

	Note	2023/24 R'000
In-kind goods and services provided/received		-
None		-
Total		-

Stats SA reports to the Minister in the Presidency: Planning, Performance Monitoring and Evaluation.

Related parties include:
Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME)
Government Communication and Information System (GCIS)
Brand South Africa (Brand SA)
Media Development and Diversity Agency (MDDA)
The Presidency

24. Key management personnel

	No. of individuals	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Officials			
Levels 15 to 16		14 777	14 897
Level 14		65 268	68 308
Level 13		185 479	179 270
Family members of key management personnel		10 390	10 055
Total		275 914	272 530

The Chief Financial Officer is included under level 14.

Directors on personal notches (higher than level 14) have also been included under level 14.

The number of individuals include officials whose services were terminated during the 2023/24 financial year, plus officials acting in these vacant posts.

25. Public Private Partnership

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Unitary fee paid			
Fixed component		305 527	289 241
Indexed component		31 534	29 401
Total		337 061	318 642
Analysis of indexed component			
Goods and Services		31 534	29 401
Total		31 534	29 401

Stats SA concluded a Public Private Partnership (PPP) agreement with Divalopalo Consortium on 1 April 2014 and the service commencement date was 29 August 2016. In terms of the PPP Agreement Schedule 14 (3.1.2), the unitary payment as at the signature date was R141,251 million (excl. VAT) index linked as at financial close and which amount shall thereafter be escalated on an annual basis in accordance with the provision of Clause 3.2.1 but shall only be payable in the amounts contemplated in Clause 6 – Gross monthly instalments and with effect from the service commencement date.

The parties that formed Divalopalo Consortium are Wilson Bayly Holmes Ovcon Limited (WBHO), Servest, Royal Bafokeng Holdings, Fikile Concessions (Pty) Ltd, Vulindlela Holdings (Pty) Ltd and Crowie Concessions. The construction contract amount was R1,4 billion of which Stats SA made a contribution of R618,9 million towards the construction cost of the building to reduce the unitary fee payment. The unitary fee payment of approximately R141 million per annum (excl. VAT), increasing with CPI on an annual basis (base date August 2010), is payable by Stats SA during the project term of 26 years.

26. Provisions

	Note	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Claims under investigation		46 521	53 422
Total		46 521	53 422

The claims under investigation relate mainly to damages and losses of hired vehicles.

100,0% for cases under investigation.

90,0% for cases to be recovered from drivers.

100,0% for cases to be recovered from third parties.

The certainty and timing of outflow of funds are based on these categories of provisions subject to finalisation of investigations and the availability of savings to write off cases.

Provisions are determined based on cases that are prescribed or under investigation.

26.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2023/24

	Provisions R'000	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	53 422	53 422
Decrease in provisions	(6 901)	(6 901)
Closing balance	46 521	46 521

Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2022/23

	Provisions R'000	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	7 824	7 824
Increase in provisions	45 598	45 598
Closing balance	53 422	53 422

27. Movable tangible capital assets

Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Machinery and equipment					
Computer equipment	436 757	-	1 133	44 083	393 807
Furniture and office equipment	48 161	-	2 317	1 844	48 634
Other machinery and equipment	17 821	-	753	1 246	17 238
Total movable tangible capital assets	502 739	-	4 203	47 173	459 769

Movable tangible capital assets under investigation

	Number	Value R'000
Machinery and equipment	5 369	50 376

27.1 Movement for 2022/23

Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period error R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Computer equipment	564 463	(17 180)	20 023	130 549	436 757
Furniture and office equipment	49 130	51	19	1 039	48 161
Other machinery and equipment	17 650	-	705	534	17 821
Total movable tangible capital assets	631 243	(17 129)	20 747	132 122	502 739

27.1.1 Prior period error

	2022/23 R'000
Nature of period error	
Relating to 2022/23 (affecting the opening balance)	
Decrease in computer equipment	(17 180)
Increase in furniture and office equipment	51
Total	(17 129)

The net decrease in capital assets represents an amount of assets which were erroneously not updated as disposed in the previous financial year.

27.2 Minor assets

Movement in minor capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	52	112 957	113 009
Additions	-	1 648	1 648
Disposals	-	(3 502)	(3 502)
Total minor assets	52	111 103	111 155

Number of R1 minor assets	12	1 879	1 891
Number of minor assets at cost	25	45 854	45 879
Total number of minor assets	37	47 733	47 770

Minor capital assets under investigation

	Number	Value R'000
Machinery and equipment	14 280	52 486

An amount of seven (7) thousand was received as a revenue for the sales of minor assets.

Minor assets

Movement in minor capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	59	568 160	568 219
Prior period error	-	(87 066)	(87 066)
Additions	-	227	227
Disposals	7	368 364	368 371
Total minor assets	52	112 957	113 009

Number of R1 minor assets	12	2 150	2 162
Number of minor assets at cost	25	67 039	67 064
Total number of minor assets	37	69 189	69 226

27.2.1 Prior period error

	2022/23 R'000
Nature of period error	
Relating to 2021/22 (affecting the opening balance)	
Decrease in machinery and equipment	(87 132)
Increase in furniture and office equipment	66
Total	(87 066)

27.3 Movable assets written off

Movable assets written off for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	-	47 172	47 172
Total movable assets written off	-	47 172	47 172

Movable assets written off for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	18 193	132 123	150 316
Total movable assets written off	18 193	132 123	150 316

28. Intangible capital assets

Movement in intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Software	36 748	-	-	111	36 637
Total intangible capital assets	36 748	-	-	111	36 637

28.1 Movement for 2022/23

Movement in intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period error R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Software	54 941	-	-	18 193	36 748
Total intangible capital assets	54 941	-	-	18 193	36 748

28.2 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2024

	Opening balance 1 April 2023 R'000	Prior period error R'000	Current year WIP R'000	Ready for use (assets to the AR)/contracts terminated R'000	Closing balance 31 March 2024 R'000
Intangible assets	71	-	-	-	71
Total	71	-	-	-	71

Capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2023

	Opening balance 1 April 2022 R'000	Prior period error R'000	Current year WIP R'000	Ready for use (assets to the AR)/contracts terminated R'000	Closing balance 31 March 2023 R'000
Intangible assets	71	-	-	-	71
Total	71	-	-	-	71

29. Broad Economic Empowerment Performance

Information on compliance with the B-BBEE Act is included in the annual report under the section titled B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information.

30. Natural Disaster or Relief Expenditure

	2023/24 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Goods and Services	187	370
Closing balance	187	370

31. Prior period error

31.1 Correction of prior period errors

	Amount before error correction R'000	Prior period error R'000	2022/23 R'000
Operating leases			
Nature of period error			
Relating to 2022/23 (affecting the opening balance)			
Operating lease commitment	127 869	2 745	130 614
Total	127 869	2 745	130 614

Two years of commitment were omitted due to the projection process in the previous reporting year.

	Amount before error correction R'000	Prior period error R'000	Restated amount R'000
Movable tangible assets			
Nature of period error			
Decrease in computer equipment			
	564 463	(17 180)	547 283
Increase in furniture and office equipment	49 130	51	49 181
Total	613 593	(17 129)	596 464

The net decrease in capital assets represents assets which were erroneously not updated as disposed of in the previous financial year.

	Amount before error correction R'000	Prior period error R'000	2022/23 R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure			
Nature of period error			
Relating to 2022/23 (affecting the opening balance)			
Omission due to Excel formula error	171	7	178
Understatement of irregular expenditure	253 537	123 368	376 905
Total	253 708	123 375	377 083

Omission due to Excel formula error.

Annexures to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Annexure 1A: Statement of transfers to departmental agencies and accounts for the year ended 31 March 2024

Department/agency/account	2023/24					2022/23		
	Transfer allocation				Transfer			
	Adjusted appropriation	Rollovers	Adjustments	Total	Actual	Percentage of available funds transferred	Appropriation	Actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	available R'000	transfer R'000	%	Act R'000	transfer R'000
Transfers								
South African Broadcasting Corporation	4	-	-	4	4	100,0%	5	3
Total	4	-	-	4	4	100,0%	5	3

Annexure 1B: Statement of transfers/subsidies to public corporations and private enterprises for the year ended 31 March 2024

	2023/24					2022/23				
	Transfer allocation				Transfer					
Name of public corporation/private enterprise	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Percentage of available funds transferred %	Current R'000	Appropriation Act R'000	Actual transfer R'000	
Private enterprises										
Claims against the state-private entity	2	-	-	-	2	100,0%	-	26	26	
Total	2	-	-	-	2	100,0%	-	26	26	

Third party claim against the department for hired vehicle damage costs.

Annexure 1C: Statement of transfers to non-profit institutions for the year ended 31 March 2024

	2023/24				2022/23			
	Transfer allocation				Transfer			
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Percentage of available funds transferred %	Appropriation Act R'000	Actual transfer R'000
Non-profit institutions								
Transfers								
Sponsorship to South African Statistical Association (SASA) for annual conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Sponsorship to Population Association of Southern Africa (PASA) for annual conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-

Annexure 1D: Statement of transfers to households for the year ended 31 March 2024

	2023/24				2022/23			
	Transfer allocation				Transfer			
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Percentage of available funds transferred %	Appropriation Act R'000	Actual transfer R'000
Households								
Transfers								
Leave gratuity	2 369	-	5 869	8 238	13 396	162,6%	20 681	20 669
Claims against the state	-	-	176	176	176	100,0%	194	194
Act of grace	15	-	15	30	30	100,0%	185	185
Total	2 384	-	6 060	8 444	13 602		21 060	21 048

Annexure 2A: Statement of contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2024

Nature of liability	Opening balance 1 April 2023	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid/cancelled /reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable	Closing balance 31 March 2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department					
The Workforce Group (Pty) Ltd	1 494	-	-	-	1 494
Claims relating to labour relations	3 046	-	-	-	3 046
Claim against the Department of Public Works	8 163	-	(400)	-	7 763
HL du Plessis	508	-	-	-	508
DPWI	60 000	-	-	-	60 000
Vodacom Corp APN Services		231 771	-	-	231 771
Psira vs Stats		15	(15)	-	-
Subtotal	73 211	231 786	(415)	-	304 582
Other					
Claims from third parties as a result of vehicle accidents involving the department's employees	3 374	395	327	-	3 442
Amounts withheld from Dipalopalo (under dispute)					
Subtotal	3 374	395	327	-	3 442
Total	76 585	232 181	742	-	308 024

Nature of liabilities recoverable	Opening balance 01 April 2023	Details of liability and recoverability	Movement during the year	Closing balance 31 March 2024
	R'000		R'000	R'000
Claims against the department	73 211	-	231 771	304 982
Claims from third parties as a result of vehicle accidents and personal claim	3 374	-	68	3 442
Total	76 585		231 839	308 424

Annexure 3: Claims recoverable

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash in transit at year- end 2023/24	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	Amounts received within 6 working days after year-end	Amount
Government entity	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
Department								
Government								
Communication and Information System	3 761	3 761	-	-	3 761	3 761	-	-
Gauteng Dept. of Economic Development	-	48	-	-	-	48	-	-
Total	3 761	3 809	-	-	3 761	3 809	-	-

Annexure 4: Movement in capital work in progress

Movement for capital work in progress for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Opening balance	Current year capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register)/ Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Computer software				
Computer software	71	-	-	71
Total	71	-	-	71

Movement for capital work in progress for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Opening balance	Prior period error	Current year WIP	Ready for use (assets to the AR)/contracts terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Computer software	71	-	-	-	71
Computer software	71	-	-	-	71
Total	71	-	-	-	71

Annexure 5: Inter-entity advances received

Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2024 R'000	31/03/2023 R'000	31/03/2024 R'000	31/03/2023 R'000	31/03/2024 R'000	31/03/2023 R'000
National departments						
Current						
Department of Transport	-	-	25 404	25 927	25 404	25 927
Department of Home Affairs	-	-	2 348	2 691	2 348	2 691
Total	-	-	27 752	28 618	27 752	28 618
Public entities						
Current						
Coega Industrial Development Zone	-	-	59	170	59	170
Total	-	-	27 811	28 788	27 811	28 788

Annexure 6: Natural Disaster or Relief Expenditure

Expenditure per economic classification	2023/24				2022/23	
	Q1 R'000	Q2 R'000	Q3 R'000	Q4 R'000	Total R'000	Total R'000
Goods and services	57	28	61	41	187	370
Consumable supplies	55	28	55	41	179	300
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	26
Catering: Departmental activities	-	-	-	-	-	2
Communication	2	-	6	-	8	39
Travel and subsistence	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	57	28	61	41	187	370



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AC	Audit Committee
AENE	Adjustment Estimates of National Expenditure
AFASA	African Farmers' Association of South Africa
AFS	Annual Financial Statements
AG	Auditor-General
AGSA	Auditor-General South Africa
APN	Access Point Network
ASSD	Africa Symposium on Statistical Development
AUC	African Union Commission
BAUD	Barcoded Asset Audit
BDQAF	Botswana Data Quality Assurance Framework
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BPM	Business Process Management
BSF	Business Sampling Frame
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interview
CAWI	Computer-Assisted Web Interview
CDC	Coega Development Corporation
CDC	Continuous Data Collection
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
Cogta	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CoCA	Census of Commercial Agriculture
CoE	Compensation of Employees
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPS	Continuous Population Survey
CRM	Client Relationship Management
CRUISE	Centre for Regional and Urban Innovation and Statistical Exploration
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DCoG	Department: Cooperative Governance
DEDT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DGDP	Departmental Growth and Development Plan
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DPW	Department of Public Works
DTS	Domestic Tourism Survey

EAP	Employee Assistance Programme
EC	Eastern Cape
EECC	Employment Equity Consultation Committee
ENE	Estimates of National Expenditure
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
EU	European Union
Exco	Executive Committee
FET	Further Education and Training
FM	Facilities Management
FS	Free State
GAF	Growth Accounting Framework
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDPe	Gross Domestic Product (expenditure)
GDPp	Gross Domestic Product (production)
GET	General Education and Training
GHS	General Household Survey
GIF	Geospatial Information Frame
GP	Gauteng
GPSJS	Governance, Public Safety and Justice System Survey
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Individual
HH	Household
HOA	Homeowners Allowance
HOD	Head of Department
HR	Human Resources
HRD	Human Resources Development
HRM	Human Resource Management
IC	Independent Certifier
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEC	Electoral Commission
IIA	Institute of Internal Auditors
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IT	Information Technology
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LBOS	Lesotho Bureau of Statistics
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
LCSH	Library of Congress Subject Headings

LP	Limpopo
MDM	Mobile Device Management
MEBS	Mpumalanga Employment and Business Survey
MMS	Middle Management Staff
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
MP	Mpumalanga
MPPN	Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network
MPSA	Ministry for Public Service and Administration
MRI	Media Reputation Index
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NC	Northern Cape
NCA&VES	Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services
NDoH	National Department of Health
NDoT	National Department of Transport
NDP	National Development Plan
NIDS	National Income Dynamics Study
NHTS	National Household Travel Survey
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NT	National Treasury
NTR	National Treasury Regulations
NW	North West
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHSA	Occupational Health and Safety Act
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OMF	Operations Management Framework
OoSG	Office of the Statistician-General
PASA	Population Association of Southern Africa
PAPI	Paper-Assisted Personal Interview
PES	Post-enumeration Survey
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PGDP	Provincial Growth and Development Plan
PN	Place Name
PPI	Producer Price Index
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPFA	Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act

PSETA	Public Service Sector Education and Training Authority
PSR	Public Service Regulation
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
QES	Quarterly Employment Statistics
QFSM	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Municipalities
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
QMS	Quality Management System
RMC	Risk Management Committee
RMSC	Risk Management Steering Committee
RSDS	Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics
RTMC	Road Traffic Management Corporation
SA	South Africa
SABC	South African Broadcasting Corporation
SAC	Standards Approval Committee
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADHS	South Africa Demographic and Health Survey
SAE	Small-area estimation
SALDRU	Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
SAMPI	South African Multi-dimensional Poverty Index
SAMRC	South African Medical Research Council
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANSS	South African National Statistics System
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SASA	South African Statistical Association
SASQAF	South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework
SAT	South African Tourism
SAYP	Survey of Activities of Young People
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SDLC	Standards Development Life Cycle
SEIA	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
SESE	Survey of Employers and the Self-employed
SEZ	Special Economic Zone

SG	Statistician-General
SHaSA	Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa
SHERQ	Safety, Health, Environment, Risk, Quality
SICTA	Standard Industrial Classification of Tourism Activities
SIF	Spatial Information Frame
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SMS	Senior Management Staff
SO	Survey Officer
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPC	Staff Placement Committee
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SUT	Supply and Use Table
SVC	Statistical Value Chain
SWTS	School to Work Transition Survey
TLU	Transvaalse Landbou-unie
TOSSD	Total Official Support for Sustainable Development
TUS	Time Use Survey
UIS	User Satisfaction Survey
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
UNWDF	United Nations World Data Forum
USS	User Satisfaction Survey
VAS	Volunteer Activities Survey
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VOCS	Victims of Crime Survey
WC	Western Cape
WP	Work Programme
WSP	Workplace Skills Plan

