



STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

ANNUAL REPORT 2025/26

BOOK 1

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Enquiries may be directed to:
Celia de Klerk
Chief Director: Strategy, Operations and Organisational Development
Tel: 012 310 8454

Statistics South Africa
ISibalo House
Koch street
Salvokop
Pretoria

Private Bag X44
Pretoria, 0002

Website: www.statssa.gov.za
Email: info@statssa.gov.za

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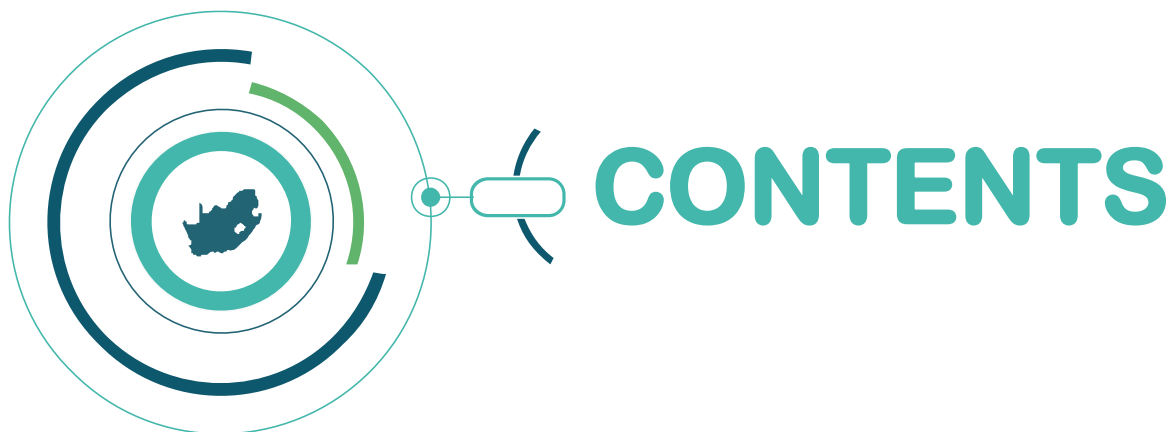
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3	General information
33	Performance information
113	Governance
133	Human resource management
177	PFMA compliance report
187	Financial information
252	List of abbreviations



SUBMISSION OF THE REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Ms Khumbudzo Ntshavheni (MP), Minister in the Presidency

It is my pleasure to submit the Annual Report of Statistics South Africa for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, 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 flourish at the end.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General and Head of Statistics South Africa



SECTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION





1. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

Reliable and credible statistics are a strategic asset of a capable developmental state. They provide the evidence required to understand our society, measure national progress, strengthen public policy, and guide effective planning and decision-making. The continued production of timely, trusted and accessible official statistics therefore remains fundamental to Government's ability to translate its development priorities into measurable outcomes for the people of South Africa. The 2025/26 Annual Report of Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is a reflection of the institution's continued contribution to strengthening South Africa's statistical capability and commitment to the provision of statistical evidence required to measure progress of our national development priorities.

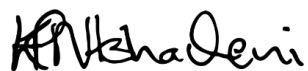
The 2025/26 financial year reflects strong progress made in the execution of Stats SA's mandate. During this period, Stats SA published 302 statistical releases covering key economic, demographic and social indicators and achieved 96,5% of its annual performance targets. This performance reflects Stats SA's commitment to statistical excellence, institutional integrity and the delivery of public value. Another significant milestone during 2025/26 was the implementation of the Statistics Amendment Act, 2024 (Act No. 29 of 2024), which came into operation on 1 October 2025. This legislation strengthens the coordination role of the Statistician-General and provides an enhanced foundation for a more integrated National Statistics System. The provision for a National Strategy for Statistics further strengthens the basis for coordinated statistical planning, improved production and utilisation of data, and the positioning of statistics as a strategic national resource in support of development, accountability and public value.

The year further marked continued progress in modernising statistical production and strengthening the institution's readiness for the future. The implementation of the Continuous Population Survey, the Computer-assisted Web Interview System, expanded digital data collection platforms, advances in enterprise architecture and the application of innovative technologies demonstrate a deliberate shift towards a more modern, agile and responsive statistical institution. These advances are strengthening efficiency, data quality and access to official statistics while supporting a statistical system that is responsive to the information needs of a changing society.

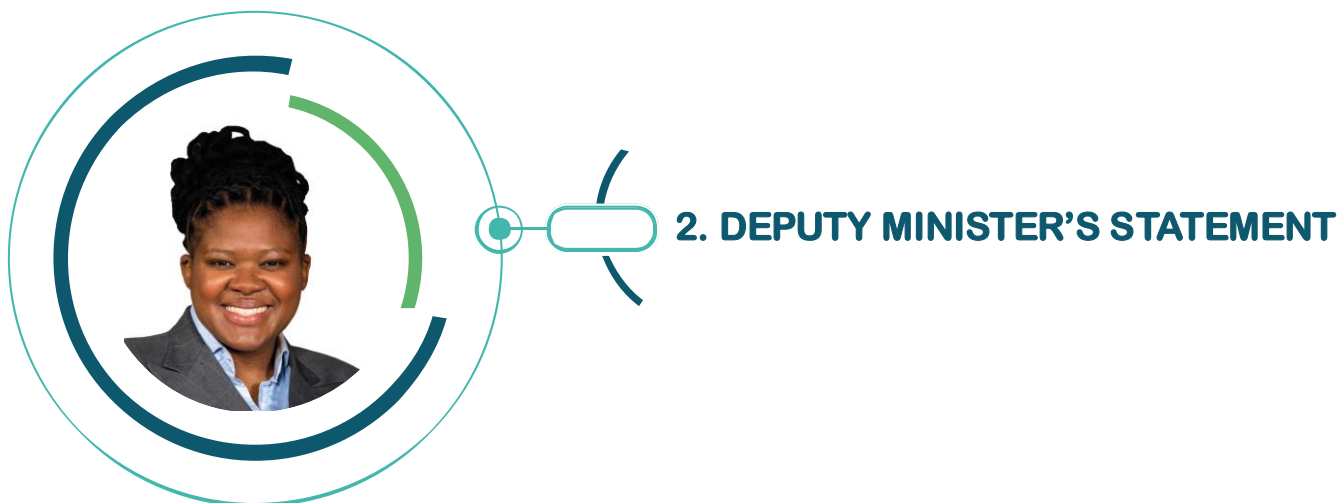
The progress achieved during the 2025/26 financial year provides a firm foundation for the continued strengthening of Stats SA's institutional and technological capability. The progress recorded during the year under review gives us a strong platform from which to advance. Stats SA is increasingly positioned to harness technology, strengthen partnerships and improve the accessibility and usefulness of official statistics. This is essential to ensuring that data do not remain simply a record of our society, but becomes an active instrument for planning, monitoring, accountability and better decision-making.

The strengthening of partnerships across the National Statistics System has also remained an important area of progress. Collaboration across the three spheres of Government, together with regional and international institutions, continues to promote statistical coherence, knowledge exchange and the production of integrated data aligned with South Africa's developmental priorities. These partnerships reinforce a coordinated national approach to the production and use of official statistics.

Deputy Minister Nonceba Mhlauli, and I, wish to extend our appreciation to the Statistician-General, the South African Statistics Council, the Audit Committee, management and all employees of Statistics South Africa for their valuable contribution to the advancement of Stats SA's mandate. Their professionalism and commitment continue to uphold the integrity and credibility of South Africa's official statistics and strengthen the evidence base that supports national development.



Ms Khumbudzo Ntshavheni (MP)
Minister in the Presidency



The 2025/26 financial year marked an important period of progress and renewal for Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). At a time when government is intensifying efforts to accelerate development, improve service delivery and strengthen accountability, the role of credible and accessible data has never been more critical.

Stats SA continues to serve as a strategic national asset, providing the evidence-based requirements to guide policy decisions, monitor outcomes and ensure that public resources are directed where the greatest impact will be noticed. Reliable statistics remain essential for addressing inequality, reducing poverty, creating opportunities and improving the lives of all South Africans.

Despite a constrained fiscal environment and ongoing operational pressures, the department demonstrated resilience and commitment in delivering on its mandate. The achievement of most planned targets and the publication of 302 statistical releases underscore the institution's dedication to producing high-quality official statistics that are trusted by government, business, academia and the public.

I am particularly encouraged by the considerable progress made in advancing organisational transformation and modernisation. The implementation of a new five-year strategy, investments in skills development, the strengthening of organisational culture and values, and the rollout of enterprise architecture initiatives position Statistics South Africa to respond effectively to the demands of a rapidly evolving data landscape.

Two flagship initiatives deserve special mention. First is the Continuous Population Survey (CPS) which represents a significant milestone in the modernisation of South Africa's statistical system. By providing more frequent and granular population data, including at district level, the CPS will enhance evidence-based planning and support more responsive governance. Secondly and equally important is the Computer-assisted Web Interview System (CAWIS), which creates a more secure, efficient and user-friendly environment for data collection from businesses, demonstrating the department's commitment to innovation and digital transformation.

Over and above the two flagship initiatives mentioned above, another landmark achievement during the year was the implementation of the Statistics Amendment Act, 2024 (Act No. 29 of 2024), which came into effect on 1 October 2025. This legislation strengthens the National Statistics System by promoting greater coordination, harmonisation and collaboration across government institutions. It provides a firm foundation for improving the quality, consistency and accessibility of official statistics throughout the public sector.

As we look to the future, our focus remains clear: strengthening statistical capability, modernising systems, deepening partnerships and ensuring that quality data continues to inform policy, planning and service delivery. These priorities are central to building a capable state and fostering a culture of evidence-based decision-making across government.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the Statistician-General, the Statistics Council, management and staff of Statistics South Africa, as well as all partners and stakeholders who contributed to the achievements highlighted in this Annual Report. Their dedication and professionalism continue to strengthen the country's statistical system and support South Africa's developmental agenda.

Together, we will continue to build an integrated and modern data ecosystem that empowers government, informs citizens and contributes to a more prosperous, inclusive and capable South Africa.



Ms Nonceba Bianca Mhlauli (MP)
Deputy Minister in the Presidency



3. FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE STATISTICS COUNCIL

The 2025/26 financial year has been an important period for South Africa's official statistics system. As the Statistics Council, our responsibility is to safeguard the integrity, quality and independence of official statistics and to advise the Minister in the Presidency and the Statistician-General on matters affecting the production and use of statistics in the country. This responsibility is particularly important at a time when the demand for timely, reliable and increasingly granular statistics continues to grow, while the institution responsible for producing these statistics operates under significant resource constraints. During 2025/26, the Statistics Council continued to discharge its statutory responsibilities through its council and its subcommittees and continued to provide independent advice aimed at protecting the integrity and sustainability of official statistics.

Council acknowledges the continued commitment demonstrated by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in delivering on its mandate despite these constraints. During the year, Stats SA achieved 96,5% of its annual performance targets and published 302 statistical releases covering the economy and the dynamics of society. These achievements demonstrate the resilience of the institution and the commitment of its staff to maintaining the continuity and quality of South Africa's key statistical series.

A significant development during the reporting period was the coming into effect of the Statistics Amendment Act, 2024 (Act No. 29 of 2024) on 1 October 2025. The amended legislation provides an important foundation for strengthening the National Statistics System, improving coordination across organs of state, establishing statistical standards, strengthening statistical capacity and improving data sharing and access. Council welcomes this development and will continue to provide oversight and advice as the amended Act is implemented.

Council is, however, deeply concerned about the persistent financial and human resource constraints facing Stats SA. The vacancy rate increased from 21,8% in March 2025 to 23,0% at the end of March 2026. Of approximately 760 vacant positions, Stats SA could afford filling only 19 additional posts during the year, while 184 posts have been identified as critical to the organisation's basic functionality. These pressures have implications for institutional capacity, staff workload, the retention of specialised statistical expertise and, ultimately, the sustainability and quality of official statistics.

Council is equally concerned about the cumulative effect of sustained budget reductions on the statistical system. The annual report notes deterioration in statistical frames, declining response rates, delays in implementing recent international statistical standards, ageing ICT infrastructure, and statistical products that have been discontinued, delayed or scaled down. These are not merely operational challenges; they have direct implications for the evidence available to government, business, researchers and the public for planning, resource allocation, monitoring and decision-making.

Against this background, council has continued to stress the importance of addressing critical gaps that threaten the sustainability of the national statistical system. Attention must be given to ensuring adequate institutional capacity, maintaining the quality of core statistical series, modernising statistical infrastructure and enabling Stats SA to keep pace with evolving international statistical standards. Council also remains concerned about the absence of adequate funding for important future statistical programmes, including the next Community Survey, which is critical for providing updated demographic and socioeconomic information between Census 2022 and the next population census.

Council welcomes Stats SA's efforts to modernise statistical production, including the development of the Continuous Population Survey, the transition towards multimodal and digitally enabled data collection, greater use of alternative data sources, and an investment in skills required for a changing data environment. These initiatives are essential to building a more agile and responsive statistical system. However, innovation cannot substitute for sustained investment in the core institutional, human and technological capacity required to produce trusted official statistics.

On behalf of the Statistics Council, I acknowledge the Statistician-General, the management and staff of Stats SA for their continued dedication under increasingly difficult circumstances. I also thank members of the Statistics Council for their commitment and contribution during the year. Council remains committed to working constructively with the minister, Statistician-General and all stakeholders to safeguard the credibility, quality and sustainability of South Africa's official statistics.



Dr Nompumelelo Nzimande-Mbele
Chairperson: Statistics Council



4. ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S REVIEW

The world of official statistics is undergoing profound transformation. Rapid advances in artificial intelligence, big data, administrative data integration and digital technologies are reshaping how societies generate, access and use information. Governments are increasingly expected to respond to economic uncertainty, climate change, public health emergencies and technological disruption with speed and precision. Consequently, the demand for trusted, timely and granular official statistics has never been greater.

National Statistical Offices are no longer viewed solely as producers of statistics. Across the world they are evolving into strategic partners that support evidence-based decision-making, strengthen public accountability and help societies navigate increasingly complex policy environments. While embracing innovation, official statistics must continue to uphold the principles that distinguish them - professional independence, scientific integrity, quality, impartiality and the protection of confidentiality.

Against this backdrop, Stats SA entered the 2025/26 financial year with renewed purpose. The year marked South Africa's fourth decade of democracy and the beginning of a new Medium-Term Development Plan under the Government of National Unity. Reliable official statistics remain indispensable in measuring progress, informing policy choices and supporting inclusive and sustainable development.

Our new five-year strategy builds on the strong foundation established over the previous strategic cycle and reaffirms our commitment to transforming the production, coordination and use of official statistics through optimisation, innovation and strategic partnerships. At the heart of this strategy is the modernisation of the National Statistics Office and the strengthening of South Africa's National Statistics System to ensure that official statistics remain relevant in an increasingly data-rich world.

A significant milestone during the year was the implementation of the Statistics Amendment Act, 2024 (Act No. 29 of 2024), which came into operation on 01 October 2025. The amended legislation strengthens the coordination role of the Statistician-General and formally establishes the National Statistics System, bringing together organs of state, private sector institutions, academia and non-profit organisations within a coordinated statistical framework. This represents a fundamental shift in the governance of official statistics in South Africa and provides the legislative foundation for a more integrated, collaborative and efficient national data ecosystem.

Despite a constrained fiscal environment, a high vacancy rate and increasing operational pressures, the organisation remained steadfast in protecting the quality, credibility and independence of official statistics. During the 2025/2026 financial year, Stats SA produced 245 economic statistical releases and 57 releases covering population and social dynamics. The organisation achieved 96,5 per cent of the targets contained in its 2025/2026 Annual Performance Plan while continuing to maintain high standards of statistical quality and governance.

The organisation once again achieved an unqualified audit outcome with emphasis of matter related to movable tangible capital assets and material findings on consequence and asset management. Further actions based on the recommendations by the Auditor-General regarding the material irregularities previously reported in respect of assets long under investigation and assets written off have already commenced. Stats SA remains firmly committed to addressing the underlying challenges as a matter of priority to strengthen governance, accountability, and operational effectiveness.

The year also marked important progress in our modernisation journey. Recognising that the future of official statistics depends on our ability to adapt, the organisation commenced a comprehensive review of its operating model and organisational structure to improve efficiency, sustainability and responsiveness.

Central to this transformation is the development of the Continuous Population Survey, a flagship initiative that will fundamentally modernise South Africa's household survey programme through more continuous, integrated and technology-enabled data collection.

Alongside these reforms, we have accelerated the adoption of digital technologies, automation and artificial intelligence to improve statistical production while investing in the skills required for the future workplace. Our organisational culture transformation programme and initiatives such as the Continuous Automated Workflow Information System (CAWIS) demonstrate our commitment to building a modern, agile and digitally enabled statistical organisation.

Collaboration remains essential to achieving this vision. As the demand for data continues to expand beyond traditional official sources, partnerships across the National Statistics System have become increasingly important. During the year, Stats SA continued to strengthen collaboration with government institutions, academia, the private sector and international partners. Research into the use of alternative data sources - including administrative and privately held data is progressing, while new Memoranda of Understanding will further enhance data integration and interoperability across the national statistical system.

Although the challenges facing the organisation remain significant, including financial constraints, ageing ICT infrastructure, critical skills shortages and job evaluation backlogs, we continue to view these as opportunities to innovate, improve and transform. The resilience demonstrated by our employees throughout the year reflects the enduring strength of our institution and our unwavering commitment to serving South Africa with integrity and excellence.

Our commitment to people remains central to our work. Employee health, wellness and organisational wellbeing continue to receive focused attention, recognising that sustainable statistical systems depend on healthy, capable and motivated professionals. Initiatives promoting employee wellness and awareness reinforce our belief that statistics are ultimately produced by people, for people.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the Statistics Council and the leadership of Dr Nompumelelo Nzimande-Mbele and the leadership of Mr. Themba Dlamini of the Audit Committee for their continued guidance, oversight and commitment to strengthening both statistical quality, leadership and sound governance.

My gratitude also goes to the Minister in the Presidency, Honourable Khumbudzo Ntshavheni and the Honourable Nonceba Bianca Mhlauli, Deputy Minister in the Presidency, for their steadfast support as we continue to modernise the organisation, strengthen the National Statistics System and position official statistics at the centre of evidence-informed governance.

Finally, I thank every employee of Statistics South Africa for your professionalism, resilience and dedication under challenging circumstances. Your commitment enables the organisation to fulfil its constitutional mandate and preserve public trust in official statistics.

As we look ahead, we must continue to embrace innovation, strengthen partnerships and develop the capabilities required for a rapidly evolving data landscape. Together, we will build a National Statistical Office that is modern, resilient, trusted and internationally respected — one that not only responds to change but helps shape the future of official statistics in South Africa.



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General and Head of Statistics South Africa

5. MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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 South Africa (Stats SA) remains committed to safeguarding the integrity and quality of national indicators, fostering public trust among users and citizens, strengthening governance practices, and delivering sustainable value in support of South Africa's development priorities as outlined in the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). The department's primary mandate is to produce and disseminate official statistics that support evidence-based decision-making. This includes, amongst others, measuring economic growth and job creation, service delivery, safety and security, poverty levels and the cost of living.

Stats SA is mandated to coordinate statistical production across organs of state in support of an integrated National Statistics System (NSS). This coordination function has been strengthened through the promulgation of amendments to the Statistics Act, which reinforce the organisation's authority and oversight role. To advance this mandate, Stats SA establishes and maintains strategic partnerships with national, provincial, and international stakeholders through structured engagements, memorandums of understanding, and the provision of technical support. These mechanisms facilitated data sharing, strengthening capacity, and enhanced the effective coordination and development of official statistics.

The organisation prioritises transparent communication and effective stakeholder engagement. Efforts to strengthen communication, advocacy and stakeholder responsiveness included the conducting of a User Satisfaction Survey and a revamp of the official website.

Stats SA is committed to upholding the principles of good governance, promoting integrity, accountability, and ethical conduct in alignment with the organisation's values and culture. The organisation seeks to ensure the efficient, effective, and economical utilisation of state resources. To this end, Stats SA continuously strengthens sound management practices through the implementation of robust internal financial and other controls, strategic and operational risk management, and the safeguarding of assets.

In the pursuit of our strategic direction, we systematically monitor performance against targets set out in the work programme through monthly and quarterly reporting mechanisms, while continuously enhancing and innovating our operations to improve the quality and efficiency of service delivery. In the 2025/26 Work Programme, the organisation set out to drive statistical reform, sustain the quality of national indicators, drive a transformation and change agenda and re-engineer the household survey programme.

Progress against key priorities and challenges in 2025/26

Driving statistical reform

The Statistics Amendment Act, 2024 (Act No. 29 of 2024) was signed into law in December 2024 and came into effect on 1 October 2025. This legislation, described as a landmark development for Stats SA, establishes a National Strategy for Statistics and a National Statistics System to enhance coordination among data producers and users, aiming to improve the quality, consistency, and reliability of statistics for informed decision-making across government and business sectors. In addition, the Act mandates that the national census be conducted every 10 years instead of every 5, aligning with Stats SA's historical practice.

Stats SA has commenced with the development of regulations to facilitate implementation of new directives in the amendment act. A research instrument was developed to gather detailed information on the institutional, technical, and human resource capabilities of selected government departments in relation to their statistical functions. The instrument is currently being piloted in selected organs of state to test its effectiveness, applicability, and relevance. Research was conducted on the development of a data strategy for South Africa.

The amendments to the Statistics Act will be rolled out over the medium term, including the establishment of a statistical planning and reporting mechanism to coordinate statistical production in the country, setting statistical standards for the national statistics system, the establishment of statistical units in organs of state, statistical capacity building initiatives as well as access to researchers and other users.

Sustaining the quality of national indicators

Sustaining the production of high-quality national indicators remained a central organisational priority during the 2025/26 financial year. Although fiscal constraints and a high vacancy rate continued to put pressure on the organisation's technical and operational capacity, Stats SA consistently maintained the integrity, timeliness, and methodological soundness of its core statistical series and delivered on its core mandate with the publication of 302 statistical releases consisting of 245 releases on the economy and 57 on the dynamics of society. The organisation continued to reprioritise resources, optimise processes and strengthen quality assurance mechanisms to safeguard the quality of official statistics.

Statistical series produced spanned the full range of economic, population and social domains, including national accounts, price indices, trade and industry indicators, labour market trends, demographic estimates, vital statistics, governance and safety indicators, household living conditions, poverty, and service delivery.

The quality of statistical information remains at risk due to the high vacancy rate and the inability to fill key posts, including survey officers and professionals. The situation is expected to be exacerbated by the exit of key staff with the Early Retirement/Voluntary Exit Incentive, which escalated the vacancy rate from 21,8% in March 2025 to 23% as at the end of March 2026.

Driving a transformation and change agenda

The transformation programme is driven by the need to respond to global disruptions in data ecosystems, rising user demand for more granular information, and the increasing digitalisation of statistical production. Stats SA launched its new five-year strategic plan, emphasising innovation, alternative data sources, and partnerships to close information, quality and capacity gaps.

Due to major fiscal constraints, business operations have become unsustainable. The organisation has commenced with reviewing its operating model and structure to become leaner and more cost-effective, leveraging innovative technologies and methodologies.

The implementation of a culture shift programme commenced during 2025/26. The first phase focused on launching and institutionalising the programme across the organisation. Targeted initiatives included the prioritisation of employee well-being, creating a space for open dialogue through dedicated listening time, recognising and appreciating staff contributions, and institutionalising team building activities to foster collaboration.

An initiative to align functional areas with the new strategy culminated in the need to review the organisational structure. The process was hampered by fiscal and human resource constraints. Work will continue in 2026/27.

In preparation for a digital, integrated data environment, Stats SA advanced the implementation of its Skills Development Strategy and initiated plans for a three-year phased-in skills audit.

Notwithstanding resource limitations, Stats SA made significant progress in embedding its new strategy, strengthening organisational culture, advancing structural redesign, and building capability for a digitally enabled future. The organisation established a strong foundation for long-term transformation, with clear momentum across strategy, culture, systems modernisation, and skills readiness.

Reengineering the household survey programme

Stats SA has introduced a multi-modal data-collection approach which will be piloted through the Continuous Population Survey Household Survey Programme Redesign (CPS-HSPR) to improve survey coverage, response rates, and operational integration. The initiative forms part of a broader reengineering of household surveys aimed at producing more granular, timely, and reliable statistics, particularly at lower geographic levels.

The CPS addresses long-standing challenges related to data relevance and timeliness by enabling the production of district-level indicators and responding to growing demand for policy-relevant local statistics. The programme incorporates strengthened infrastructure, technology-enabled learning, and AI-driven tools to enhance staff capability, innovation, and operational efficiency.

The CPS-HSPR reflects a strategic shift towards a unified, modern, and responsive household survey system. The CPS pilot is on track to be conducted during 2026, positioning Stats SA to deliver more detailed and policy-relevant statistical outputs.

Key achievements during 2025/26 included the development of a CPS training strategy aligned with the organisational skills development strategy, a CPS Communication, Publicity and Advocacy strategy, and the development of a new geo-referenced Master Sample (MS 2024) to support CPS and QLFS sampling. The development and testing of CPS testing instruments and the pilot CPS is scheduled for 2026/27.

The planned rollout of the CPS-HSPR project coincides with the larger digital transition occurring within Stats SA. This transition includes the movement away from face-to-face Paper-assisted Personal Interviews (PAPI) towards Computer-assisted Web Interviews (CAWI), Computer-assisted Telephonic Interviews (CATI) and Computer-assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). The CAWI project was initiated as part of the organisation's broader modernisation agenda, with the primary focus on the business survey areas. The project marks a significant milestone in advancing the transition towards digital data collection.

2. Overview of the financial results of Statistics South Africa

2.1 Departmental receipts

Departmental receipts	2025/26			2024/25		
	Estimate R'000	Actual amount collected R'000	(Over)/under- collection R'000	Estimate R'000	Actual amount collected R'000	(Over)/under- collection R'000
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	960	977	(17)	926	951	(25)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	50	396	(346)	61	141	(80)
Sale of capital assets	-	-	-	7	7	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	342	800	(458)	112	1 120	(1 008)
Total	1 352	2 173	(821)	1 106	2 219	(1 113)

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. The 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 commission earned on garnishee order deductions. The amounts in *Interest, dividends and rent on land* relate to interest earned on bank accounts and debtors. The over-collection can be attributed to an under-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

Departmental receipts	2025/26			2024/25		
	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	784 068	784 068	-	726 344	768 460	(42 116)
2. Economic Statistics	316 885	316 885	-	297 739	297 739	-
3. Population and Social Statistics	273 494	253 357	20 137	263 788	161 364	102 424
4. Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	153 833	153 833	-	149 501	149 501	-
5. Statistical Support and Informatics	373 544	373 544	-	318 807	318 807	-
6. Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	907 933	907 866	67	848 921	890 108	(41 187)
7. South African National Statistics System	45 549	45 549	-	41 060	31 646	9 414
Total	2 855 306	2 835 102	20 204	2 646 160	2 617 625	28 535

Programme 1: Administration spent R784,068 million, which represents 100,0% of the allocated budget.

Programme 2: Economic Statistics spent R316,885 million, which represents 100,0% of the allocated budget.

Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics spent R253,357 million, which represents 92,6% of the allocated budget.

Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure spent R153,833 million, which represents 100,0% of the allocated budget.

Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics spent R373,544 million, which represents 100,0% of the allocated budget.

Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination spent R907,866 million, which represents 100,0% of the allocated budget.

Programme 7: South African National Statistics System spent R45,549 million, which represents 100,0% of the allocated budget.

The department's adjusted budget allocation for the 2025/26 financial year activities was R2,855 billion. Departmental actual expenditure as at 31 March 2026 amounted to R2,835 billion, representing 99,3% 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 R4,990 million was transferred from Programme 4 (Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure) and Programme 6 (Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination) to defray overspending.

Programme 2 (Economic Statistics): The programme underspent on goods and services. Savings amounting to R868 thousand were transferred to Programme 5 (Statistical Support and Informatics) to defray overspending.

Programme 3 (Population and Social Statistics): The programme underspent mainly on compensation of employees and goods and services. Savings amounting to R20 137 million will be requested as a rollover from National Treasury for payment of tablets not delivered due to global disruptions, and delayed compensation of employees for the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) Parallel Run resulting from a change in methodology as per recommendations of the expert consultant.

Programme 4 (Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure): The programme underspent mainly on compensation of employees and goods and services. Savings amounting to R4,861 million were transferred to Programme 1 (Administration) to defray overspending.

Programme 5 (Statistical Support and Informatics): The programme overspent mainly on compensation of employees, goods and services and transfers and subsidies. Savings amounting to R49,175 million were transferred from Programme 2 (Economic Statistics), Programme 6 (Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination) and Programme 7 (South African National Statistics System) to defray overspending.

Programme 6 (Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination): The programme underspent mainly on compensation of employees, goods and services and payments of capital assets. Savings amounting to R46,252 million were transferred to Programme 5 (Statistical Support and Informatics) and Programme 1 (Administration) to defray overspending.

Programme 7 (South African National Statistics System): The programme underspent mainly on compensation of employees and goods and services. Savings amounting to R2,184 million were transferred to Programme 5 (Statistical Support and Informatics) to defray overspending.

Reason for the virement

Virements were applied to defray the overspending in Administration and Statistical Support and Informatics. The overspending relates to payment for the building due to the actual increase in municipal fees relating to the unitary fees. Operational budget overspending is mainly from payments for software and IT infrastructure within the department.

Approval for virement

In terms of the current Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 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 R14,144 million. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to the current year amounts to R121 thousand. Transactions to the value of R222 thousand were condoned during the current financial year and R46 thousand approved for recovery. The closing balance as at the end of the financial year is R14 million.

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

2.5 Irregular expenditure

The department started the financial year with irregular expenditure cases to the value of R857,250 million. The department incurred irregular expenditure to the value of R385 thousand during the financial year, and cases to the value of R7 million were condoned during the financial year. The irregular expenditure register closed with cases to the value of R850,635 million, the bulk of which relates 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, 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 (CS) 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 R10,845 million from funds earmarked for Census 2021. 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 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 benefited 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 faced several major challenges, which necessitated a revision of the project timeline 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.

In the 2024/25 financial year, Stats SA incurred unauthorised expenditure amounting to R83,303 million at the end of the financial year after applying virements, thus increasing the unauthorised expenditure balance to R1,191 billion. The department overspent on Administration by R42,116 million, Statistical Support and Informatics by R2,072 million and Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination by R39,115 million. The overspending is mainly due to the budget reduction of R176,879 million implemented in the 2024/25 financial year. The overspending resulted mainly from compensation of employees and leased vehicles for ongoing surveys within the department.

In the 2025/26 financial year, Stats SA did not incur unauthorised expenditure at the end of the financial year, leaving the unauthorised expenditure balance at R1,191 billion. The department underspent on Population and Social Statistics and Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination by R20,204 million. The underspending is due to tablets not being delivered as a result of global disruptions and delayed compensation of employees for the QLFS Parallel Run, attributable to a change in methodology as per recommendations of the expert consultant.

3. Future plans of Statistics South Africa

The key priorities for 2026/27 are outlined below:

- Roll out amendments to the Statistics Act, (No. 29 of 2024).
- Sustaining the quality of national indicators.
- Driving a digital transformation and change agenda.
- Modernising and innovating survey operations, including the CPS and CAWIS.
- Investing in skills for the future.

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 R328,492 million has been paid to Dipalopalo Concessions (PTY) Ltd in respect of unitary fees in 2025/26.

5. Discontinued activities

None.

6. New or proposed activities

In line with its strategic direction adopted in 2025/26, Stats SA's mission is to transform the production, coordination and use of statistics through optimisation, innovation and partnerships. The 2026/27 Work Programme will focus on:

Driving statistical reform: The Statistics Amendment Act, 2024 came into effect on 1 October 2025. The organisation will commence with the implementation of the new directives in the Act.

Sustaining and protecting the quality of statistics: The organisation commits to publishing key national indicators, albeit under severe financial constraints. Innovations in the statistical business process are being researched to optimise statistical operations. The conceptualisation and design of a new Continuous Population Survey is underway as a key transformation project that will drive changes in the household survey programme. Stats SA will also be researching the use of alternative data sources as potential future official statistics.

Driving an interconnected statistical system: The demand for statistical information is increasing. Stats SA continues to play a pivotal role in the data ecosystem, where collaboration and partnerships are fundamental to maintaining an interconnected and interoperable statistical system. Stats SA will commence with the consultation and design of a National Strategy for Development of Statistics and the development of regulations for data sharing and data access.

Driving a transformation and change agenda: Due to major fiscal constraints, our business operations are unsustainable. The organisation will be reviewing its operating model and structure to become leaner and more cost-effective, leveraging innovative technologies and methodologies. Additionally, a comprehensive skills development programme will be implemented to prepare staff for the future work environment.

7. Supply chain management

The department received one (1) Unsolicited Proposal (USP) PPP – South African Sovereign AI Data Centre for the NSS and SPIB submitted in terms of PFMA TR16.11–16.15 from E Tech Sovereign Data Centres (Pty) Ltd. As at 31 March 2026, the USP was still under review.

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

The challenge currently faced by the department is insufficient responses to the advertised bids, mainly the Request for Quotations (RFQ). The department is in the process of implementing e-sourcing through the Central Supplier Database and advertising of RFQs on National Treasury's e-Tender portal.

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

Stats SA received non-monetary donations for the departmental interprovincial tournament from the below-listed, non-related party.

Name of entity	Nature of donation
Vaal Central Water	400 litres of bottled water

9. Exemptions and deviations received from National Treasury

Stats SA received an exemption to depart from Treasury Regulations 16A7.7 to donate 2 750 tablets to the value of R15,935 million to the Lesotho Bureau of Statistics to support the forthcoming 2026 Lesotho Population and Housing Census (2026 PHC).

10. Events after the reporting date

None.

11. Other

11.1 Progress on damages and losses incurred

Stats SA collects data for various surveys wherein hired vehicles are utilised 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 7 373 damages and losses cases to the value of R75,797 million, emanating mainly from accidents involving hired vehicles. A total of 296 new cases to the value of R3,446 million were registered during the year. At the end of the financial year, 7 058 cases valued at R49,410 million were written off against the damages and losses account in terms of Treasury Regulations 11.4 and the Prescription Act, 1969 (Act No. 68 of 1969), wherein the damages and losses suspense account closed with a balance of 611 cases to the value of R29,832 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 R1,737 million was brought forward from the 2024/25 financial year. As at 31 March 2026, expenditure totalling R1,321 million has been recorded, resulting in an available budget of R416 thousand.

11.2.2 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 R402 thousand was received during October 2025. As at 31 March 2026, expenditure of R287 thousand has been recorded, resulting in an available budget of R115 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 200 to 250 have been duly approved by the Accounting Officer.



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General (Accounting Officer)



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

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

- All information and amounts disclosed throughout the annual report are consistent.
- The annual report is complete, accurate and is free from any omissions.
- The annual report has been prepared in accordance with guidelines issued by National Treasury.
- The Annual Financial Statements (Section 6) 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 2026.

Yours faithfully,



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General and Head of Statistics South Africa

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 innovation and accountability, empowering individuals with an 'It starts with me' mindset. This encourages ownership, creative problem-solving, and a commitment to excellence. By aligning our culture with strategy, we drive efficiency and foster a positive work environment through four core pillars: embracing change, fostering meaningful engagement, leading with integrity and decisiveness, and championing a people-first approach.

Our culture is shaped by the core values of the organisation, guiding behaviour and decision-making. These values create a cohesive culture that aligns everyone towards a common goal, influencing our policies, practices, and overall identity, including how we interact with both internal and external stakeholders. Our values are:

- *Integrity:* Integrity is at the heart of our organisation. We hold ourselves accountable for our actions and decisions, maintaining honesty, ethics, trustworthiness, and transparency in everything we do. Our professional conduct forms a strong foundation for all interactions and behaviours. We are committed to prompt and consistent consequence management.
- *Empower & Partner:* We foster partnerships to enhance coordination and collaboration, ensuring meaningful engagement with our stakeholders. We cultivate a culture of continuous learning and knowledge sharing to drive both organisational and individual growth. By maintaining openness and transparency, we advance teamwork and create an environment where everyone feels valued.
- *Caring & Respect:* Mutual respect is fundamental to our organisation. We place great value on our staff, who are at the heart of our organisation. Our culture prioritises helpfulness and kindness, fostering a supportive environment. We embrace diversity and mutual respect, guided by compassion and empathy, and celebrate each individual's unique contributions.
- *Serve & Innovate:* We are dedicated to serving our stakeholders by delivering products and services that meet their needs and expectations, in line with Batho Pele principles. We drive innovation to respond to disruptions, remaining adaptive and flexible. We are committed to deliver high-quality products and services that align with international best practices.

LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

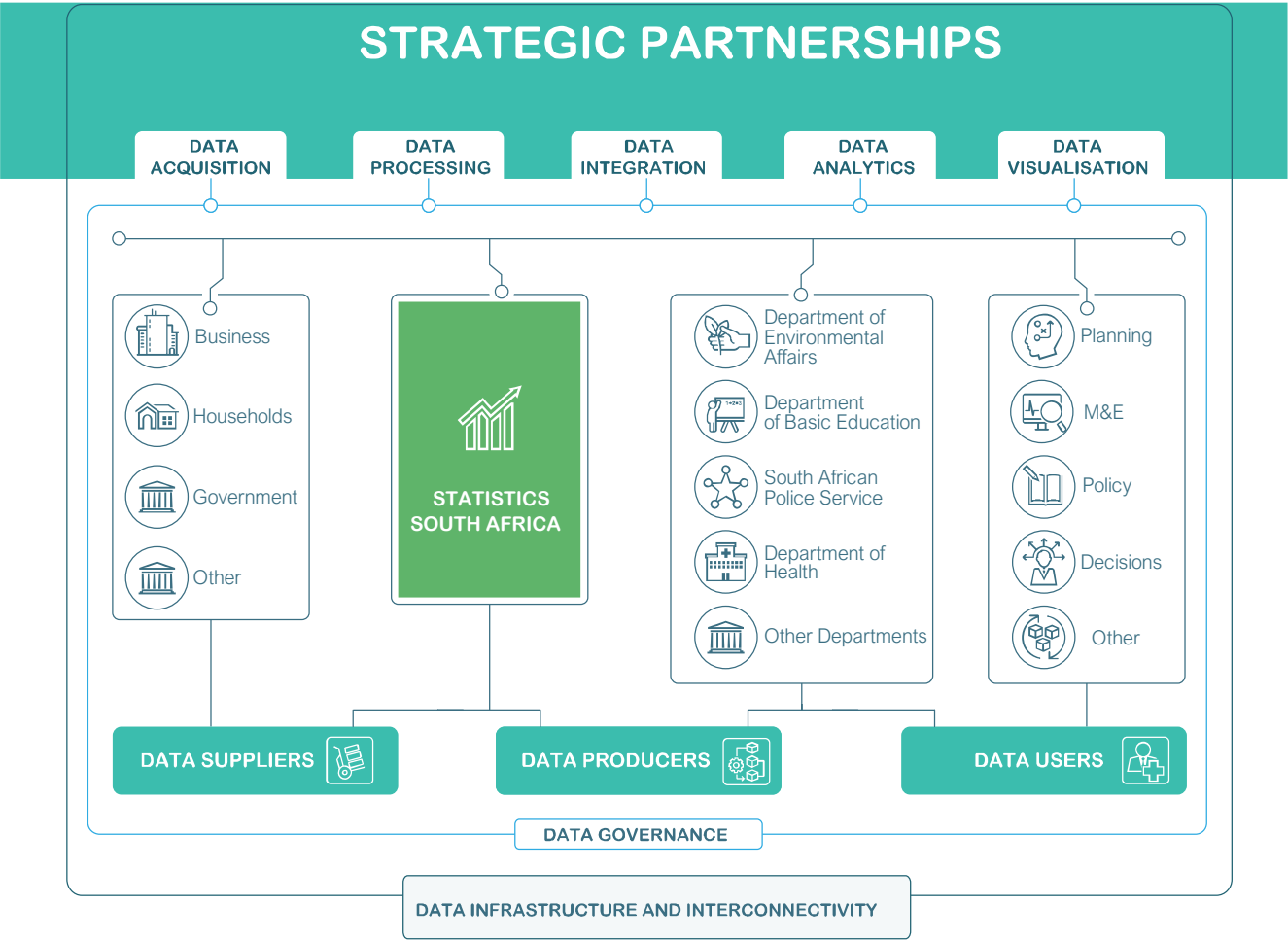
Statistics South Africa is a national government department accountable to the Minister in the Presidency. The activities of the department are regulated by the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), which mandates the department to advance the production, dissemination, use and coordination of official and other statistics to assist organs of state, businesses, other organisations and the public in policy formulation, planning, monitoring, and evaluation, 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 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 Paris 21).

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 is continuing with the four strategic outcomes outlined in the previous strategy, which the organisation aims to achieve to transform the statistical landscape in the country.



Insightful
data



Agile
operating
model



Interconnected
statistical
systems



Transformed
capability

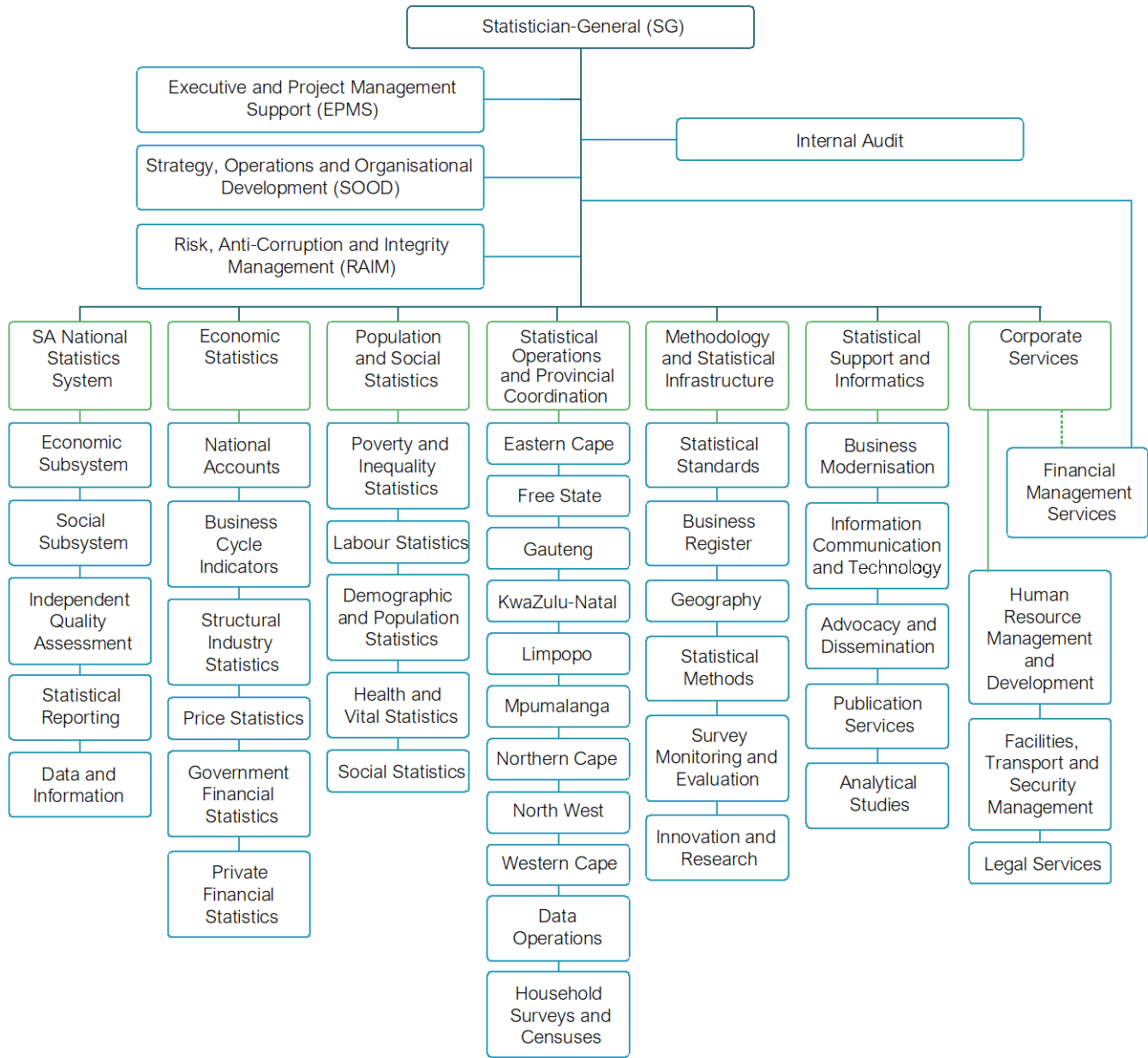
Insightful data – Data and information are responsive to user demands and bring deeper, more profound understanding and insight into informed decisions.

Agile operating model – The business operations are efficient and flexible, underpinned by robust methods and standards.

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

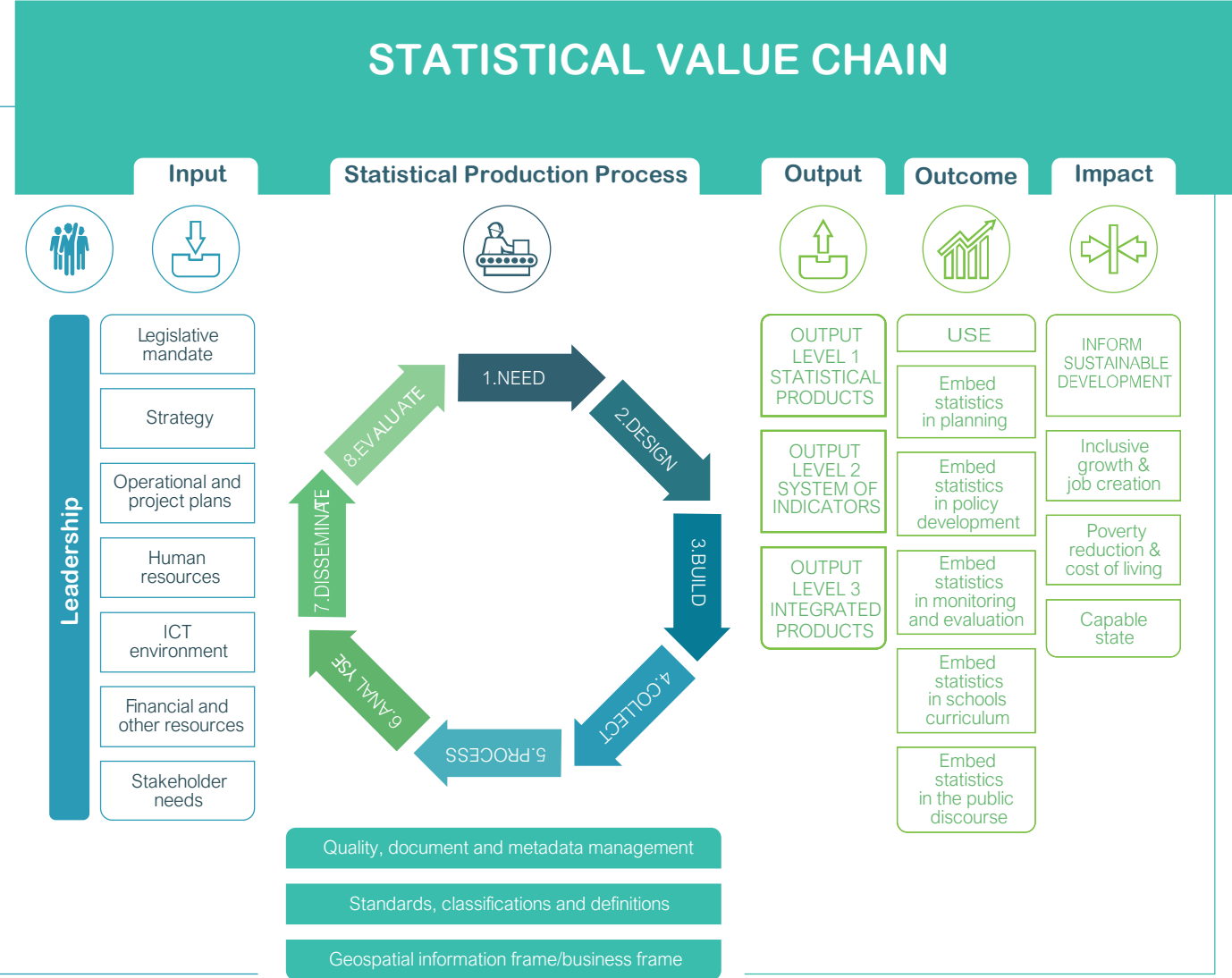
Transformed capability – The capability of the organisation's people, systems and technology and National Statistical System is transformed and fit for the future.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



STATISTICAL VALUE CHAIN

The Stats SA statistical value chain below illustrates the functioning of the organisation.





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 S Thulare
Acting 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



Stats SA budget vote in Parliament



Community service: Minister and Stats SA



SECTION 2

PERFORMANCE
INFORMATION

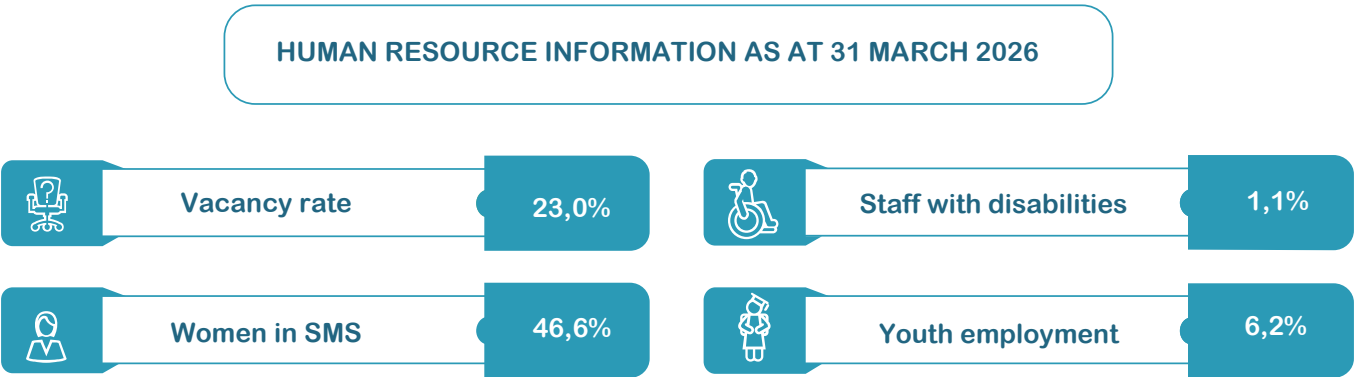


1. AUDITOR-GENERAL’S REPORT: REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Refer to paragraphs 12 to 20 of the Auditor-General’s report on pages 189 to 191.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Stats SA achieved 96,5% (385) of its annual targets (399) of which 96,6% (372) were achieved as scheduled; 2,3% (9) were achieved earlier than scheduled, and 1,1% (4) were achieved later than scheduled. 3,5% (14) of targets were not achieved.



STATISTICAL RELEASES PUBLISHED

Published302

Statistical releases on the economy and society

Key statistical releases on the economy

- ∞ Gross domestic product (GDP)
- ∞ Price statistics
- ∞ Business cycle indicators
- ∞ Structural industry statistics
- ∞ Agriculture statistics
- ∞ Government financial statistics
- ∞ Private sector financial statistics
- ∞ Tourism Satellite Account

Key statistical releases on population and social dynamics

- ∞ Population statistics
- ∞ Service delivery statistics
- ∞ Health and vital statistics
- ∞ Marginalised group indicators
- ∞ Tourism statistics
- ∞ Migration statistics
- ∞ Labour statistics
- ∞ Crime statistics
- ∞ Poverty statistics

2.1 Service delivery environment

In accordance with the Public Service Regulations, Chapter 1, Part III C, Stats SA developed a Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) for the period 2025/26 to 2029/30 and a service charter as a public commitment setting out the organisation's service standards.

The SDIP is designed to provide a structured and targeted approach to enhancing service delivery within the department. Its key focus areas are informed by findings from the User Satisfaction Survey (USS), stakeholder inputs gathered during consultation sessions, and a situational analysis conducted as part of the department's strategic management process. The plan also ensures the department adheres to Batho Pele Principles, promoting effective and efficient service delivery to South African citizens.

The 2025/26 period marks the first year of the plan and reflects progress on two strategic focus areas identified in response to findings from the situational analysis. These focus areas relate to the optimisation and modernisation of Stats SA's operating model, which is costly, fragmented, and inefficient in certain respects, limiting its ability to maintain relevance particularly at lower geographic levels. These issues have consistently emerged in previous User Satisfaction Surveys (USSs) and were further reinforced through recent stakeholder engagement sessions.

In line with the organisation's strategic intent to drive digital transformation, Stats SA plans to modernise and innovate its survey operations with the introduction of a Continuous Population Survey (CPS) for household surveys and a Computer-assisted Web Interview System (CAWIS) for business surveys.

Key challenges included delays in updating online verification systems, which limited citizens' ability to confirm fieldworker identities and contributed to refusals in some areas. Poor network coverage in certain locations hindered real-time data synchronisation, increasing the risk of data loss in cases of theft or device loss. Resource constraints have delayed enhancements to the Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system, affecting the implementation and roll-out of the Compliments and Complaints Management System (CCMS), as well as planned website improvements. Furthermore, unfilled critical vacancies, resulting in overburdened staff and siloed operations, have impeded progress on the CPS and CAWIS projects.

The department has implemented measures to ensure that citizens feel safe and comfortable to welcome fieldworkers into their homes or enterprises. The department's fieldworker verification tool is effectively supporting the authentication of fieldworkers when respondents require confirmation. Access is facilitated using official introduction letters, while fieldworker visibility is reinforced by clearly branded attire and equipment.

2.2 Service delivery improvement plan (SDIP)

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: 2024/25	Desired standard of service	2025/26 progress
Service 1: Publication of Population and Social Statistics (Continuous Population Survey (CPS) project – Re-engineering of HH survey)	• Respondents • Statistical Users • Stats SA Staff • South African Citizens	3 300 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)	Statistical Sampling Frame	Updated 4 143 of 4200 PSUs (98,64%)
		None	Communication, publicity and advocacy strategy	• Developed a communication, publicity and advocacy strategy • Developed a training strategy
		Draft business case	Business case approved by June 2025	Developed 1 business case
Service 2: Publication of Statistics (Computer-assisted Web Interview System (CAWIS) for business surveys project)	• Data providers (Enterprises) • Statistical Users • Stats SA Staff • South African Citizens	Business case	Business case approved by July 2025	Approved 1 business case
		None	At least one readiness survey conducted prior to the pilot survey	Conducted 1 readiness survey

Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries

Batho Pele Standard	Current/actual arrangements (2024/25)	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements (2025/26)
1. Courtesy			
a) Professional standards by public servants	- A skills development implementation plan has been approved - Employer-initiated skills development initiatives have partially been implemented	Capacity-building sessions conducted to promote professionalism	Frontline staff members were nominated to attend internal training
		Field staff to observe Stats SA's data collection protocols listed below:	
		Identification: Staff will carry official ID cards with their names and photos	Protocol established: Field staff carried ID cards with their names and photos during field collection
		Appearance: Staff will wear Stats SA-branded gear	Protocol established: Field staff wore branded gear (T-shirts, bibs and formal shirts)
		Purpose: Staff will explain the reason of their visit	Protocol established: Field staff explains the purpose of their visit to respondents before commencing any data collection activity
		Tools: Staff will use official documents and electronic devices for data collection	Field staff captured questionnaires on Stats SA's authorised electronic devices
b) Working environment standards	- The OHS Committee members were appointed and are functional at Head Office and Provincial Offices - Compliance is monitored continuously	Compliance report with Occupational Health and Safety (OHSA) legislative requirements	Ten OHS committee members were appointed, and all committees are fully functional The OHSA compliance report was submitted to the DPSA
2. Access standards	Publication downloads from the website totalled 391 297	Publications downloaded from the website	Publication downloads from the website totalled 352 233 (10% decrease from baseline)
	Visitor sessions to the Stats SA's website totalled 1 295 493	Visitor sessions to Stats SA website	Visitor sessions to the website totalled 2 806 262 for the year (116,6% increase from baseline)
	Created 60 additional databases in the generic data store Interface with Super STAR and SAS tools was enabled. Other interfaces (Power BI, STATA and interact QGIS) are being tested	Data sets accessed through interactive portals (Super WEB & ISlballo portal)	4 new data formats were added for historic datasets (SPSS, SAS, STATA, Syntax) - Additional formats and resolving of non-functioning links are maintained quarterly

Batho Pele Standard	Current/actual arrangements (2024/25)	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements (2025/26)
2. Access standards	The translation of statistical releases was put on hold due to resource constraints following the moratorium on recruitment No translations were done	Use of Official Languages Act, 2012 (Act No. 12 of 2012): 1 statistical release translated into other official languages	- Census 2022 was translated into Sepedi, IsiNdebele, Sesotho and Siswati - QLFS Q2: 2025 release was translated into isiZulu, Sepedi, Tshivenda and Xitsonga. - GDP summary for media release was translated into Afrikaans
	Users reached via each social media platform: - Facebook: 96 200 - X (Twitter): 86 900 - LinkedIn: 159 503	5% increase in users reached via each social media platform:	Users reached via each social media platform: - Facebook: 116 476: 21,1% increase - X (Twitter): 85 700: 1,4% decrease - LinkedIn: 163 855: 2,7% increase
3. Information standards	Statistical information shared with high schools ((161 298 copies of Mbalo Brief)	Mbalo brief shared with education institutions	Statistical information shared with schools (92 348 copies of Mbalo Brief)
	283 Statistical releases published	Statistical releases published	302 Statistical releases published
4. Redress standards	The CCMS will form part of CRM, which is still under development	Complaints submitted to User Information Services (UIS) and Website – Business process improvement finalised	- Compliments and complaints were submitted through the User Information Services (UIS) but not recorded - The revamped website (Beta) which is being tested includes a capability to report compliments and complaints
		Statistical releases retracted or amended following error detection	Statistical releases were not retracted during 2025/26
5. Consultation standards	None	User Satisfaction Survey (USS) conducted	A User Satisfaction Survey (USS) was conducted
	Economics Statistics conducted 158 stakeholder consultation sessions Population and Social Statistics conducted 58 stakeholder consultations	Planned focus group consultations for various surveys held	- Economics Statistics conducted 178 stakeholder engagements (focus groups) and supported 52 stakeholders - Population and Social Statistics conducted 118 stakeholder engagements (focus groups) and supported 159 stakeholders
	Coordinated and participated in 14 NSS stakeholder workshops	SANSS partner consultations conducted	- Provided support to 40 NSS partners - Conducted 4 stakeholder engagements
	Provinces conducted 176 stakeholder consultations	Provincial stakeholder engagements held	Provinces conducted 324 stakeholder engagements and supported (including handling requests) 523 stakeholders
	Two strategic consultations were held with external stakeholders as part of 5-year strategy consultation process	Strategic consultations with key stakeholders	None. It is a periodic process

Batho Pele Standard	Current/actual arrangements (2024/25)	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements (2025/26)
6. Openness and transparency standards	Published all statistical releases with some metadata	100% statistical products published with metadata	Published 100% statistical releases with some metadata
	Organisational performance information published on the website in PDF format	Organisational performance information published on the website annually	Published organisational performance information on the website in PDF format
7. Service standards	Handled 98,2% of simple requests received within 15 minutes	95% of simple telephonic data requests handled within 15 minutes	Handled 99,67% of simple requests received within 15 minutes
	Handled 99,5% of normal standard requests received within 24 hours	90% of normal telephonic data requests handled within 24 hours	Handled 99,1% of normal standard requests received within 24 hours
	Handled 97,3% of special/complex data requests received within 5 days	90% of special/complex data requests handled within 5 days	Handled 98,4% of special/complex data requests received within 5 days
	N/A	90% of special/complex data requests handled by specialist areas within 5 days	Specialist areas handled 93,24% of special/complex data requests received within 5 days
8. Value for money standards	Achieved 100% payments of service providers within 30 working days	100% payment of service providers within 30 working days	Achieved 100% payments of service providers within 30 working days
	77,6% (USS 2023)	User satisfaction levels more than 75%	User satisfaction levels: 73,9% (USS 25/26)
9. Quality standards	Published an annual release calendar in advance on the website	Annual release calendar published in advance on the website	Published an annual release calendar in advance on the website
	Published population and social statistics with the following response rates: - GHS = 86,25% - DTS = 86,88% - GPSJS = 87,32% - QLFS Q1 = 88,7%; Q2 = 86,6%; Q3 = 87,8% and Q4 = 88,2% - QES Q1 = 87,8%; Q2 = 86,9%; Q3 = 87,2% and Q4 = 87,7% Average response rate: 87%	Population and social statistics published releases with response rates of at least 80%	Published population and social statistics with the following response rates: - GHS = 85,47% - GPSJS = 85,3% - QLFS Q1 = 88,3%; Q2 = 87,5%; Q3 = 86,1% and Q4 = 87,2% - QES Q1 = 87,1%; Q2 = 83,9%; Q3 = 83,4% and Q4 = 85,4% Average response rate: 85,7%
	Business Surveys (linked to CAWIS project) average data collection = 81%	Business Surveys average data collection = 80%	Business Surveys (linked to CAWIS project) average data collection = 77,3%

Service delivery information tool

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
Functional Stats SA website with issues	Improved interactive tools on the website that are user-friendly	The website development project was delayed due to resource constraints. The alpha website is currently being tested internally

Complaints mechanism

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
Improved processes for Compliments and Complaints Mapped Management System (CCMS)	Designed and implemented CCMS as part of the CRM	• The CCMS TO-BE process was mapped, reviewed, and approved by the process owner • The alpha website includes a capability to report compliments and complaints

Key challenges and matters affecting service delivery are outlined below:

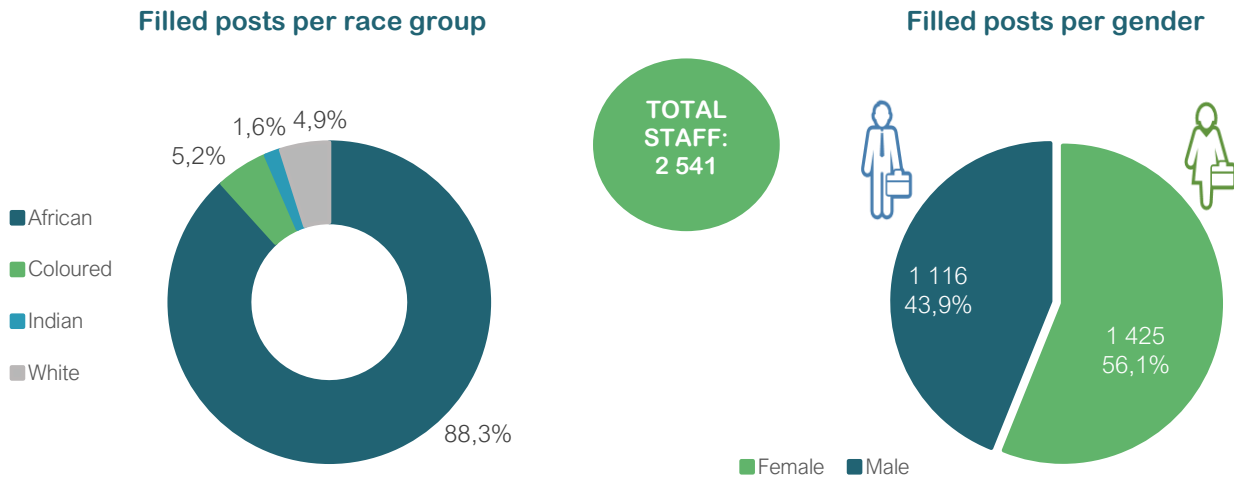
- a) declining survey response rates due to increasing societal challenges, making access to some communities difficult;
- b) prising data collection costs due to increased sample sizes and the rising fuel prices;
- c) increase demand for lower-level and more granular statistics;
- d) heightened scrutiny of trust and bias; and
- e) skills and capacity constraints.

2.3 Organisational environment

Stats SA has 3 301 approved posts on the establishment, of which 2 541 are filled. These filled posts comprise 2 480 permanent staff members, 1 SMS member on a fixed-term contract, and 60 employees on short-term contracts appointed against permanent posts. Three of the seven Deputy Directors-General posts are vacant and are currently occupied by acting staff members. The vacant Chief Financial Officer post was filled with effect from 01 April 2025.

The staff establishment consists of 43,9% male and 56,1% female employees. Black Africans constitute 89,4% of employees; coloured employees 5,0%; white employees 4,0%; and Indian employees 1,6%. A total of 71,6% of SMS posts are filled, with 53,4% male and 46,6% female representation.

Employees with disabilities constitute 1,1% of the workforce, while youth account for 6,2%. In addition, 80% of contract staff appointed during the year were from the youth category. The organisation remains committed to improving employment equity by prioritising women, youth, and persons with disabilities in its recruitment processes.



The vacancy rate as at 31 March 2026 was 23,0%. A total of 42 employees, including six SMS members, exited the organisation at the end of March through the Voluntary Exit/Early Retirement initiatives.

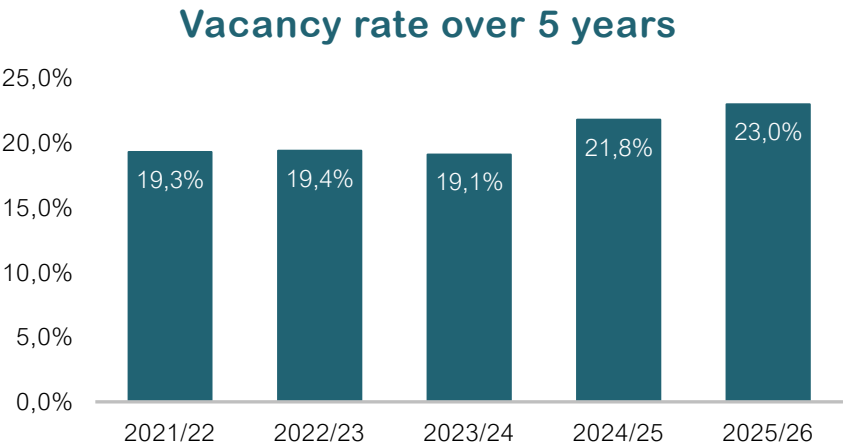
Since 2016, the National Treasury has significantly reduced the Department’s Compensation of Employees (CoE) budget, making it unaffordable to retain even filled positions. These budget reductions have mainly been attributable to fiscal constraints, cost cutting measures implemented by government and shifting national priorities. As a state institution, Stats SA has not been exempted from austerity measures, with budget fluctuations significantly affecting its ability to conduct large-scale surveys, sustain its workforce, and maintain data quality.

The nett effect was an unauthorised expenditure starting in the 2017/18 financial year. In 2018/19 alone, the CoE budget was cut by R179,548 million, resulting in an overspend of R48,865 million. These budget cuts left many funded positions becoming unfunded, and the Department was unable to fill vacant posts. As a result, recruitment was suspended from 2016 to 2021. During this period, only the position of the Statistician-General was filled.

The cumulative unauthorised expenditure on CoE over these years amounted to R255,451 million. The total number of posts on the establishment decreased from 3 572 approved posts in 2016 to 3 301 in 2025 whilst filled posts decreased from 3 197 to 2 541, with some critical posts occupied largely on acting capacity.

During 2024/25, Stats SA was only allowed to fill seven of the more than 720 vacant posts whilst more than 120 staff members left in the same year. During 2025/26, Stats SA could only afford to fill an additional 19 posts of the 760 vacancies, representing a vacancy rate of 23% as at the end of 31 March 2026.

The impact of unfilled vacancies resulted in functions having to be completed by existing employees through acting and internal secondments – an arrangement which is unsustainable because of potential health risks associated with this burden. The department has identified 184 critical posts from the 760 vacancies that can be prioritised to ensure its basic functionality.



Stats SA has since 2016/17 faced budget reductions, which have impacted its operational efficiency and ability to collect, analyse and publish statistics. The statistical frames have been deteriorating over time, response rates have been declining, recent international statistical standards have not been implemented, and the aging and outdated ICT infrastructure is putting the organisation at risk. Several statistical products have been discontinued, delayed or scaled down over the years impacting negatively on policy development, planning, monitoring and decision-making.

Stats SA has made requests for additional funding over the past few years. During the Adjustment Estimates of National Expenditure, Stats SA received a once-off allocation of R83 million to defray over-expenditure on ICT and vehicle costs.

Notwithstanding ongoing human resource, skills and financial constraints, Stats SA received a financially unqualified audit opinion for the 2024/25 financial year, with findings related to compliance with laws and regulations and predetermined objectives.

The South African Statistics Council is an independent body providing advice to the Minister and the Statistician-General, legislated through the Statistics Act, 1999, and is charged with the responsibility of protecting and safeguarding official statistics in the country. A new council was appointed on 1 April 2024, for a term of three years, with Dr Nompumelelo Nzimande-Mbele as Chairperson and 22 members representing the statistical interests of provinces, organs of state, business, and research. A total of 15 meetings were held during 2025/26, which included 3 full council meetings and 12 subcommittee meetings.

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 governance 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, 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 policy development, planning, monitoring and evaluation, 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.

The Statistics Amendment Act (Act No. 29 of 2024), assented to in December 2024 and gazetted for implementation on 1 October 2025, establishes a strengthened legislative framework for the national statistics system in South Africa. The Amendment Act introduces, among other provisions, the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), formalises the National Statistics System (NSS) and mandates organs of state to establish statistics units. These mechanisms are intended to enhance coordination and collaboration among data producers and users across both the public and private sectors. Through these reforms, the Act seeks to improve the quality, coherence, consistency, and reliability of statistical information, thereby supporting evidence-based policy development, planning, monitoring, and decision-making at all levels.

In addition, the Act mandates that the national census be conducted every 10 years instead of every five, aligning with Stats SA's historical practice.

During 2025/26, engagements on drafting regulations to implement the amendments commenced, as well as the development of the NSDS. Collaboration with data partners remains a key focus area. To this end, Stats SA signed several Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with organs of state and academic institutions, while efforts to strengthen partnerships with the private sector are ongoing.

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 Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and the National Development Plan (NDP).



Insightful
data



Agile
operating
model



Interconnected
statistical
systems



Transformed
capability

3.1 Insightful Data

Insightful data provides user-centric information for informed decision-making that promotes growth, stability and sustainability.

The demand for data covers many aspects of the economy, society, environment, and governance. The statistical system's ability to meet the growing demand for insightful data and information remains challenging in the current environment. However, the availability of alternative data sources is increasing. Stats SA, therefore, aims to adopt a new data culture that is more responsive, flexible and proactive by integrating various data sources to address the data gap.

Stats SA informed socio-economic planning, monitoring, and decision-making by providing accurate, relevant, and timely economic, population and social statistics through the publishing of 301 statistical releases, consisting of 244 releases on the economy and 57 releases on population and social dynamics in the country and representing 100% of scheduled releases in the 2025/26 Work Programme. One additional release (COEGA Special Economic Zone: 2025) was published.

Releases on the economy which included national accounts estimates, business cycle indicators, structural industry statistics, private sector and government financial statistics, and price statistics provided timely insights for fiscal and monetary planning.

Economic statistics are critical for crafting supportive and sustainable economic policies by providing data-driven insights into economic conditions, trends, and impacts. Data on sectoral performance (e.g. agriculture, manufacturing or regional economic activity) guide efficient allocation of resources, prioritising areas with the greatest need or potential for sustainable growth. GDP and inflation statistics provide a clear picture of economic health, enabling policymakers to design targeted interventions. By grounding policies in reliable, timely data, economic statistics ensure decisions are evidence-based, equitable, and aligned with long-term goals like inclusive growth and environmental sustainability.

Releases on the dynamics of the population and society included population estimates, statistics on service delivery, health, mortality, causes of death, marginalised groups, gender, victims of crime, education, labour market, and poverty.

Population estimates are important to understand the changing dynamics of the population in terms of size, size, changes and trends at various geographic levels for planning and reporting purposes. Statistics on mortality, health, and service delivery provide evidence-based insights to inform policy interventions, resource allocation and health and education system planning, while statistics on causes of death are a necessity for monitoring key outcome indicators and trends in communicable and non-communicable disease-related deaths. Tourism statistics are essential for resource allocation, and guiding infrastructure investments in transportation and accommodation and to support sectoral recovery and investment plans. Data on victims of crime and governance statistics provide insights into safety and security, corruption and human rights.

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 and develop a metadata management system that will assist NSS entities in implementing data collection programmes to facilitate IIF reporting. The IIF indicators and data values were updated during the financial year to ensure accurate reporting in line with the country's reporting obligations.

Sustainable Development Goals: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations in September 2015, provide a comprehensive global framework to address critical social, environmental, political, and economic problems our planet is currently confronting. While some data gaps persist, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is strengthening the national statistical system to enable timely, high-quality reporting and evidence-based planning. The amendments to the Statistics Act, (Act No 29 of 2024), further reinforces the leadership role of the Statistician-General in advancing a coordinated and responsive national statistics system.

Progress highlighted in the 2025 SDG Report (published March 2026) includes improved access to basic services, stronger social protection, and continued investment in education, health, and the Just Energy Transition. However, persistent challenges such as inequality, unemployment, poverty, and climate change continue to constrain inclusive and sustainable development.

Our stakeholders: Stats SA applies the Batho Pele principles to ensure citizen-centred, high-quality service delivery. The organisation actively engages a diverse range of stakeholders, including government, business, civil society, and the public, to ensure that statistical products and services are relevant, accessible, and responsive to user needs.

Stakeholder insights are systematically gathered through the annual User Satisfaction Survey (USS), quarterly media sentiment analysis, and targeted consultations.

The 2025/26 USS results indicate generally positive perceptions, with overall satisfaction at 73,9%, institutional trust at 80,4%, and trust in official statistics at 82,7%. However, key areas for improvement remain, including the availability of granular data at local levels, enhanced communication, and improved website usability. These findings provide valuable insights to guide planning, prioritisation, and targeted interventions aimed at strengthening data accessibility, user experience, and public trust.

Stats SA conducts targeted stakeholder consultations across its core areas, provincial offices, and the South African National Statistics System (SANSS) to assess data needs across government, academia, business, and civil society. These engagements confirm that meeting the country's statistical demand requires strengthened partnerships across the data ecosystem.

To address growing demand, Stats SA is implementing a Continuous Population Survey (CPS) to improve the availability of granular, timely household data, while transitioning business surveys to a Computer-assisted Web Interviewing System (CAWIS) to reduce respondent burden. A concurrent website upgrade will enhance data accessibility and user experience.

In addition, Stats SA is advancing the use of alternative data sources through collaboration with NSS partners and is developing a national data strategy to strengthen coordination, clarify roles, and enhance data governance across the data ecosystem.

3.2 Agile Operating Model

An Agile Operating Model enables flexibility and responsiveness in delivering quality statistical products and services using innovative and efficient practices.

Business process improvement: Business process improvement is the basic building block that drives modernisation, standardisation and enables flexibility in service delivery. Stats SA has initiated the institutionalisation of business process management (BPM) through the development of a BPM framework and strategy. The organisation has adopted the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) as the cornerstone of its statistical value chain.

As part of its Enterprise Architecture Platform, Stats SA has implemented a business process mapping tool and successfully established the platform's core components. While BPM remains a key organisational priority, implementation has been primarily focused on high-priority projects due to resource constraints. During the 2025/26 financial year, five business processes were mapped.

Continuous Population Survey: A New Era for Household Data Collection: Stats SA has embarked on a process to re-engineer its household survey programme through the introduction of a continuous population survey (CPS). The CPS project seeks to re-engineer the entire household survey programme, primarily focusing on integrating the Continuous Data Collection (CDC) survey programme, IES/LCS, and other associated labour modules attached to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), such as the Survey of Activities of Young People (SAYP) module.

The CPS project is aimed at utilising current resources effectively and efficiently to deliver a new and improved household survey programme. The organisation plans to transition to the CPS in 2027/28, and every effort will be made to minimise disruptions to the current statistical production value chain during this process. The project is primarily driven by the organisation's strategic focus on digital transformation, as well as the statistical operations strategy underpinning the Integrated Operations Model (IOM) and the planned implementation of mixed-mode data collection.

During 2025/26, key achievements included the development of a CPS training strategy aligned with the organisational skills development strategy, a CPS Communication, Publicity and Advocacy strategy, and the development of a new geo-referenced Master Sample (MS 2024) to support CPS and QLFS sampling. The development and testing of CPS testing instruments and the pilot CPS is scheduled for 2026/27.

In addition, extensive stakeholder engagement culminated in the successful completion of the mapping of the AS-IS and TO-BE business processes for corporate support which provided a critical cornerstone of business requirements for corporate support services.

The Integrated Operations Model (IOM) is designed to optimise the use of limited field staff by equipping them with the necessary skills to collect data across multiple statistical themes, while also advancing the digitalisation of survey processes throughout the statistical value chain. These changes will be tested during the designated testing year in 2026, before implementation of the CPS.

In addition, the IOM seeks to integrate different activities of the collections phase by rationalising and modernising operations, processes and systems while producing relevant, high-quality and trusted statistical information at lower geographic levels, all within a continued fiscally constrained environment. Phase 2 of the IOM implementation in 2025/26 consisted of the re-configuration of district boundaries in all provinces based on the Master Sample. The model also provides for an objective equalised workload allocation approach and contributed to efficiency gains for data collection processes in provinces. The results of the IOM implementation (Phases 1 and 2) serve as inputs to statistical regions.

Business surveys: Stats SA is transitioning business surveys from Paper-Assisted Personal Interviews (PAPI) to a Computer-assisted Web Interviewing System (CAWI) as part of its broader modernisation agenda. This initiative represents a key step towards digital data collection and more efficient, respondent-centred survey processes. The transition is informed by comprehensive mapping of current (AS-IS) and future (TO-BE) business processes, alongside targeted research, including a User Requirements Survey and a Change Readiness Survey across five chief directorates. These efforts provide critical insights to guide system design, change management, and implementation, supporting the delivery of an integrated, modern, and user-focused survey system.

In addition, the organisation undertook a comprehensive review of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) instruments to ensure alignment with the latest resolutions based on the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). The QLFS results published in Q3, covering the period from July to September 2025, are based on the updated questionnaire. Additional enhancements included the introduction of a new master sample of 42 000 dwelling units, based on Census 2022 data, which will enable the production of estimates at the district level. Plans are underway to further increase the sample size to support more robust and accurate data collection. This expanded sample will undergo rigorous testing ahead of its anticipated implementation in the 2026/27 financial year.

Administrative records improve the efficiency of surveys as the data is available quicker and at a reduced cost. Local Government Institutions are obliged to report financial information to National Treasury (NT) monthly. Stats SA is collaborating with NT to access the information and use it to improve the quality of both the annual and the quarterly surveys on the financial statistics of municipalities.

Quality improvement: Stats SA is institutionalising continuous quality improvement through a comprehensive quality management system (QMS) and standardised operating procedures across the statistical value chain. The adoption of a Code of Practice (CoP) self-assessment tool strengthens compliance with statistical standards and supports ongoing improvement of survey processes. An assessment was conducted on the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services large sample survey (LSS) using the COP tool.

Building on the South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF), Stats SA is advancing a more integrated approach to quality by embedding process control throughout planning and operations. In this regard, a concept note was compiled exploring the implementation of an ISO 9001:2015-aligned QMS, integrated with the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM), to enhance governance, consistency, and continuous improvement in statistical production.

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 2025/26, an International Standard on Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC Rev.5) was adopted.

Statistical methodology: A common sampling frame, known as the Master Sample (MS), is used to select samples for the household surveys programme. 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 using Census 2022 data has culminated in a redesigned master sample for the Continuous Population Survey that was tested during 2025/26.

Statistical Business Register: Stats SA has established and maintains a Statistical Business Register (SBR) that 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. In addition, statistical officers update the SBR, by visiting enterprises. This face-to-face approach forms part of the CAWIS project.

The 29th session of the Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers marked a historic milestone as it convened for the first time on African soil and was hosted by Stats SA. The programme tackled ten thematic areas – from profiling complex units and informal economy coverage to digital data sources and unique business identifiers – culminating in a dedicated African session on governance and ethics. The gathering underscored the strategic importance of robust business registers in delivering timely, inclusive, and policy-relevant statistics, especially for emerging economies. With Japan set to host the next meeting in 2027, the baton was symbolically passed, reinforcing the Group's commitment to global collaboration. The success of the event was celebrated as a testament to Stats SA's professionalism, teamwork, and growing influence in shaping the future of business statistics.

Geospatial information frame (GIF): The strategic intent of the organisation's geospatial information management seeks to ensure that various stakeholders work in partnership with Stats SA for mutually beneficial outcomes by using a collaborative mapping programme. The GIF is a database that consists of layers of georeferenced structures such as dwellings, businesses, place names, enumeration areas, small areas, wards and other administrative boundaries that form the base reference for the planning, field operations and dissemination of censuses and household surveys.

Beyond GIF serving as a key element in the organisation's statistical value chain, it has since attracted a wider audience through collaborative arrangements with external stakeholders. In addition to the GIF being used to produce the newly designed master sample that will be used to draw samples for all surveys until the next census, it has witnessed a growth in adoption by external stakeholders to support their service delivery efforts, e.g. the Department of Small Business Development that uses the GIF for the creation of a database of small businesses for regulatory compliance purposes.

Building on existing partnerships i.e. South African Post Office (SAPO) and the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), the collaborative mapping initiative has expanded through the signing of Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) between Stats SA and 6 municipalities. In all these partnerships, Stats SA donates tablets to assist with mobile digital data capture in the field.

In response to resource constraints, the organisation is exploring artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) technologies to automate spatial feature extraction, using satellite and drone imagery to improve efficiency in updating and maintaining the GIF. The GIF is evolving from an internal statistical frame into a national geospatial asset, driven by collaboration, technology, and stakeholder engagement, enabling improved planning, governance, and service delivery across South Africa.

3.3 Interconnected Statistical Systems

An Interconnected statistical system is a network of various data systems, institutions, technologies, human resources and partnerships. Based on shared principles, these are interoperable and interconnected, working together to produce, share and utilise statistical data efficiently.

The Statistics Amendment Act, 2024 was signed into law in December 2024 and came into effect on 1 October 2025. The Act mandates all organs of state to establish dedicated statistics units, using their own resources. The statistics units are expected to play a pivotal role in strengthening the national statistical system by addressing the key challenges that continue to affect the production and use of official statistics within organs of state.

Internal consultation on the drafting of regulations under the Statistics Act, (Act No. 6 of 1999) as amended by the Statistics Amendment Act, (Act No 29 of 2024) has commenced. This process is a key step in strengthening the National Statistics System and ensuring practices are aligned with the Act as amended.

Internal and external stakeholder consultations on the amendments to the Statistics Act and its implications commenced during 2025/26. Engagements were held with the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA), the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), the Department of Tourism and the Tourism Committee (Department of Tourism, Border Security and Tourism SA). A module on the amendment act is now part of the SASQAF training for all entities of the National Statistics System (NSS).

To support the effective implementation of this legislative mandate, Stats SA has developed a research instrument to gather detailed information on the institutional, technical and human resource capabilities of selected government departments in relation to their statistical functions. Based on the outcome of the pilot, the research instrument will be refined to gain a comprehensive evaluation of the statistical landscape across government institutions. The refined tool will be rolled out nationally in 2026/27.

The Statistics Amendment Act is not just a legislative update - it is a strategic shift. It calls on all entities within the NSS to embrace a culture of collaboration, quality, and responsiveness to build a more integrated NSS that upholds quality, transparency, and inclusivity.

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. MoUs seek to formalise cooperation between Stats SA and NSS partners on the sharing of statistical data, geospatial information frame methodologies, and products and services. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) were signed with seven entities within the national statistics system, and with the Lesotho Bureau of Statistics.

Designate statistics as official: The South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF) is used to ascertain whether statistics produced internally and by other departments meet basic quality requirements to be designated as official by the Statistician-General. The assessment highlights the strengths and weaknesses of the statistical product in accordance with each of the nine quality dimensions of SASQAF. During 2025/26, quality assessments were conducted for the tourism satellite accounts, electricity, gas and water supply survey, and financial statistics of national and provincial government.

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.

Stats SA has developed and deployed a functional prototype of the Data Source Inventory System (DSIS), a groundbreaking web platform that addresses the critical challenge of fragmented data access across government. This innovative system provides a unified search interface that seamlessly integrates Stats SA's two primary data repositories, namely the Integrated Indicator Metadata Repository (IIMR) and the ISibalo Data Portal. While currently operational for Stats SA's internal systems, DSIS represents the first phase of an ambitious vision to create a national data gateway serving all South Africans.

International statistical development and collaborations: The Statistics Act mandates the Statistician-General to endeavour to fulfil the Republic's international statistical reporting obligation, through amongst other things, liaising with other countries and their statistical agencies and represent Stats SA internationally with regard to statistical matters.

Stats SA is part of a global statistical community, participating in the development of statistical practices and influencing statistical discourse. Guided by the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics at global level, the African Charter on Statistics, the Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa and the Africa Agenda 2063 and Sustainable Development Goals at continental level, as well as the SADC Protocol on Statistics and the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Plan at regional level, Stats SA has also established working relations with various international organisations. These include the United Nations Statistics Division, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, World Health Organisation, and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) globally, the African Union Commission, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, The African Development Bank and the United Nations Population Fund at continental level, as well as the SADC Secretariat in the region.

As a global player, Stats SA also participates in and leads several subject-specific international experts working groups, some of which review and update methodologies for the measurement of different sectors. These groups meet in different parts of the world and Stats SA's contributions bridge the issues relevant to developed and developing countries. The organisation also participates in statutory and ad hoc meetings under the United Nations Statistics Commission together with other African countries to chair some specialised meetings and present progress, as well as advance the Africa position on matters of statistical development in the continent.

As a member of the BRICS bloc of countries, Stats SA participates in statutory BRICS meetings to provide a statistical journal to Heads of States of BRICS countries for policy and decision making, and to strengthen collaboration. On the continent, Stats SA participates in statutory meetings of the African Union Commission captioned as annual Committee of Director-General of African National Statistics Offices, and the biennial Statistical Commission for Africa meeting under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Stats SA's involvement and participation has grown in the recent years with the advent of the post-2015 development agenda and the African Agenda 2063. In addition to this, a growing interest by countries in the region and continent has been noted with requests received for visits to Stats SA to benchmark and share experiences on processes in the statistical value chain, with some engagements culminating in formalised collaboration and signed memorandums of understanding for further assistance and peer support. International collaboration also covers support received by Stats SA through international consultancy and donor funding.

Technical support was provided to statistical organisations from Liberia, Eswatini, Angola, Botswana, Cameroon and Lesotho. The organisation hosted a high-level delegation from the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). The purpose of the visit was to engage in discussions on deepening collaboration with the organisation and, more broadly, within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) statistical architecture.

The SADC protocol on Statistics was signed in August 2025 by the President Cyril Ramaphosa during the SADC Summit of Heads of States held in Madagascar. Stats SA will fast track the parliamentary processes to have the protocol ratified.

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. Enterprise Architecture has been adopted at Stats SA as a strategic enabler to support digital transformation, improve governance, and enhance decision-making across the organisation. The implementation of an EA platform has provided a structured and integrated view of the organisation's business processes, applications, data, and technology infrastructure. The initiative, which commenced in 2024/25, continued in 2025/26 with Phase 2 – the implementation of an EA digital roadmap.

Business Process Modernisation: Business process modernisation initiatives contributed to the achievement of the state's efficiency and cost-reduction objectives through the automation and simplification of operational processes. These initiatives also facilitate integration and interoperability among platforms and systems across government. Two business processes (Survey Area Feedback Automation and Statistical Release Sign-off) were modernised during the year.

Skills development – Preparing the Workforce of the Future: In an era defined by rapid technological advancement and evolving economic demands, skills development has become a cornerstone of future workforce readiness. Equipping individuals with a blend of digital literacy, critical thinking, adaptability, and lifelong learning capabilities is essential to thrive in the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Stats SA is committed to investing in upskilling and reskilling initiatives that not only address current gaps but also anticipate future needs, aligned to current transformational projects such as CPS and CAWIS. This includes integrating emerging technologies into training programmes, fostering innovation, and promoting inclusive access to education and development opportunities.

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. A skills audit is scheduled to be conducted in phases over the next three years. During 2025/26, the organisation, in partnership with UNISA, initiated capacity-building programmes focusing on leading change and enhancing emotional intelligence.

Culture and values: Stats SA launched its five-year strategic plan, emphasising transformation through innovative methodologies and tools, the use of alternative data sources, and strategic partnerships to address information, quality, and capacity gaps. This transformation is driven by disruptions in global data ecosystems and growing demand for more granular information. However, significant fiscal constraints have rendered current operations unsustainable, prompting a review of the organisation's operating model and structure to improve efficiency and cost-effectiveness through innovation. These changes require a strong organisational culture to provide stability and direction, enhance the organisation's reputation, and strengthen relationships with staff, stakeholders, and partners. Ultimately, a positive culture aligns employee efforts with strategic goals, driving high performance even in constrained environments.

The implementation of a culture shift programme commenced during 2025/26, with the piloting of initiatives in selected Chief Directorates and launching and institutionalising the programme across the organisation. The following initiatives were prioritised by Exco:

- (1) employee well-being by creating a space for open dialogue through dedicated listening time, recognising and appreciating staff contributions, and institutionalising team building activities to foster collaboration; and
- (2) learning and knowledge sharing by scheduling empower hour sessions, conducting structured communication/engagement/meetings, and information sharing sessions (e.g. learning from the master, team information sharing, webinars, and Friday seminars, etc.).

Staff wellness initiatives included AGMs, employee wellness days, an interprovincial sports tournament, and gender-based violence, breast cancer, HIV/AIDS, disability and mental health awareness workshops.

An initiative to align functional areas with the new strategy, culminated in the need to review the organisational structure. The structure review commenced in 2025/26 but was hampered by fiscal and human resource constraints. Work will continue in 2026/27.





4. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

MEET THE TEAM



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



Mr D Jele
Chief Director: Office of the
Statistician-General



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



Mr M Mulla
Chief Director: Office of the DDG



Mr M Mohale
Chief Director: Internal Audit



Ms M Montsho
Chief Director: Human Resource
Management and Development



Mr N Mokgoatjane
Chief Financial Officer

4.1 Programme 1: Administration

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

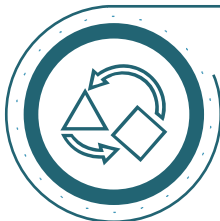
Linking programmes with strategic outcomes: Programme 1 contributes to the following strategic outcomes:

Agile operating model



- Modernise and innovate the business operating model to optimise efficiency and integration of systems and processes

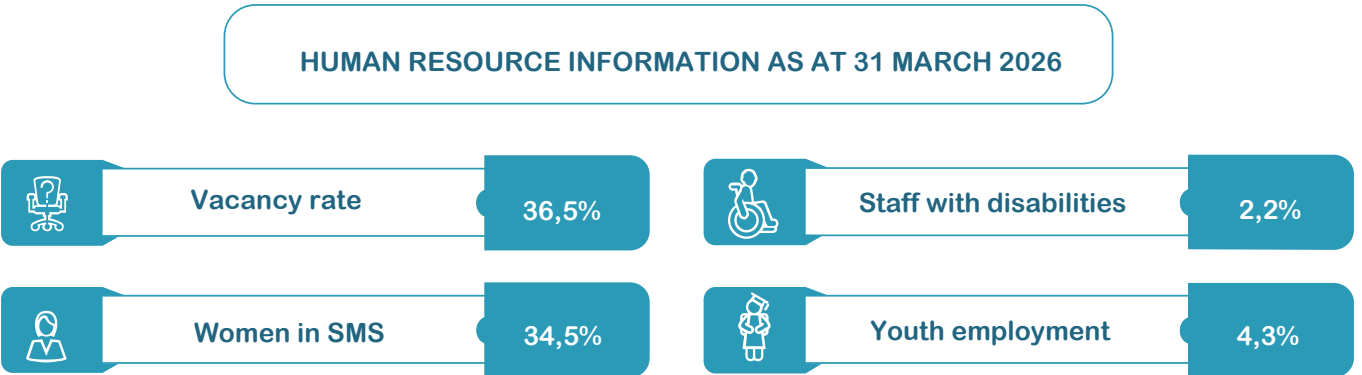
Transformed capability



- Invest in capacity building in the data ecosystem by building a versatile and multi-skilled workforce
- Realign the structure, resources and culture to strategy
- Invest in innovative technologies and ICT infrastructure whilst leveraging on statistical infrastructure

Overall programme performance:

Programme 1: Administration achieved 52,2% (12) of its annual targets (23) as at 31 March 2026, and 47,8% (11) 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 project management support to the CPS and the development of two interfaces for the Management Information System.
- b) **Strategy, Operations and Organisational Development** provides strategic management services including the compilation of the strategic, annual performance and operational plans, quarterly and annual reports, the service delivery improvement plan and reports, change and business management support, and organisational and job design services. Key outputs included the mapping of five business processes, and the implementation of the culture-shift programme. The review of the organisational structure was not achieved due to human resource constraints. Work will continue in 2026/27.
- c) **Risk, Anti-corruption and Integrity Management** provides risk, integrity, and business continuity management services to the department. The implementation of a disaster risk reduction plan was not achieved due to human resources constraints. Staff secondment and other internal options will be explored in 2026/27.

Corporate Services is responsible for providing a legal advisory service to the department and efficient facilities, security and logistical services. Provides human resource management and development support services and promotes sound human management principles in line with the Public Service Act, 1994 (Act No. 103 of 1994) and other applicable labour legislation.

- a) **Human Resource Management and Development** promotes sound human management principles in line with the Public Service Act (PSA), 1994 and other applicable labour legislation. A key output included the implementation of a gender-based violence programme. A concept note on succession planning and the conducting of a skills audit were not achieved as planned due to the complexity of the activity and human resource constraints. Work will continue in 2026/27. The meeting of employment equity targets for women in SMS, staff with disabilities and youth employment remains a challenge due to funding constraints. The targets are dependent on the finalisation of the job grading process and the availability of funding.
- b) **Facilities, Transport and Security Management** provides efficient facilities, security, and logistical services to the department. A key output included the rationalisation of three district offices.

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), 1999. The organisation obtained an unqualified audit report for the 2024/25 financial year with findings on compliance with laws and regulations and predetermined objectives. However, targets related to fruitless and wasteful, irregular and unauthorised expenditure and the reduction of audit findings were not achieved due to unforeseen circumstances, recurring expenditure, funding constraints, and non-compliance. Processes are underway to review standard operating procedures and the SCM policy, engagements with National Treasury are ongoing, and an audit action plan is being implemented.

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, 1999. A key output included a report on the Contract Management Audit conducted.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities:

The programme is committed to improving employment equity through the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in the recruitment process. The initiative is dependent on the finalisation of the job grading process and the availability of funding.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance/Challenges and impact of resource constraints:

The high vacancy rate of 36,5% continues to constrain the achievement of work programme targets and the effective implementation of key legislative directives, including knowledge management, data management, business process management, and productivity management. To mitigate these pressures, Stats SA will utilise internal measures such as staff secondment in the 2026/27 financial year. However, progress in addressing capacity constraints and achieving employment equity targets remains dependent on additional fund allocation to fill critical vacant posts. While natural attrition and Voluntary Exit/Early Retirement Programmes will create opportunities for reprioritisation, they may also have unintended adverse effects on the attainment of employment equity and organisational objectives.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Administration

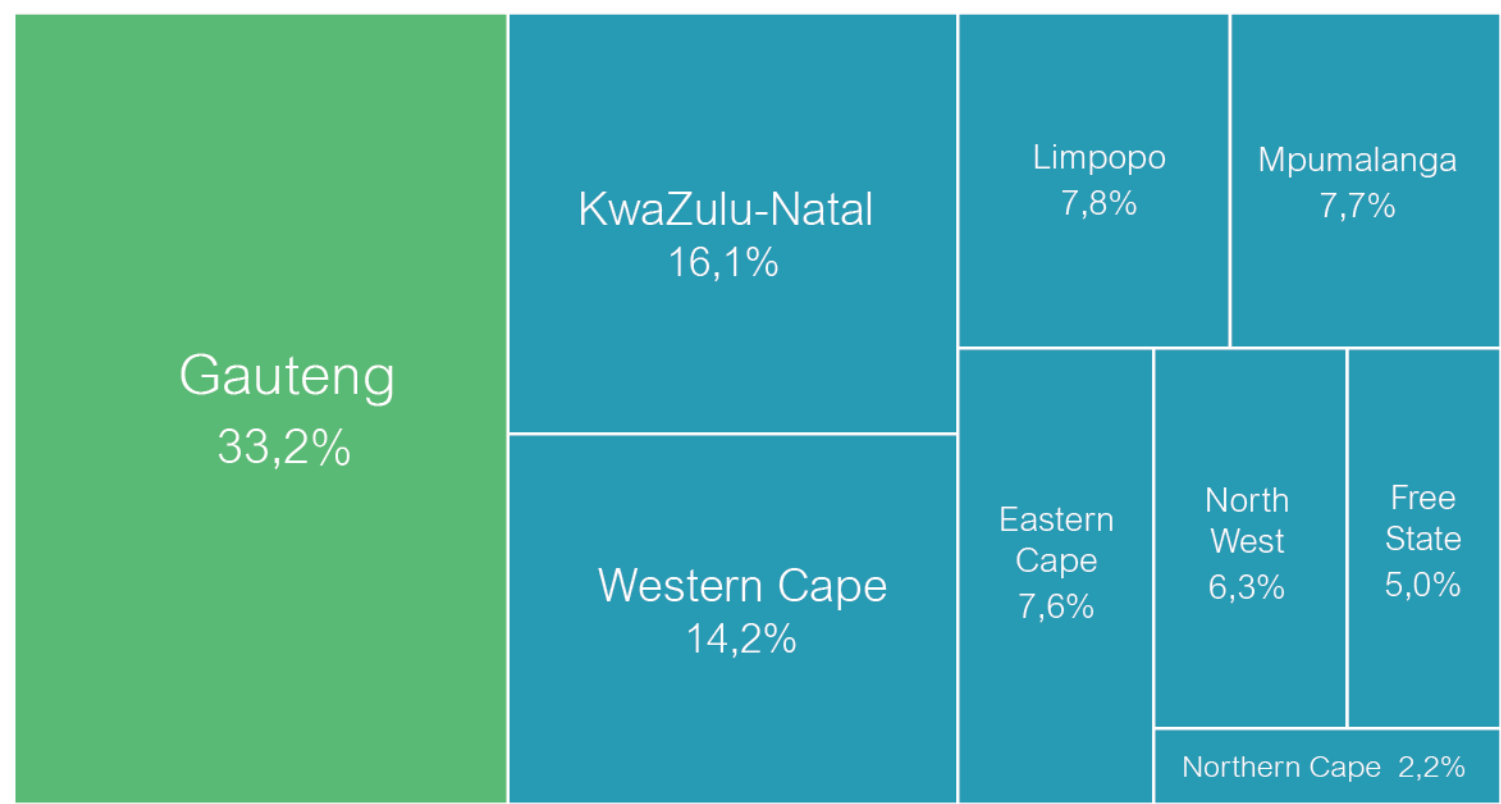
Subprogramme	2025/26			2024/25		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Departmental Management	59 236	59 236	-	52 809	57 878	(5 069)
Corporate Services	129 640	129 640	-	111 875	118 663	(6 788)
Financial Administration	86 899	86 899	-	75 897	85 695	(9 798)
Internal Audit	19 555	19 555	-	14 149	18 960	(4 811)
Office Accommodation	488 738	488 738	-	471 614	487 264	(15 650)
Total	784 068	784 068	-	726 344	768 460	(42 116)

The programme spent R784,068 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R242,965 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R191,058 million was spent on goods and services. The amount spent on goods and services includes an amount of R95,321 million that was spent on operating leases and R57,925 million that was spent on property payments. An amount of R340,820 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 100,0% of its allocated budget.

Percentage contribution to national GDP in 2024

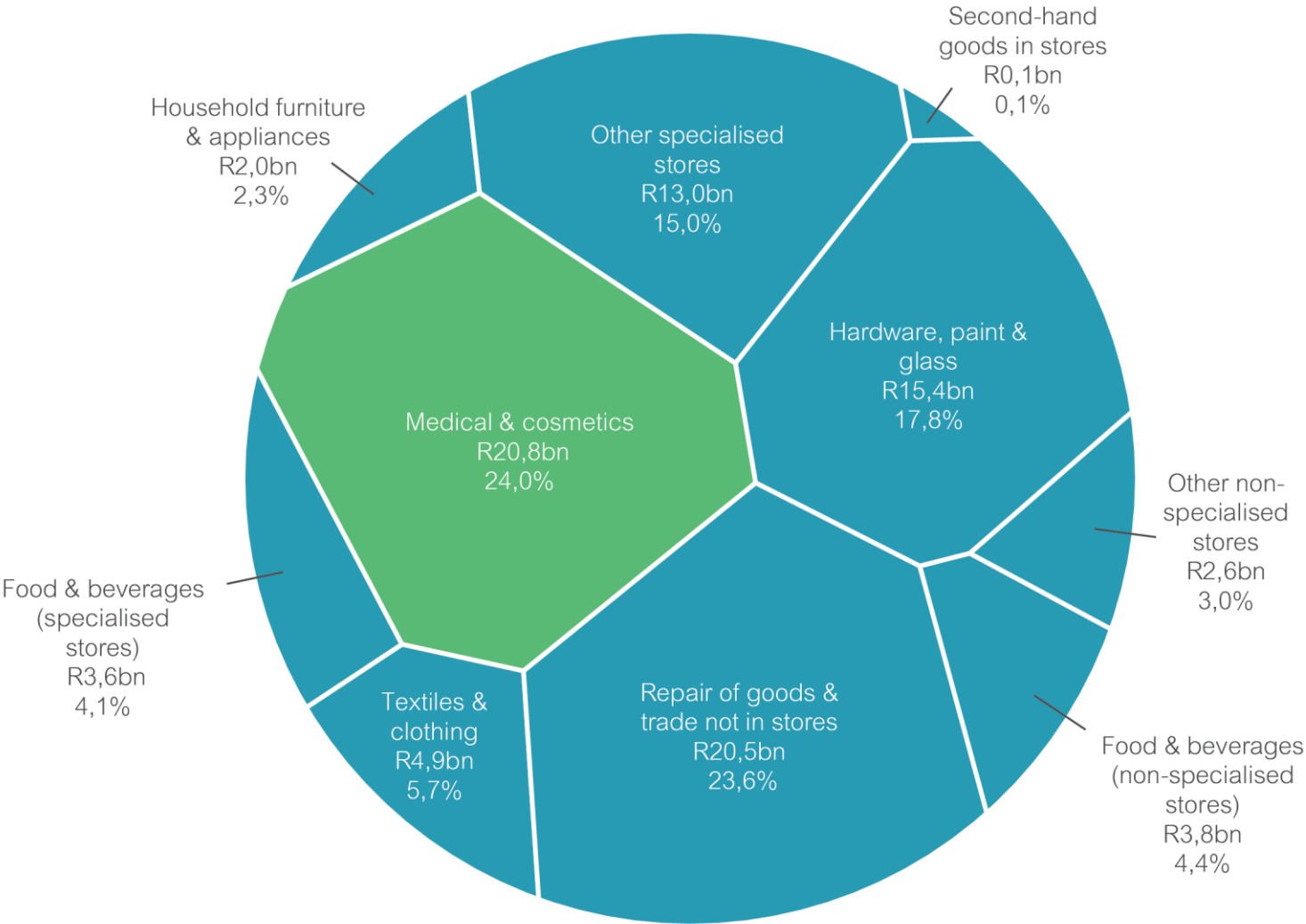
Gauteng is the largest provincial economy.



In current prices (national total: R7,4 trillion)

Source: Provincial gross domestic product, 2024

Breakdown by type of retailer, 2022. Total: R86,8 billion



Source: Retail trade industry, 2022



PROGRAMME 2: ECONOMIC STATISTICS

MEET THE TEAM



Mr P Kelly
Chief Director: Price Statistics



Mr I Magwaba
Chief Director: Structural Industry Statistics



Ms A Ngobeni
Chief Director: Business Cycle Indicators



Mr M Mnyaka
Chief Director: Government Financial Statistics



Dr S Pillay
Chief Director: Private Financial Statistics



Dr B Vumbukani-Lepolesa
Chief Director: National Accounts

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:

Insightful data



- Sustain the quality of national indicators and broaden the statistical information base
- Enhance the experience of stakeholders

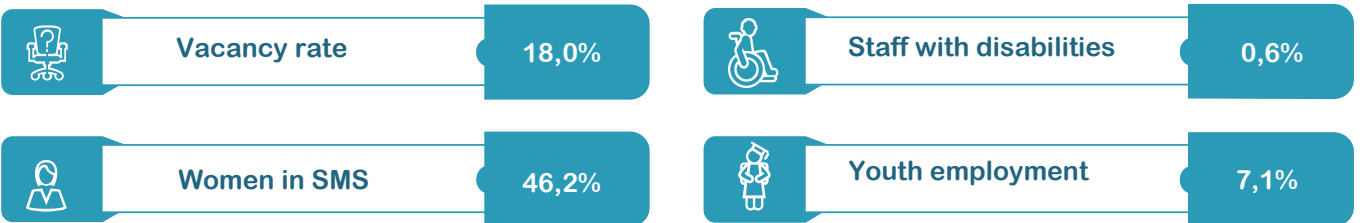
Overall programme performance:

Programme 2: Economic Statistics achieved 100% of its annual targets (251), of which 98,8% (248) were achieved as scheduled, and 1,2% (3) were achieved earlier than scheduled.

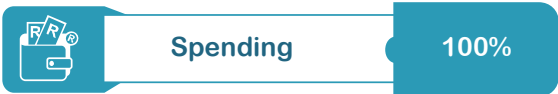
PERFORMANCE AGAINST ANNUAL TARGETS



HUMAN RESOURCE INFORMATION AS AT 31 MARCH 2026



EXPENDITURE AS AT 31 MARCH 2026



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Economic Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership to this programme. Key activities in 2025/26 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 6 reports on improving business cycle indicator statistics.

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 **3** periodic reports on personal services, transport and storage, and agricultural statistics and **1** release on agricultural statistics.

Price Statistics provides information on inflation by compiling the consumer price index (CPI) and various other price indices. Key outputs included **61** published releases consisting of monthly consumer price indices (CPI), producer price indices (PPI), construction materials price indices (CMPI), export and import unit value indices (XMUVI), residential property price indices (RPPI), and a release on updated PPI weights.

Private Financial Statistics tracks the financial performance of private sector organisations. Key outputs included **9** published releases consisting of 4 quarterly releases on financial statistics of private sector enterprises, 4 quarterly releases on capital expenditure and 1 annual release on financial statistics of the private sector.

Government Financial Statistics tracks public sector spending. Key outputs included **11** published releases consisting of 4 quarterly releases on financial statistics of selected municipalities, 1 annual release on the financial census of municipalities, and 6 annual releases on government financial statistics. Improvement initiatives included reports on the implementation of administrative data and the piloting of balance sheets for the Quarterly Financial Statistics of Selected Municipalities (QFSSM) survey, and a feasibility study on a survey of public corporations.

National Accounts produces gross domestic product (GDP) data and other integrated statistical products. Key outputs included **4** quarterly GDP releases, **1** regional GDP release, **1** report on tourism satellite accounts, and a discussion document on Environmental Economic Accounts (Physical Energy Flow Accounts for SA) as part of the NCA series.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities:

The programme is committed to improving employment equity through the prioritisation of youth and persons with disabilities in the recruitment process. Women in SMS as at the end of March 2026 were 46,2%.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance/Challenges and impact of resource constraints:

The branch has achieved 100% of its targets. However, the vacancy rate of 18% within the branch, linked with the loss of experienced staff, leaves the programme in a vulnerable position. The response rates of some surveys are gradually decreasing and the inherent quality of the data at a granular level needs improvement. There is no capacity to increase the scope of the current surveys, nor to introduce additional surveys that can measure emerging areas of economic activity and the environment. The implementation of newly adopted international frameworks and classifications will be delayed until capacity constraints are addressed. The branch is pursuing the use of administrative data to lessen the respondent burden and improve efficiencies in the statistical production cycle. Initial work on an online capturing tool for sample survey questionnaires has started to reduce the impact of resource constraints over the medium to long term.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Economic Statistics

Subprogramme	2025/26			2024/25		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Economic Statistics	3 919	3 919		4 625	4 625	-
Business Cycle Indicators	44 200	44 200		39 972	39 972	-
Structural Industry Statistics	63 249	63 249		61 510	61 510	-
Price Statistics	97 211	97 211		90 032	90 032	-
Private Financial Statistics	50 505	50 505		47 569	47 569	-
Government Financial Statistics	30 166	30 166		28 213	28 213	-
National Accounts	27 635	27 635		25 818	25 818	-
Total	316 885	316 885		297 739	297 739	-

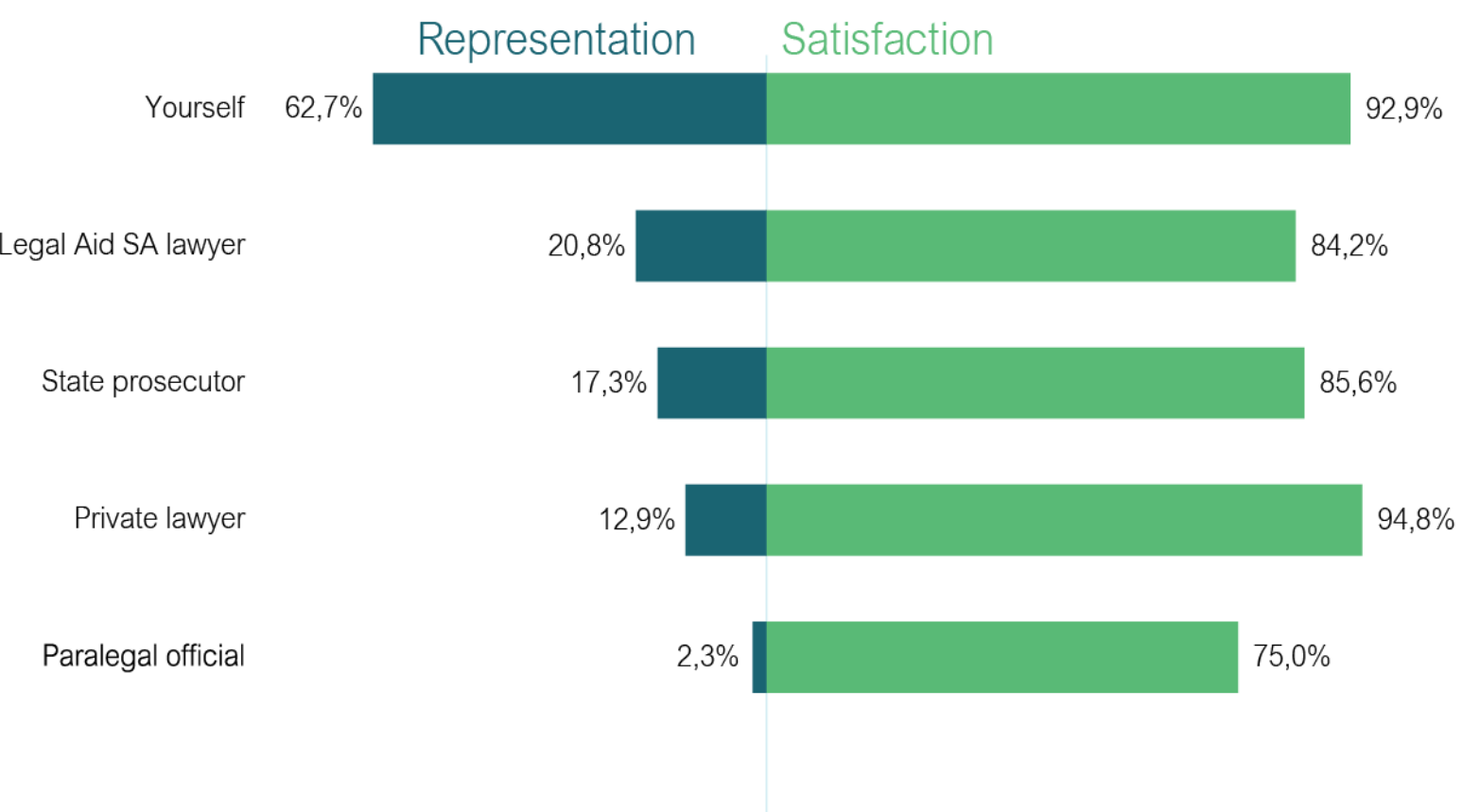
The programme spent R316,885 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R299,231 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R15,745 million was spent on goods and services items such as communication (R2,829 million), travel and subsistence (R9,450 million), operating payments (R1,944 million), and transfers and subsidies (R1,486 million).

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



Percentage of people who were represented by type of representation in court, and satisfaction with type of representation 2024/25

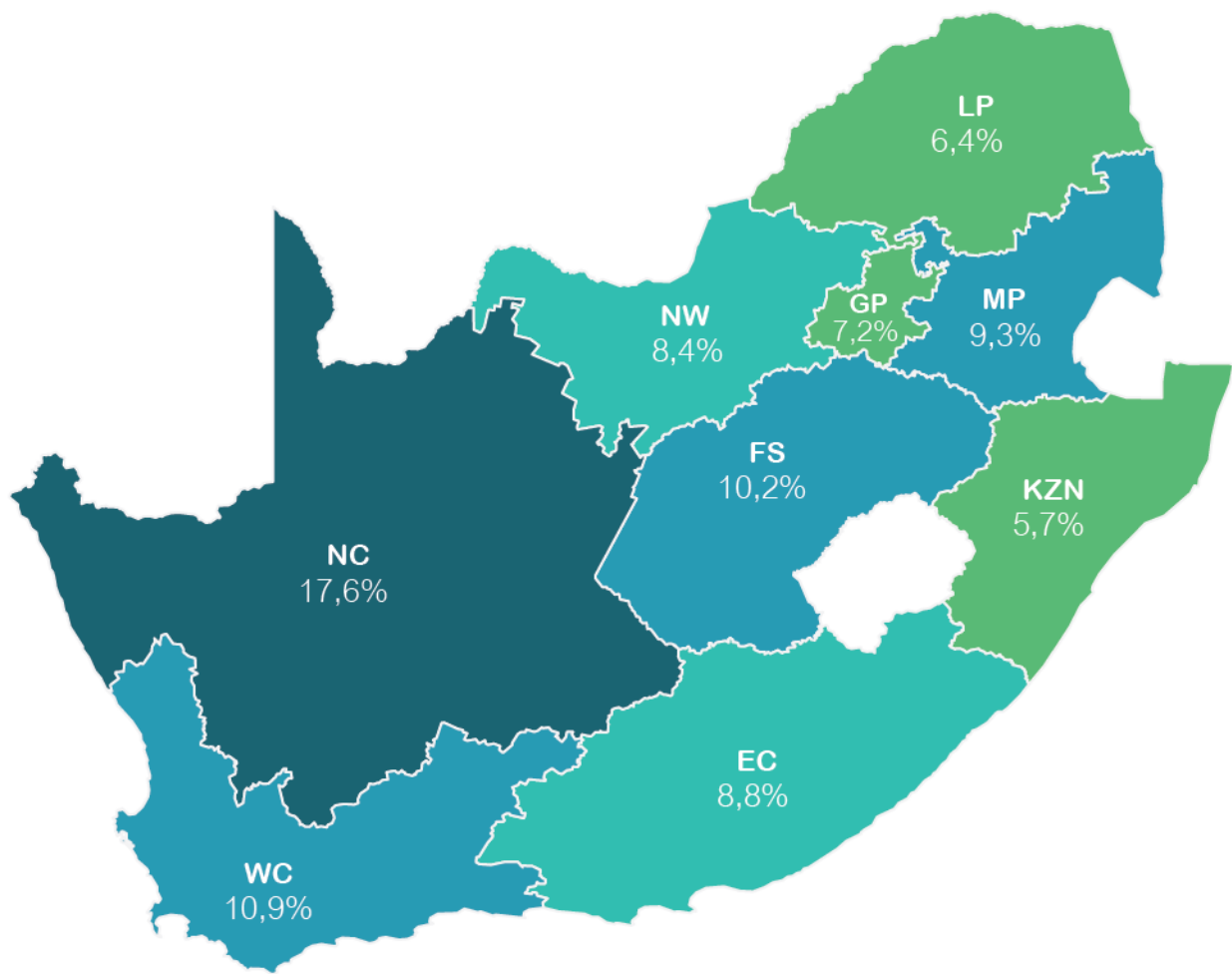
In 2024/25, those represented by private lawyers were most satisfied, at 94,8%.



Source: Governance, Public Safety and Justice Release 2024/25

Percentage of households who have been to courts in the 12 months preceding the survey period by province, 2024/25

Northern Cape (17,6%) has the highest proportion of households that have been to court in 2024/25, followed by Western Cape (10,9%) and Free State (10,2%).



Source: Governance, Public Safety and Justice Release 2024/25



PROGRAMME 3: POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

MEET THE TEAM



Dr M Nhlapo
Chief Director: Health and Vital 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



Mr S Molayi
Chief Director: Social 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:

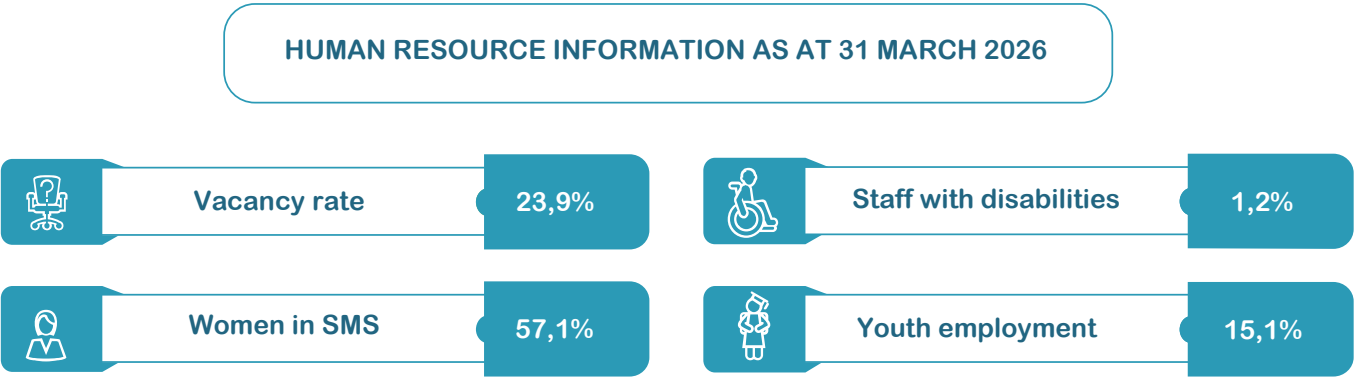
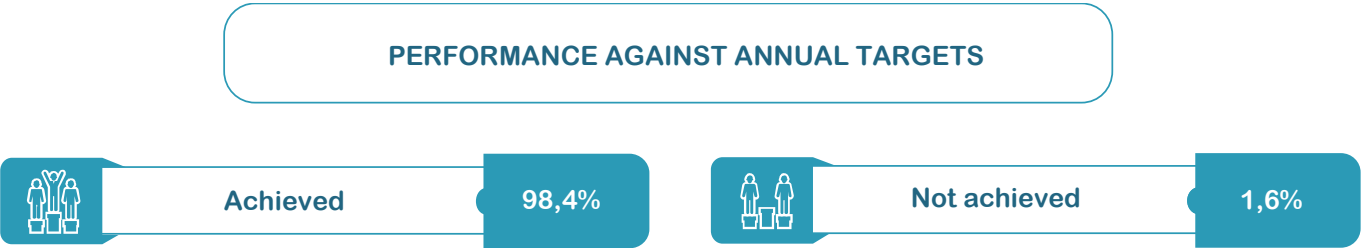


Insightful data

- Sustain the quality of national indicators and broaden the statistical information base
- Enhance the experience of stakeholders

Overall programme performance:

Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics achieved 98,4% (63) of its annual targets as at 31 March 2026 of which 92,2% (58) of targets were achieved as scheduled, 3,1% (2) of targets were achieved earlier than scheduled, and 4,7% (3) of targets were achieved later than scheduled. 1,6% of targets (1) was not achieved.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key activities in 2025/26 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 collected through population censuses and surveys, and from other administrative sources. Key outputs included **15** published releases consisting of mid-year population estimates at national, provincial, district and local levels; 9 provincial reports on population estimates at district level; long-term population projections at national and provincial levels; and a mid-year household estimate. Reports approved included a technical report on mortality; a report on emerging issues from Census 2022; a report on CPS user consultations; and a report on migration statistics.

Health and Vital Statistics publishes statistics on births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and international tourism based on administrative records. Key outputs included **18** published releases/reports consisting of 12 monthly releases on international tourism; 1 annual report on international tourism; 4 annual releases on vital statistics, including recorded live births; mortality and causes of death (2); marriages and divorces; and 1 annual report on health statistics.

Social Statistics provides information on living conditions, domestic tourism and crime collected through household surveys. Key outputs included **10** published releases/reports consisting of domestic tourism; social and household service delivery; development and metro-development indicators; victims of crime and governance statistics; an annual report on marginalised group indicators; and 3 thematic reports on marginalised groups, gender and education statistics. Reports on improving/expanding social statistics included a technical report on the integration of the national domestic tourism survey and a research report on alternative data sources on education and child statistics.

Labour Statistics provides information on employment levels in the formal non-agricultural sector, and on labour market trends in South Africa. Key outputs included **10** published releases/reports consisting of 4 releases on quarterly employment statistics (QES), 4 releases on the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), an annual report on labour market dynamics, and a report on a Volunteer Activities Survey (VAS) conducted.

Poverty and Inequality Statistics provides information on poverty levels, and income and expenditure trends in South Africa. Key outputs included **4** published reports/releases consisting of national poverty lines for 2025, money-metric poverty trends, subjective poverty and child poverty, and a discussion document on SAMPI comparing GHS and IES 2022/23 data. A CPS rotation strategy was not approved as scheduled due to the complexity of the activity. Work will continue in 2026/27.

Response to prioritising women, youth, and persons with disabilities:

Published statistical releases on gender, labour market information, and the national poverty line for 2025. The programme is committed to improving employment equity through the prioritisation of youth and persons with disabilities in the recruitment process. Women in SMS as at the end of March 2025 were 57,1%.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance/Challenges and impact of resource constraints:

The branch has achieved 98,4% of its scheduled targets; however, several key strategic projects are currently facing challenges due to resource constraints. There has been a gradual decline in response rates for specific surveys and delays in updating the Master Sample Frame for the Continuous Population Survey. The limited capacity has also hindered the expansion of existing surveys and the introduction of new surveys designed to measure emerging population and social statistics indicators. Furthermore, the implementation of newly adopted international statistical frameworks, classifications, and standards may experience delays until sufficient capacity and funding are secured.

The sustained pressure on existing human resources, despite the branch achieving 98,4% of its targets, has placed significant strain on staff capacity and well-being. Increased workloads, competing priorities, and prolonged operational demands have heightened the risk of employee fatigue, stress, burnout, and other health-related challenges, which, if not adequately addressed, may negatively affect productivity, staff morale, institutional knowledge retention, and the overall quality and timeliness of statistical outputs.

To address these challenges, the branch will prioritise optimising existing resources through enhanced operational planning, strengthening survey methodologies, increasing the use of technology and administrative data, and improving stakeholder engagement to boost survey response rates. Additionally, efforts will continue to modernise and enhance the statistical value chain by refining statistical methods, frames, classifications, and standards. In response to amendments to the Statistics Act, the branch will further facilitate coordination within the National Statistical System by providing methodological guidance and support for statistical standards to government institutions, while also exploring capacity-building initiatives, process automation, and strategic partnerships to enhance efficiency, mitigate delays, and improve data quality.

The response rates of some surveys are gradually decreasing, instances of delays in publications are occurring, and the inherent quality of the data at a granular level needs improvement. There is no capacity to increase the scope of the current surveys, nor to introduce additional surveys that can measure emerging areas of economic activity and the environment. The implementation of newly adopted international frameworks and classifications will be delayed until capacity constraints are addressed.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Population and Social Statistics

Subprogramme	2025/26			2024/25		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics	2 525	2 525	-	2 059	2 059	-
Health and Vital Statistics	24 642	24 642	-	15 169	15 169	-
Social Statistics	17 587	17 587	-	23 486	23 486	-
Demographic and Population Statistics	24 000	24 000	-	23 290	23 290	-
Labour Statistics	46 520	46 520	-	44 023	44 023	-
Poverty and Inequality Statistics	158 220	138 083	20 137	155 761	53 337	102 424
Total	273 494	253 357	20 137	263 788	161 364	102 424

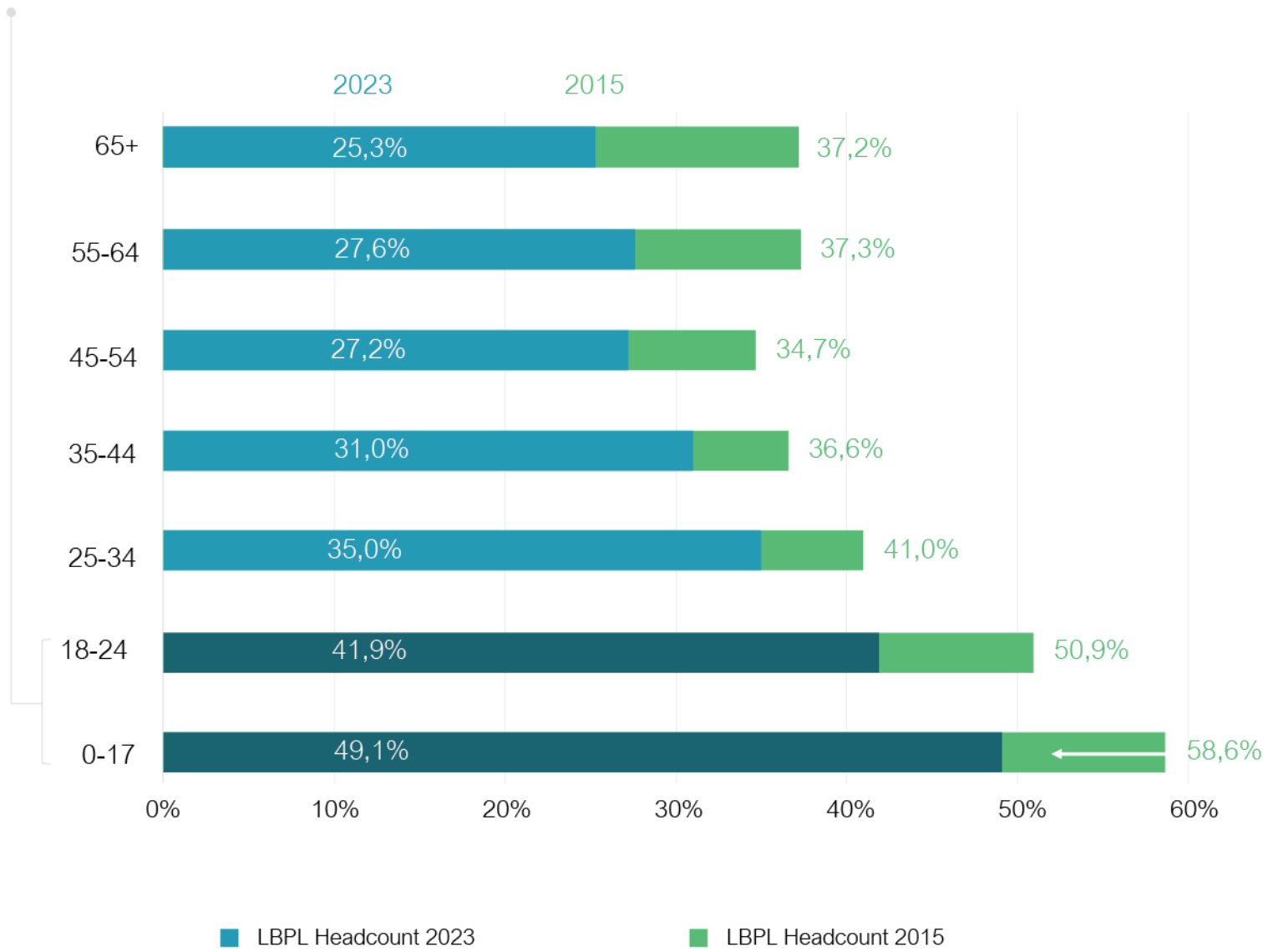
The programme spent R253,357 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R175,385 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R46,581 million was spent on goods and services items such as advertising (R1,551 million), consultants (R2,278 million), travel and subsistence (R36,115 million), transfers and subsidies (R2,351 million) and payments of capital assets (R3,049 million).

The programme spent 92,6% of its allocated budget. The underspending is attributable to the delayed delivery of tablets procured due to global disruptions impacting movement of goods, and changes to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) Parallel Run methodology on the advice of the expert consultant. A rollover request of the amount not spent will be submitted to National Treasury.



Poverty measures by age group, 2015–2023

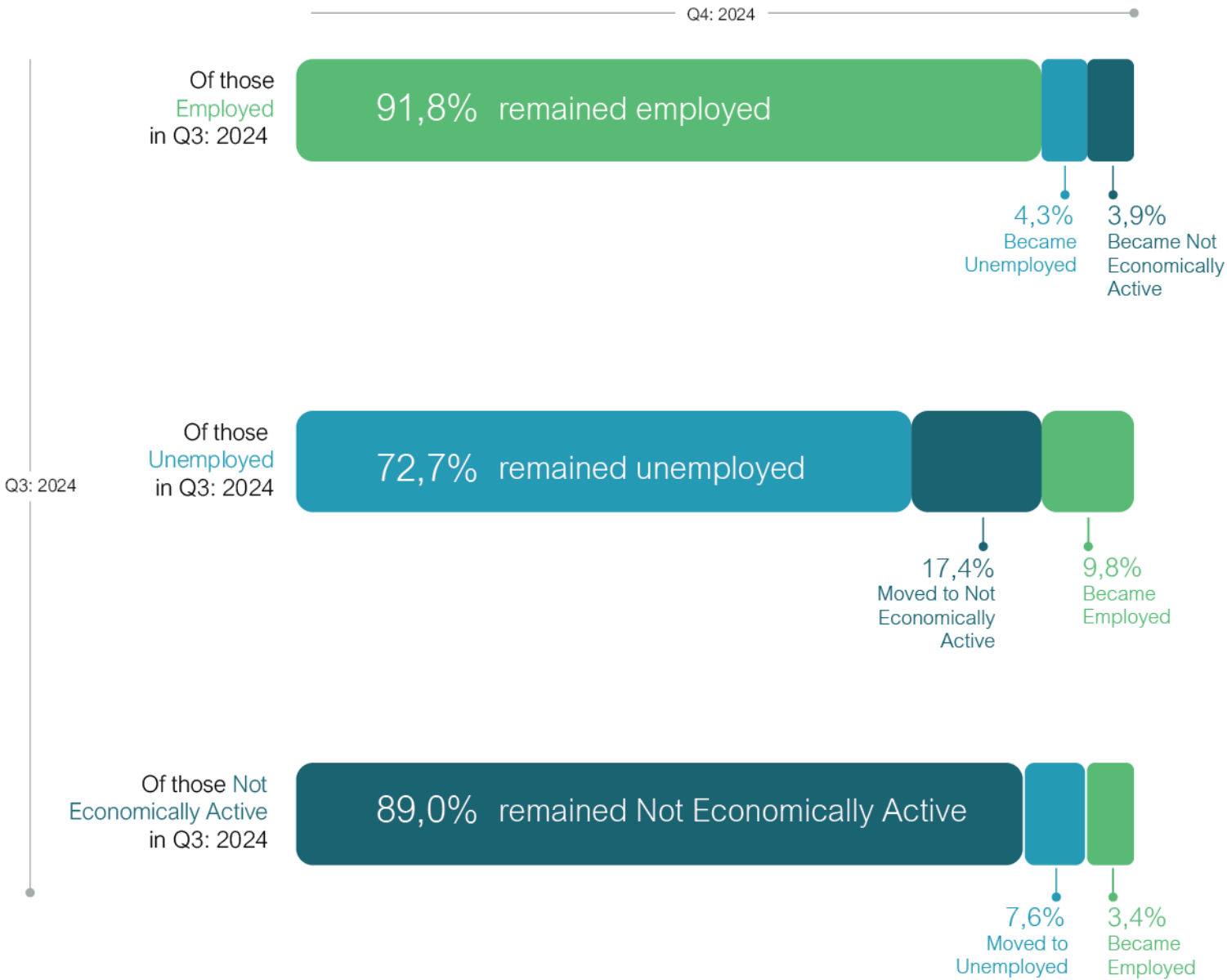
Those aged under 24 years have higher rates of lower-bound poverty compared with older age groups



Source: Poverty Trends in South Africa: An examination of absolute poverty between 2006 and 2023

There was a 1 in 10 chance of the unemployed moving to employment between Q3: 2024 and Q4: 2024

Retention and transition rates by labour market status Q3: 2024 – Q4: 2024



Source: Labour Market Dynamics 2024



PROGRAMME 4: METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

MEET THE TEAM



Prof G Djolov
Chief Director: Statistical Methods



Ms M Gouws
Chief Director: Business Register



Mr J Lukhwareni
Chief Director: Statistical Standards



Mr L Modise
Chief Director: Geography



Ms D Mokhuwa
Chief Director: Survey Monitoring and Evaluation

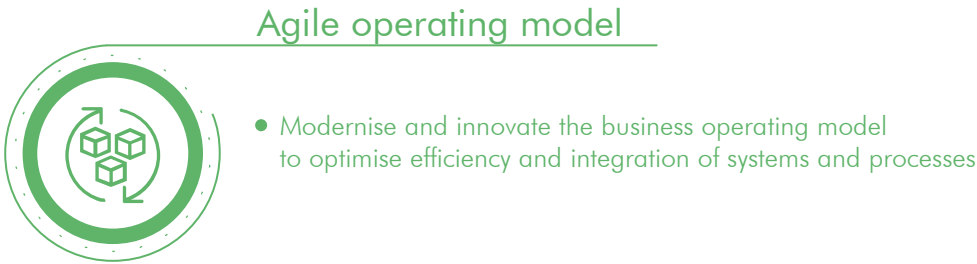
4.4 Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure

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

Objectives:

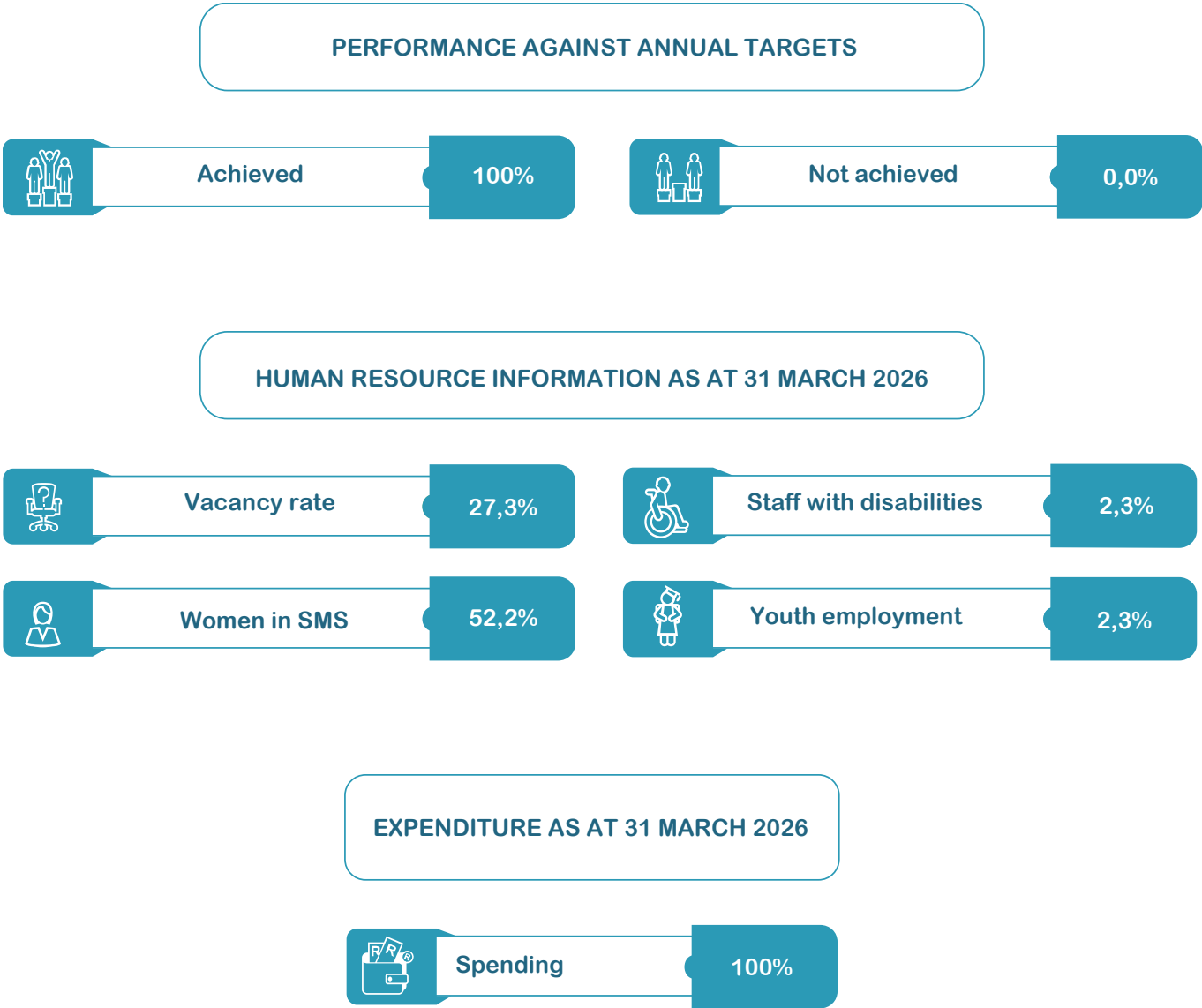
- Improve the quality and methodological soundness of statistical information by researching, developing, applying and reviewing statistical methods, standards, classifications and procedures in the statistical value chain annually.
- Monitor and evaluate the methodological compliance of statistical 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 outcome:



Overall programme performance:

Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure achieved 100% of its annual targets (9) as at 31 March 2026.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key activities in 2025/26 included providing strategic guidance on the development of standards, statistical frames, and methodologies, and monitoring the implementation of the work programme. The key deliverables are essential elements that form the support system and foundation of core statistical products. The programme contributes towards achieving the organisational strategic outcome of an agile operating model.

Statistical Methods provides technical expertise and advice on statistical methodologies and practices for producing official statistics. Key outputs included the testing of the new master sample for the CPS, and 3 approved reports on methodological practices, i.e. seasonal adjustments for the Quarterly Labour Force Survey, redesign of the sampling frame for the Quarterly Employment Statistics, and strategies to minimise non-response when using multi-mode data collection.

Statistical Standards develops standards, classifications and definitions for surveys undertaken by the department. Key output included the adoption of the International Standard on Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC Rev.5).

Business Register maintains and improves the sampling frame for economic statistics. A key output included an assessment on the maturity level of the Strategic Business Register (SBR).

Geography maintains and improves the frame for geographic information in household surveys and censuses. A key output included the updating of the geo-enabled master sample for the CPS and household surveys.

Survey Monitoring and Evaluation monitors the quality of statistical operations for surveys and censuses and conducts independent evaluations. Key outputs included the implementation of the Quality Management System (QMS) Code of Practice, and a concept note on the QMS.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities:

The programme 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/Challenges and impact of resource constraints:

The branch is currently operating with a vacancy rate of 27,3%, compounded by the departure of highly experienced staff. This poses a significant risk to the delivery of methodological support for surveys and the maintenance of a robust statistical infrastructure. The modernisation and innovation of the statistical value chain is dependent on strong foundations in statistical methods, frames, classifications, and standards. Recent amendments to the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999) are expected to place additional demands on the programme, particularly in establishing statistical standards across the national statistics system and providing methodological support to the statistics units within the National Statistical System entities. The branch's research and innovation hub is severely under-resourced, limiting its ability to explore emerging technologies and methodologies.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure

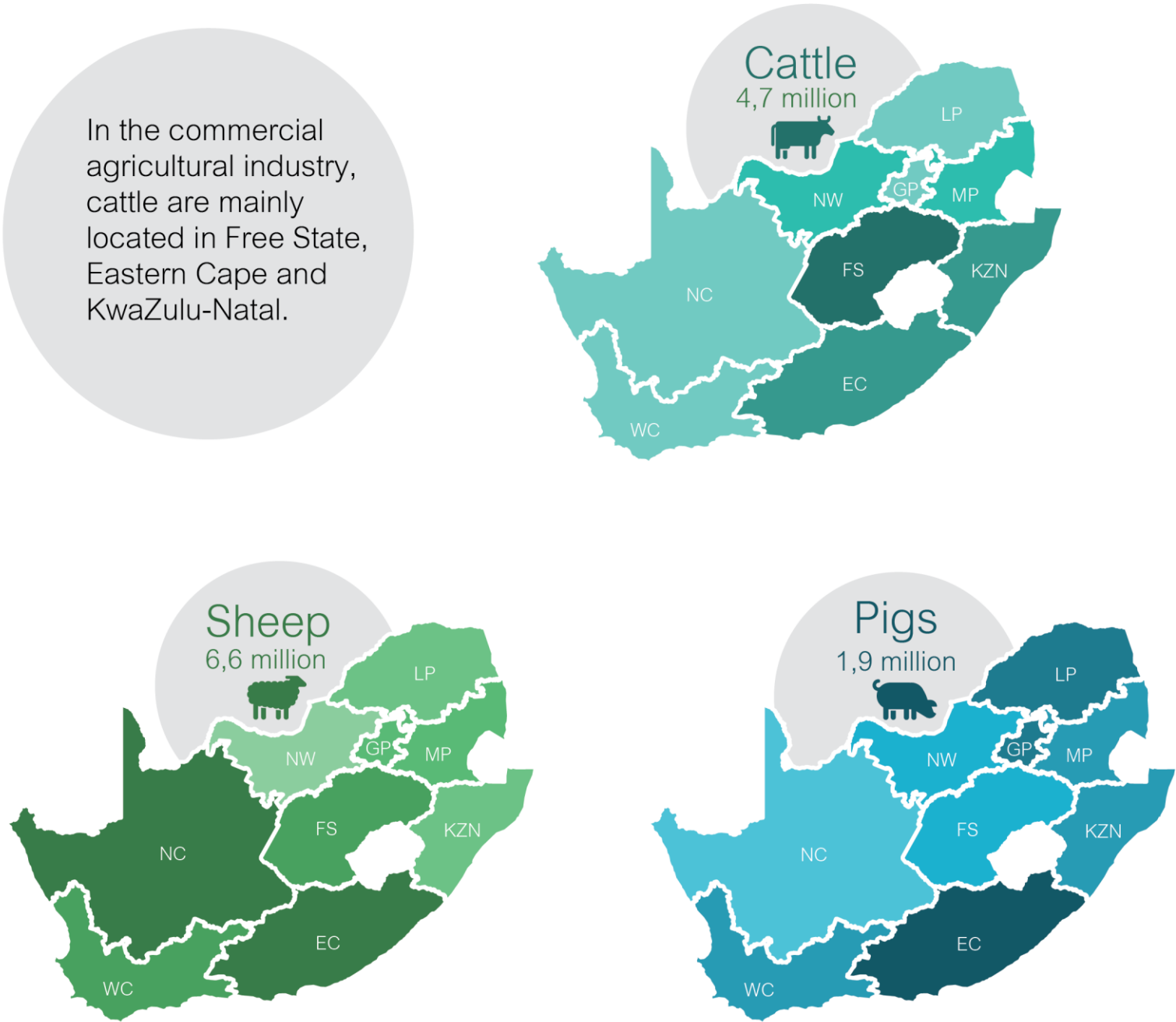
	2025/26			2024/25		
Subprogramme	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	3 696	3 696	-	3 968	3 968	-
Statistical Methods	19 779	19 779	-	20 903	20 903	-
Statistical Standards	8 260	8 260	-	8 104	8 104	-
Business Register	47 019	47 019	-	42 658	42 658	-
Geography	54 382	54 382	-	54 317	54 317	-
Survey Monitoring and Evaluation	18 475	18 475	-	17 436	17 436	-
Innovation and Research	2 222	2 222	-	2 115	2 115	-
Total	153 833	153 833	-	149 501	149 501	-

The programme spent R153,833 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R144,798 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R8,530 million was spent on goods and services. The main operational cost drivers are computer services (R3,648 million), travel and subsistence (R1,538 million) and communication (R992 thousand).

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



Distribution of livestock across South Africa

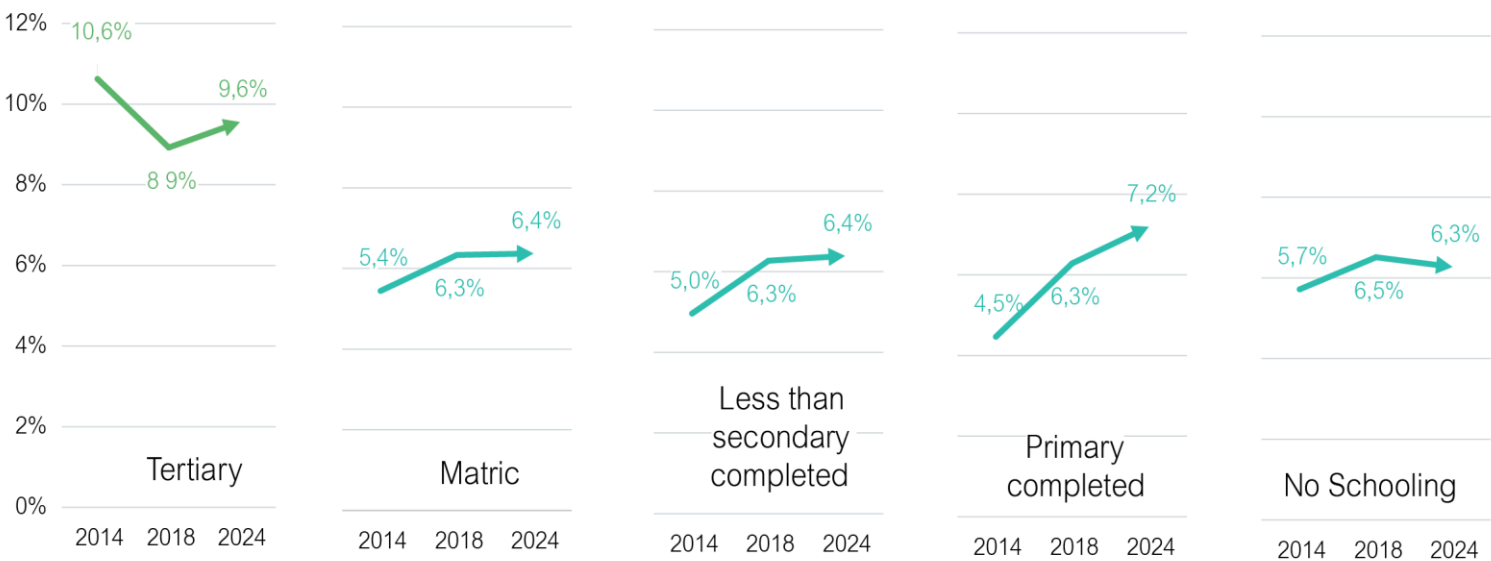


Number of livestock on farms

Source: Agricultural industry, 2023

Volunteer rate by selected education level, 2014, 2018 and 2024

In 2024, volunteers with tertiary education had the highest volunteer rate at 9,6%, compared with other educational groups.



Source: Volunteer Activity Survey, 2024



PROGRAMME 5: STATISTICAL SUPPORT AND INFORMATICS

MEET THE TEAM



Ms S Laldaparsad
Chief Director: Analytical Studies
Acting Chief Director: Publication Services



Mr V Mabuza
Acting Chief Director: Information
and Communication Technology



Mr S Thulare
Chief Director: Business Modernisation



Mr S Mangxamba
Acting Chief Director: Advocacy and Dissemination

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.

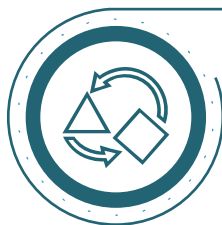
Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives: Programme 5 contributes to the following strategic outcomes:

Insightful data



- Sustain the quality of national indicators and broaden the statistical information base
- Enhance the experience of stakeholders

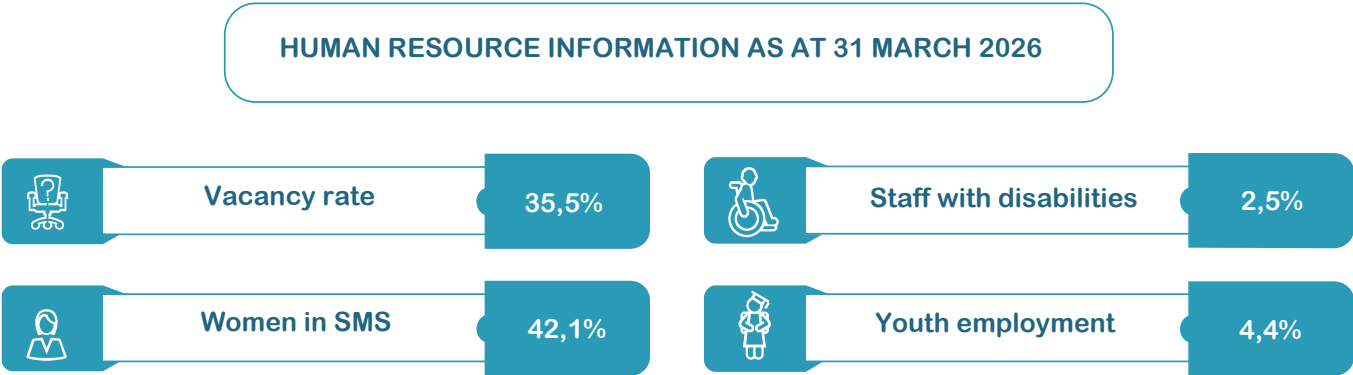
Transformed capability



- Invest in capacity building in the data ecosystem by building a versatile and multi-skilled workforce
- Realign the structure, resources and culture to strategy
- Invest in innovative technologies and ICT infrastructure whilst leveraging on statistical infrastructure

Overall programme performance:

Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics achieved 81,8% (9) of its annual targets (11) as at 31 March 2026 and 18,2% (2) targets were not achieved.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key activities in 2025/26 included leading strategic engagements with external stakeholders on creating an enabling ICT environment to support and enable business 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 contributes to the achievement of the strategic outcomes insightful data and transformed capability.

Advocacy and Dissemination manage external and internal communication and increases the use of statistical information through stakeholder engagement and the dissemination of official statistics on various platforms. Key outputs included the conducting of a User Satisfaction Survey (USS) and finalising of the CPS communication, publicity and advocacy strategy. An Integrated Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (ISES) was approved in March 2026 and will be implemented in 2026/27. Enhancements to Stats SA's website is in the testing phase and implementation will be done during 2026/27.

Business Modernisation improves data and information management across the department by modernising the way business is conducted and supported by technology. Key outputs included the implementation of an enterprise architecture digital roadmap (Phase 2) and the modernising of two business processes.

Publication Services provides editing, publishing, and distribution services to survey areas. A key output included the development of 30 databases with generic data storage.

Information and Communication Technology provides technology infrastructure to the department and supports data management across statistical series. A key output included the implementation of an ICT environment upgrade.

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: The programme 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/Challenges and impact of resource constraints:

The branch is currently operating with a vacancy rate of 35,5%, which is further impacted by the loss of highly experienced technical staff. This presents a significant risk to the delivery of digital solutions and the sustainability of a robust ICT infrastructure. The successful modernisation and innovation of the statistical value chain is dependent on the implementation of a solid end-to-end enterprise architecture, where technology must effectively enable operations aligned with the Fourth Industrial Revolution. However, the ICT infrastructure remains critically under-resourced, limiting the organisation's ability to invest in current emerging technologies that could enhance its business operations. In addition, the branch is faced with capacity constraints to drive organisational publicity and stakeholder confidence.

Strategies that will be explored to address these challenges include the stabilisation of the workforce through the filling of critical vacancies, the modernisation of ICT infrastructure and systems development areas to strengthen compliance, streamlining of technical processes that enable and support the business, and investment in publicity efforts to uphold organisational reputation and stakeholder confidence.

The modernisation of the ICT will be addressed through short-term stabilisation, where critical areas are prioritised to sustain the technological support and reduce operational risks, and long-term modernisation where future infrastructure capacity is planned in alignment to our enterprise architecture and emerging technologies.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Statistical Support and Informatics

Subprogramme	2025/26			2024/25		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics	2 042	2 042	-	3 794	3 794	-
Publication Services	32 841	32 841	-	24 916	24 916	-
Information and Communication Technology	52 581	52 581	-	199 478	199 478	-
Business Modernisation	24 006	24 006	-	50 974	50 974	-
Advocacy and Dissemination	256 081	256 081	-	33 918	33 918	-
Analytical Studies	5 993	5 993	-	5 727	5 727	-
Total	373 544	373 544	-	318 807	318 807	-

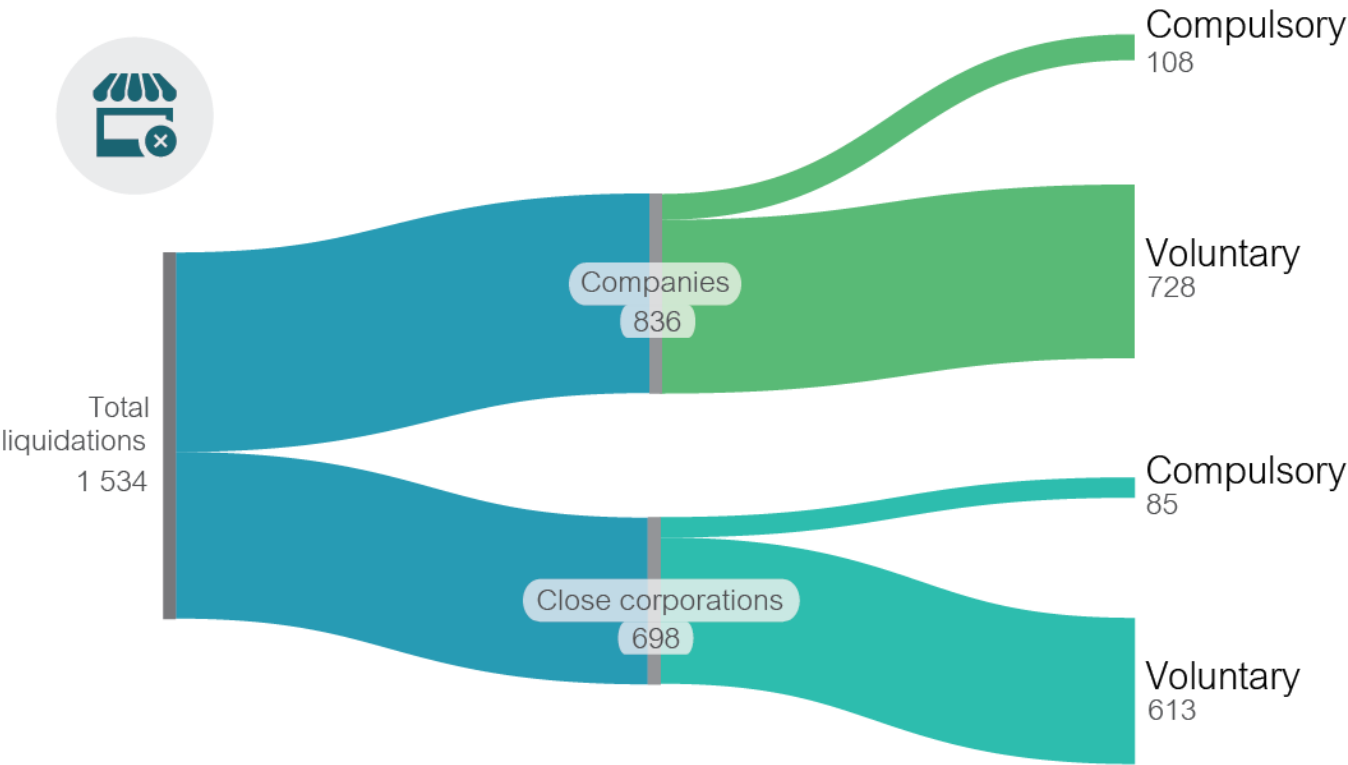
The programme spent R373,544 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R140,633 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R222,752 million was spent on goods and services, which includes the payment of computer services (R208,441 million), communication (R1,778 million), operating payments (R1,164 million), operating leases (R4,833 million), infrastructure and planning services (R3,159 million), and machinery and equipment (R8,399 million).

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



A breakdown of business liquidations in 2025

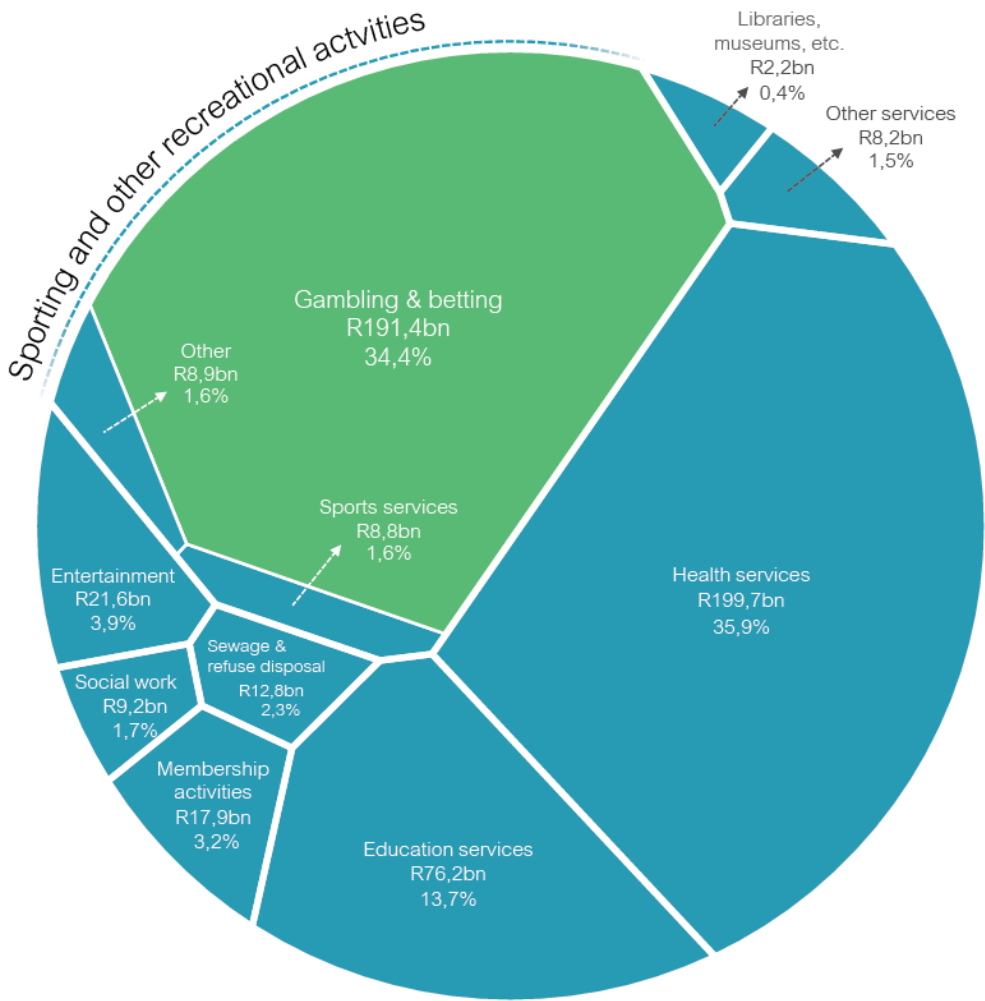
Many of the cases were voluntary.



Source: Statistics of liquidations, December 2025

Gambling & betting accounted for just over a third of income generated from services rendered in the personal services industry

Total: R557 billion (year: 2023)



Figures have been rounded and may not sum to totals

Source: Personal services industry, 2023



PROGRAMME 6: STATISTICAL OPERATIONS AND PROVINCIAL COORDINATION

MEET THE TEAM



Mr M Cronjé
Provincial Chief Director: Western Cape



Ms M Gainewe
Provincial Chief Director: Mpumalanga



Ms B Jonas
Provincial Chief Director: Free State



Mr D Kleinsmith
Provincial Chief Director: Northern Cape



Ms K Malatji
Acting Chief Director: Household
Surveys and Censuses



Mr N Mukwevho
Provincial Chief Director: Limpopo



Mr L Omar
Chief Director: Data Operations



Mr B Radebe
Acting Provincial Chief Director: KwaZulu-Natal



Mr P Selemela
Provincial Chief Director: North West



Mr R Thenga
Provincial Chief Director: Gauteng



Vacant
Provincial Chief Director: Easte

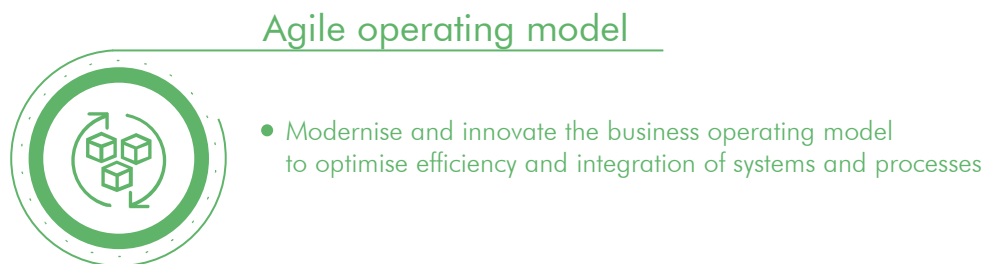
4.6 Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination

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 outcome.



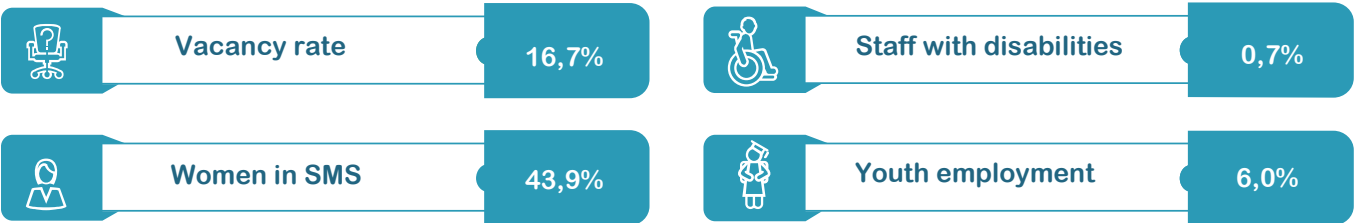
Overall programme performance:

Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination achieved 100,0% of its annual targets (18) as at 31 March 2026 of which 94,4% (17) were achieved as scheduled and 5,6% (1) was achieved later than scheduled.

PERFORMANCE AGAINST ANNUAL TARGETS



HUMAN RESOURCE INFORMATION AS AT 31 MARCH 2026



EXPENDITURE AS AT 31 MARCH 2026



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key activities in 2025/26 included providing strategic guidance on improving integrated field operations and monitoring the implementation of the work programme. The programme contributes towards achieving the organisational strategic outcome agile operating model. The key deliverables are essential and critical elements of the statistical value chain.

Provincial and District Offices provide 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 implementation of the integrated fieldwork operations model (Phase 2) and 9 provincial reports on updated provincial master samples for the Continuous Population Survey.

Data Operations manages the editing and processing of census, survey, and administrative data. Key outputs included reports on the processing of death notification forms for the Mortality and Causes of Death (2023), and a report on innovations for the Continuous Population Survey.

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 a baseline study on out-of-scope for the Master Sample and GIF, an approved CPS training strategy and the review of 4 quality assurance tools.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities:

The programme 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/Challenges and impact of resource constraints:

The branch continues to experience resource constraints, particularly within provincial and district office infrastructure, and is currently operating with a vacancy rate of 16,7%. The loss of skilled personnel and delays in filling critical posts continue to place pressure on the effective coordination of field operations, data collection, processing, and stakeholder support services. These constraints present risks to the sustainability of integrated fieldwork operations, response rates, data quality, and the timely production of official statistics. In addition, limited human and financial resources reduce the capacity of provincial and district offices to adequately support provincial and local government planning processes through evidence-based statistical services.

To mitigate these challenges, the branch will strengthen the implementation of the integrated fieldwork operations model through improved coordination, monitoring, and optimisation of available resources across provinces and districts. Greater use of technology-enabled data collection methods, process automation, and innovations within the Continuous Population Survey will be prioritised to improve operational efficiency and reduce costs. Capacity-building initiatives, including the approved CPS training strategy and targeted skills transfer interventions, will be implemented to strengthen institutional capability and reduce the impact of staff turnover.

The branch will further prioritise the filling of critical funded vacancies, retention of scarce skills, and the enhancement of partnerships with stakeholders to support data collection and dissemination activities. Additional focus will be placed on improving respondent engagement and communication strategies to address declining response rates and maintain the credibility and quality of official statistics. Continuous review and strengthening of quality assurance processes, master sample management, and data processing systems will also support improved statistical outputs despite existing resource limitations.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination

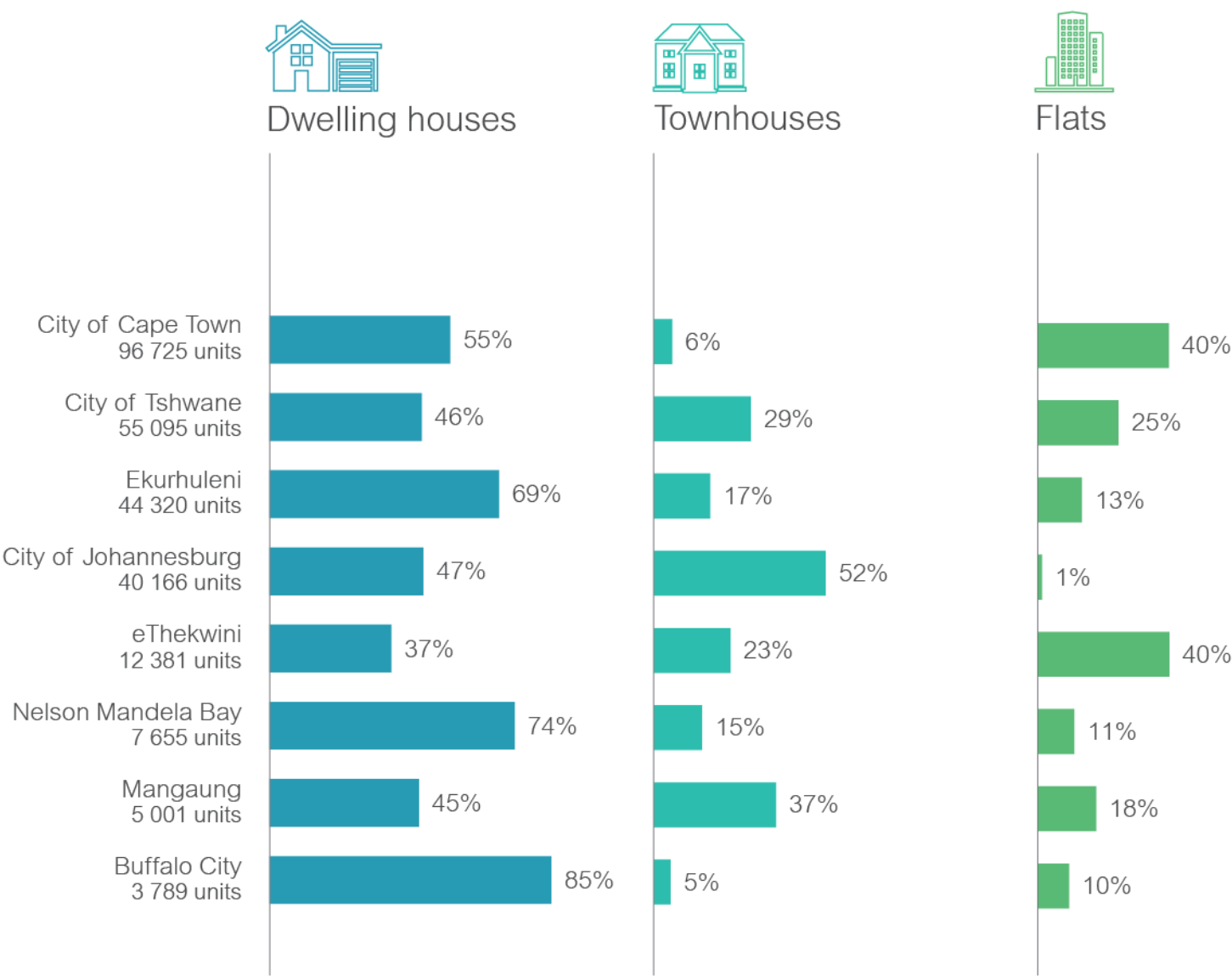
Subprogramme	2025/26			2024/25		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	3 710	3 710	-	3 678	3 678	-
Provincial and District Offices	787 195	787 128	67	736 318	780 774	(44 456)
Data Operations	59 841	59 841	-	58 304	58 304	-
Household Surveys and Censuses	57 187	57 187	-	50 621	47 352	3 269
Total	907 933	907 866	67	848 921	890 108	(41 187)

The programme spent R907,866 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R736,948 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R158,997 million was spent on goods and services items such as fleet services (R30,224 million), communication (R13,337 million), travel and subsistence (R14,541 million), operating leases (R92,471 million).

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

Percentage breakdown of new residential units by type, 2014–2023

Buffalo City mainly built dwelling houses, with less focus on townhouses and flats.

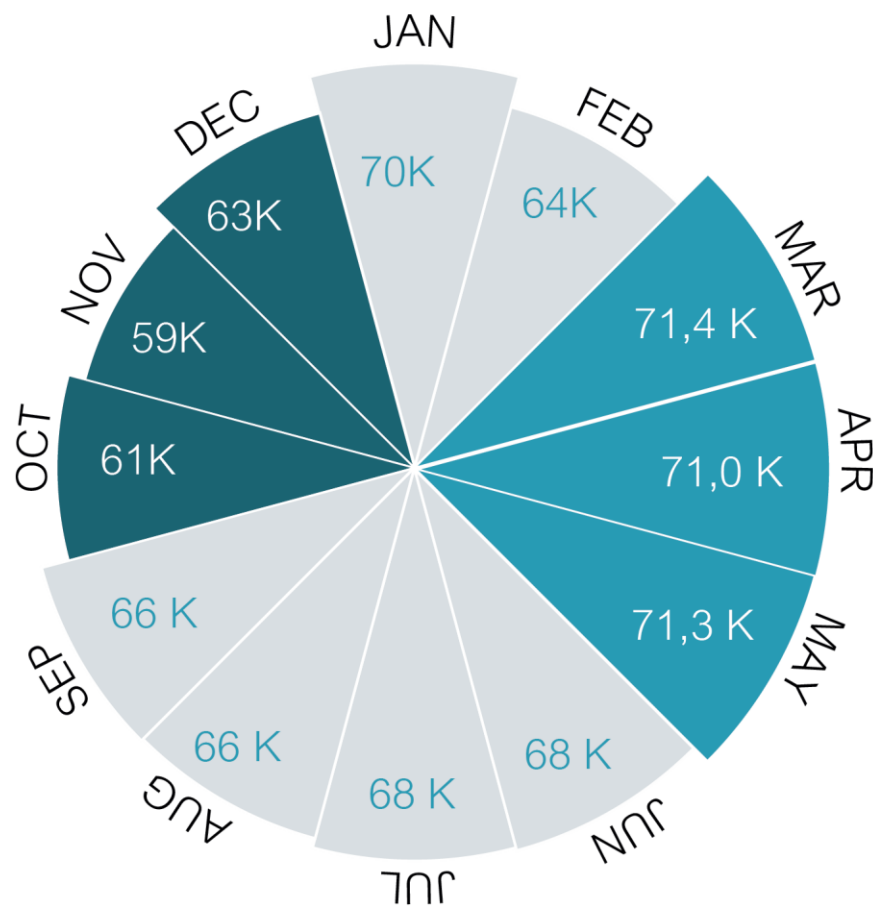


Number of buildings completed by the private sector as reported by municipalities

Source: Building Statistics, 2023

Seasonality played a notable role, with March recording the highest number of births (71 423), followed closely by May (71 298) and April (70 972)

Total birth occurrences by sex and month, 2024*



Source: Recorded live births 2024

*Figures include updated birth occurrences as at 1st July 2025



PROGRAMME 7: SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

MEET THE TEAM



Ms G Boucher
Chief Director: Independent
Quality Assessment



Mr S de Klerk
Chief Director: Data and
Information Management



Ms N Manyathi
Chief Director: Statistical Reporting



Dr M Mohale
Chief Director: Office of the DDG



Mr H Thema
Chief Director: Economic Subsystem



Mr J Shai
Chief Director: Social Subsystem

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.

Insightful data



- Sustain the quality of national indicators and broaden the statistical information base
- Enhance the experience of stakeholders

Interconnected statistical systems



- Drive statistical reform by rolling out the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), as amended (Act No. 29 of 2024)
- Lead and direct the data ecosystem

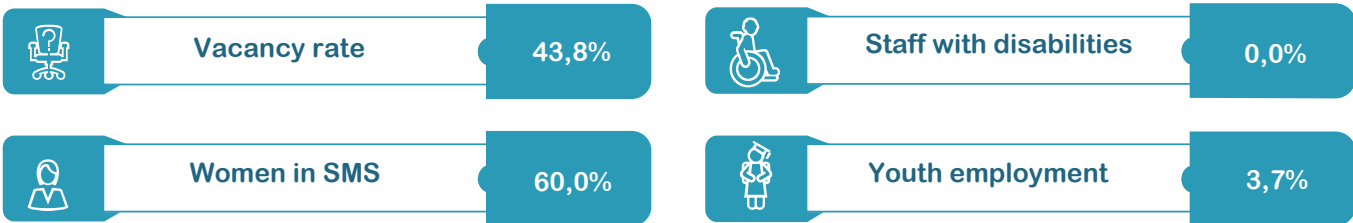
Overall programme performance:

Programme 7: South African National Statistics System achieved 100% of its annual targets (23), of which 82,5% (19) were achieved as scheduled, 13% (3) were achieved earlier than scheduled, and 4,5% (1) was achieved later than scheduled.

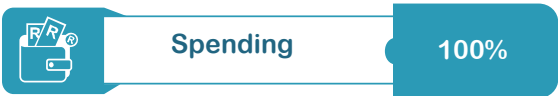
PERFORMANCE AGAINST ANNUAL TARGETS



HUMAN RESOURCE INFORMATION AS AT 31 MARCH 2026



EXPENDITURE AS AT 31 MARCH 2026



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for the South African National Statistics system provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key outputs in 2025/26 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 included the piloting of a clearance protocol for the economic subsystem, a report on the rationalised Integrated Indicator Framework (IIF) for the economic statistics subsystem and a research report on statistical units for economic organs of state. Six Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) were signed during the year.

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 included the piloting of a clearance protocol for the social subsystem, a report on the rationalised Integrated Indicator Framework (IIF) for the social statistics subsystem, and a research report on statistical units for social organs of state. Two MoUs were signed during the year.

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 included 4 reports on SASQAF quality assessments conducted, and a report on the review of SASQAF standards and guidelines.

Statistical Reporting coordinates the reporting of statistics to fulfil South Africa's statistical reporting obligations. Key outputs included an SDG country report, a report on stakeholder consultations on the Statistics Act, 1999, and a research report on the development of a data strategy for South Africa.

Data and Information Management coordinates and manages the transfer and sharing of data among entities in the national statistics system. Key outputs included reports on the updating of the IIF dissemination portal and the online system for SASQAF, a report on the review of the online metadata repository for indicators, the development of a data source inventory system and a concept note on the acquisition of administrative data.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities:

The programme is committed to improving employment equity through the prioritisation of youth and persons with disabilities in the recruitment process. Women in SMS as at 31 March 2026 were 60,0%.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance:

The SANSS branch achieved 100% of its work programme targets despite a high vacancy rate of 43,8%, which places significant strain on capacity and service delivery. The inability to fill posts negatively affects the provision of statistical services to organs of state and the broader national statistical system. In addition, the promulgation of the amended Statistics Act, 1999 has increased the branch's workload, and current staffing constraints are likely to hinder its effective rollout and implementation.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: South African National Statistics System

Subprogramme						
	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	4 700	4 700	-	8 013	4 534	3 479
Social Subsystem	4 641	4 641	-	7 114	4 526	2 588
Independent Quality Assessment	5 650	5 650	-	6 268	6 268	-
Economic Subsystem	6 194	6 194	-	4 429	4 429	-
Data and Information Management	19 096	19 096	-	6 248	5 012	1 236
Statistical Reporting	5 268	5 268	-	8 988	6 877	2 111
Total	45 549	45 549	-	41 060	31 646	9 414

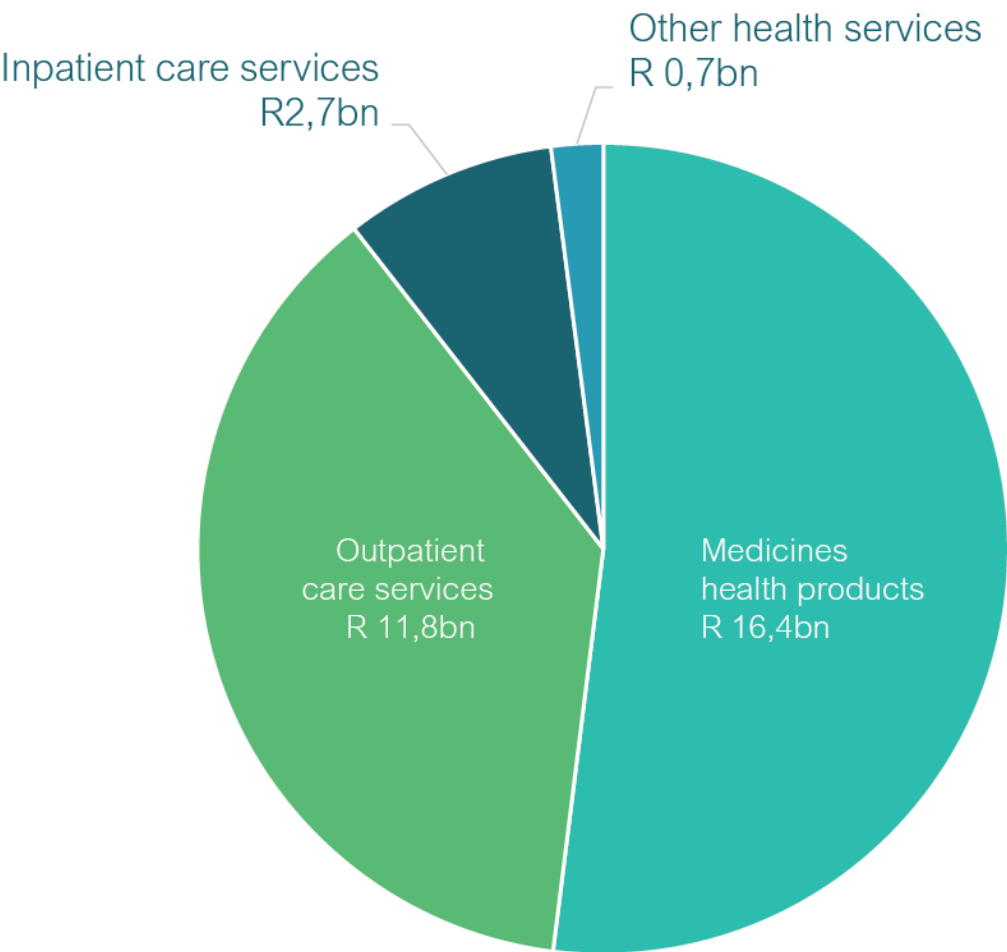
The programme spent R45,549 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R31,621 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R1,933 million was spent on goods and services items such as catering (R361 thousand), communication (R261 thousand), agency and support/outsourced services (R308 thousand) and travel and subsistence (R688 thousand).

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



The most frequently used health services were medicines and health products with R16,4 billion in expenditure

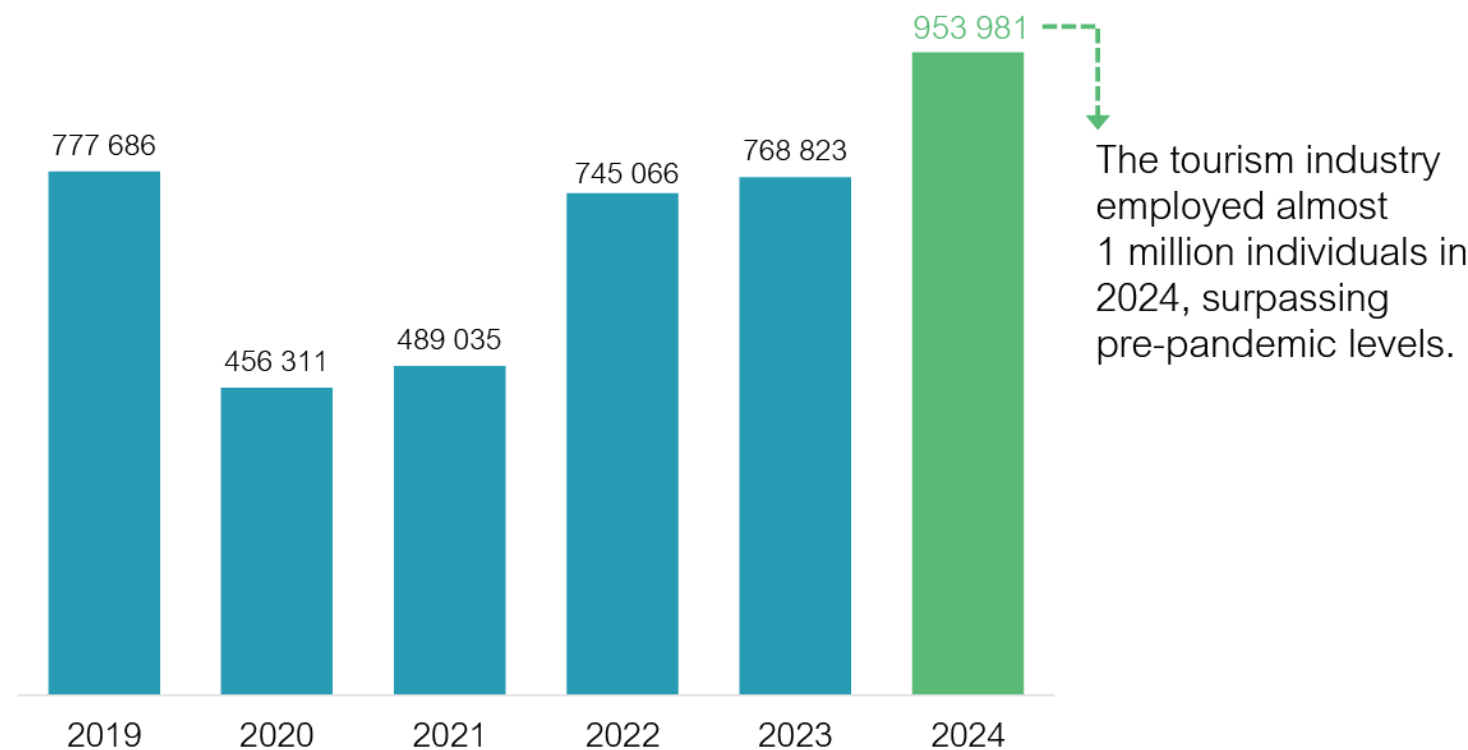
Total household consumption by type of health service in billions (rands)



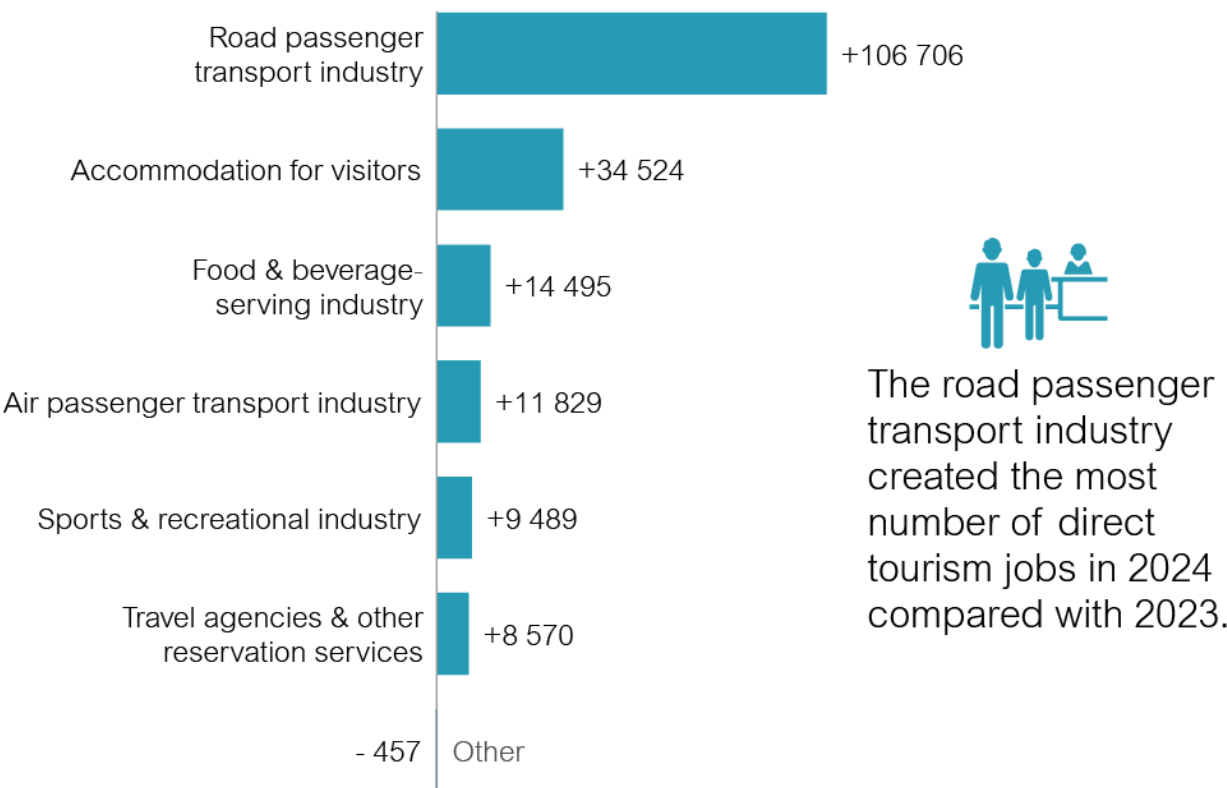
Source: Household Expenditure on Health in South Africa: Findings from the Income and Expenditure Survey, 2022/23

Tourism and employment

The number of direct tourism jobs, 2019–2024



The total tourism workforce expanded by 185 158 jobs.



5. SELECTED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AS PER ESTIMATES OF NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

Indicator	Programme	Outcome	Projected	Actual
Number of 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	4
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	16	16
			246	246

6. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

6.1 Transfer payments made for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which funds were used	Did the department comply with s38(1)(j) 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	3	3	N/A

Stats SA transferred R3 thousand to the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) for television licence renewals.

6.2 Transfer payments budgeted for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, but no transfer payments were made

No transfer payments were made during the 2025/26 financial year.

7. DONOR FUNDS

No donor funds were received during the 2025/26 financial year.

8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

Infrastructure Projects	Notes	2025/26			2024/25		
		Final appropriation (R'000)	Actual expenditure (R'000)	(Over)/Under expenditure (R'000)	Final appropriation (R'000)	Actual expenditure (R'000)	(Over)/Under expenditure (R'000)
New and replacement assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing infrastructure assets		340 820	340 820	-	328 492	328 492	-
Upgrades and additions		-	-	-	11 409	11 409	-
Rehabilitation, renovations, and refurbishment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance and repairs		-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfer		-	-	-	-	-	-
Current		-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		340 820	340 820		339 901	339 901	-

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 2025/26 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 15 years. There was no over-/underspending on funds in the 2025/26 financial year.

3. Upgrades and additions

There were no infrastructure asset upgrades made to the ICT infrastructure of the department.

4. Maintenance and repairs

There was no amount spent in the 2025/26 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 and culture 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, 1999.

Risk assessments were conducted at strategic and operational levels and form 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 risk management directorate is currently under capacitated and critical vacancies are not filled due to lack of adequate funding and the untimely passing of the newly appointed Director: Risk Management four months after her appointment.

Challenges and resource constraints, the quarterly risk management reports, which form part of the Risk, Anti-corruption, and Integrity Management (RAIM) reports, included progress reports on the strategic risks identified and were 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 2022/23, CPS-HSPR, and the Computer-assisted Web Interview (CAWI) projects.

No material breakdown in the organisation's risk management processes was identified during the period. The seven strategic risks identified by Exco in respect of the 2025/26 financial year were not all fully mitigated and have been carried over to the 2026/27 financial year. These strategic risks related to the sustainability of quality statistics, legislative reform, external disruptions to the business operating model, financial stability, emerging skills requirements and resistance to change and digital transformation which were managed through mitigation activities. A key emerging risk relating to ICT and cybersecurity vulnerability emerged in March 2026 which was immediately addressed.

The Audit Committee continues to review, monitor, and engage with management on the quarterly RAIM reports. Progress and mitigation activities are reported and submitted to the Executive Authority through the organisational quarterly report.

3. ETHICS, FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

Stats SA's fraud prevention strategy and implementation plan are being reviewed.

Mechanisms in place to report fraud and corruption included 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 99,4% financial disclosures in respect of the 2024/25 financial disclosure period by 30 April 2025. Ethics Officer's verifications were completed, and disclosures were submitted to the Public Service Commission (PSC) by 31 May 2025. Stats SA has addressed the PSC's recommendations received in respect of the 2024/25 financial year disclosure period. Financial disclosures for staff on other applicable levels were concluded at 98,1% for Financial Management Services and at 99,4% for Middle Management Services and submitted to the Accounting Officer. Ethics Officers referred non-submissions, where applicable, for further investigation.

Fraud awareness was conducted through articles in the internal Pulse electronic publications. In addition, external stakeholders are sensitised on the website 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 who 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, which 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 continued with information sharing sessions with the Senior Management Service and staff within chief directorates 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 and Chapter 7 of the SMS Handbook 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, where there is contravention, consequence management is instituted. In addition to the Code, employees of Stats SA are also bound by section 17 of the Statistics Act, 1999 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 is of high importance, and continuous measures are being put in place, considering physical and operational risk assessments.

The Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) committees are fully functional in Head Office and all nine provinces (including district offices) and meet quarterly to discuss health hazards reported at the workplace. All committee members are duly appointed in writing. Two evacuation drills were conducted at ISibalo House, one at Bethlehem District Office, and one at Welkom District Office during the period under review, to ensure compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993).

7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

7.1 Composition of Portfolio Committee on Public Service and Administration

ANC	DA	EFF	IFP	Action SA	MKP
Mr VA Nkosi	Mr JN de Villiers (Chairperson)	Ms S Gcilishe	Mr SL Ngcobo	Dr TKS Letlape	Mr JS Malinga
Mrs MB Pholwane	Ms ERJ Spies	Mr K Ceza	Mr TM Langa		Ms G Mchunu
Ms W Tikana-Gxotiwe					
Ms PP Xaba-Ntshaba					

7.2 Dates of meetings

- o 11 June 2025: Briefing on the 2025/26 Work Programme.
- o 23 October 2025: Briefing on the 2024/25 Annual Report.

7.3 Recommendations by the Portfolio Committee on the Work Programme

Based on the deliberations of the annual 2025/26 Work Programme with Stats SA on 11 June 2025, the Portfolio Committee recommended that Stats SA, through the Minister in the Presidency for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, undertakes the following activities:

- Stats SA should develop a plan to implement the census in a 10-year cycle.
- Stats SA should develop digital tools to enhance data collection and statistical collection by organs of the state.
- Because the world is changing, Stats SA must improve its statistical output by concentrating on new areas and features of living situations.
- Additional resource allocations for Stats SA for critical vacancies and to upgrade ICT infrastructure.

Stats SA's response to recommendations on the Work Programme

Planning for the next census: In 2026, Stats SA will conduct a year-long national campaign to mark 30 years of census-taking in the democratic era. This initiative not only aims to reflect on progress but also seeks to enhance compliance with international standards and foster public trust. In the subsequent years, the organisation will kick-start the planning process, laying the groundwork for the 2031 national census, with a focus on promotion strategies, funding avenues, and stakeholder engagement. Additionally, Stats SA plans to engage in South-South cooperation, sharing expertise to improve census planning at regional, continental, and international levels. This will ensure that the Census 2031 is inclusive, well-resourced, and aligned with both national and global priorities.

Developing digital tools to enhance data collection: In line with its strategic direction, the organisation is committed to creating an agile working environment enabled by technology. All household surveys are currently using Computer-assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) for data collection. The re-engineering of the household survey programme will continue to explore the introduction of a multimodal data collection approach, including Computer-assisted Telephonic Interviews (CATI) and Computer-assisted Web Interviews (CAWI). Economic Statistics has embarked on a business modernisation programme to introduce digital data collection through a web platform.

Responding to new emerging data needs: Stats SA has devised a long-term strategy to implement a Continuous Population Survey in response to the increasing demands for data and a fast-moving policy landscape with the rapid development of statistical responses. The goal is to generate regular and reliable estimates at district and local municipal levels as well as respond to emerging data needs through a rotation modular approach. This strategy requires a substantial re-engineering of Stats SA's household survey programme, including integrating cutting-edge innovations and technologies in data collection - these will be rigorously piloted before implementation.

The CPS plan aims to re-engineer the entire household survey programme, including the General Household Survey (GHS), Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS), Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), as well as periodic surveys such as the Income Expenditure Survey (IES), and Living Conditions Survey (LCS) into a single survey that will collect reliable and accurate data on various population and social statistical themes down to a local municipal level between censuses. The CPS will:

- sustain selected key indicators from the GHS, DTS, and GPSJS, IES/LCS, and other surveys integrated into the CPS model;
- expand key variables and indicators to be reported at district and local municipal levels to ensure the production of relevant and timely statistics;
- standardise and harmonise key population and social variables;
- design and build flexibility into the CPS instrument and methodology to respond to growing data needs and demands, and to close widening data gaps; and
- adopt new technologies aimed at reducing operational costs and minimising respondent burden.

Additional resource allocations for Stats SA for critical vacancies and to upgrade ICT infrastructure: Stats SA submitted additional funding requests to National Treasury through the 2026 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the 2025 Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure (AENE) to address budget shortfalls and support improvements in the quality of statistics. An allocation of R84 million was approved through the AENE for the 2025/26 financial year, mitigating the risk of projected irregular expenditure. While additional funding requested through the 2026 MTEF was not approved, engagement with National Treasury remains ongoing to secure sustainable funding.

7.4 Recommendations by the Portfolio Committee on the Annual Report

Based on the deliberations of the 2024/25 Annual Report with Stats SA on 23 October 2025, the Portfolio Committee recorded the following recommendations:

The Portfolio Committee recommended that:

- a) Stats SA should urgently strengthen its financial governance and control environment to eliminate recurring instances of unauthorised and irregular expenditure, as reported in the 2024/25 financial year. The persistent non-compliance with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 reflects systemic weaknesses in financial planning, expenditure monitoring, and internal accountability that must be decisively addressed.
- b) The department must urgently prioritise the filling of critical vacancies, particularly at the Deputy Director-General (DDG) and Director levels, to restore leadership stability, strategic oversight, and institutional accountability within Stats SA. Persistent vacancies in these senior positions have weakened governance, delayed decision-making, and constrained effective implementation of the department's programmes.
- c) Stats SA management must fully implement all recommendations made by the Audit Committee and the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) to decisively address the persistent internal control weaknesses that have led to repeat audit findings across multiple financial years. The recurrence of findings in key governance areas, including asset management, supply chain compliance, financial reporting, and consequence management, demonstrates inadequate follow-through and weak accountability at the senior management level. The Committee emphasised that the failure to institutionalise corrective measures undermines governance credibility, exposes the department to financial risks, and prevents it from achieving a clean audit outcome.

- d) Given the centrality of information and communication technology (ICT) to data collection, processing, and dissemination, Stats SA should modernise and upgrade its digital infrastructure to improve system reliability, cybersecurity resilience, and analytical capability across the organisation. The Committee noted that many of Stats SA's existing systems are outdated, fragmented, and unable to meet the demands of modern statistical production, which affects data accuracy, timeliness, and operational efficiency.
- e) Stats SA must establish a proactive and integrated Risk and Compliance Management Framework to effectively identify, assess, monitor, and mitigate operational, financial, and governance risks across all levels of the organisation. The Committee noted that persistent weaknesses in compliance oversight, delayed investigations, and poor consequence management have contributed to recurring audit findings, financial losses, and reputational damage.
- f) Stats SA must ensure that the quality, credibility, and reliability of national indicators are sustained as the organisation transitions toward innovative data collection methods, including the Continuous Population Survey (CPS) and the use of alternative data sources such as administrative records, satellite imagery, and big data analytics. The Committee emphasised that while innovation is essential to modernise statistical production, it must be balanced with stringent data verification, validation, and quality assurance protocols to uphold international best practices and protect the integrity of official statistics.
- g) Stats SA should accelerate the full implementation of the Statistics Amendment Act, 2024 to strengthen and modernise the country's statistical governance framework, improve coordination within the National Statistics System (NSS), and enhance collaboration with public, private, and academic data partners. The Committee emphasised that the Act provides an opportunity to transform South Africa's statistical landscape into a coherent, integrated, and technologically advanced system that supports evidence-based policymaking, national development planning, and accountability.
- h) Stats SA should realign the organisational structure of Stats SA to reflect the expanded mandates of the Act, including oversight of the National Statistics System, data coordination, and quality assurance functions. Stats SA should undertake a comprehensive review of its organisational structure (organogram) to optimise staff deployment, improve efficiency, and align human resource capacity with strategic priorities. The Committee noted that the current structure does not fully reflect the institution's evolving mandate under the Statistics Amendment Act, 2024.
- i) Stats SA should leverage partnerships with private sector data providers, technology firms, and academia to harness innovations such as big data analytics, artificial intelligence (AI), and geospatial data for real-time statistical monitoring and predictive modelling.

Conclusion

Stats SA remains a cornerstone institution for evidence-based policy and planning; its 2024/25 performance reflects a mixed trajectory of operational strength and governance weaknesses.

The Committee acknowledged Stats SA's critical national role in producing official statistics that informs planning, monitoring, and evaluation across government. It commended progress made in modernising data collection methods, expanding partnerships, and initiating innovations such as the Continuous Population Survey (CPS). However, persistent challenges, particularly unauthorised expenditure, material irregularities in asset management, and delays in consequence management, highlight systemic weaknesses in internal control and financial governance.

Leadership instability, with prolonged vacancies at the senior management level, continues to undermine strategic oversight and institutional performance. The Committee further noted slow implementation of the Statistics Amendment Act, 2024, which is essential to modernise governance structures and strengthen coordination across the National Statistics System (NSS).

Operationally, Stats SA must urgently address its ICT limitations, upgrade digital systems, and improve data verification processes to sustain the quality and reliability of national indicators. The Committee reiterated that credible, timely, and

integrated statistical data is vital for achieving the objectives of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP 2024–2029) and the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030.

In conclusion, the Committee emphasised that Stats SA's recovery depends on decisive leadership, rigorous financial control, and accelerated institutional reform. Strengthening accountability, modernising systems, and aligning data outputs with national priorities will enable Stats SA to reclaim its position as a trusted, efficient, and globally recognised producer of official statistics essential for driving South Africa's developmental agenda and policy coherence.

Stats SA's response to recommendations on the Annual Report

On strengthening the financial governance and control environment: Unauthorised expenditure incurred by Stats SA is mainly due to overspending resulting from insufficient funds attributable to budget reductions applied by National Treasury.

Stats SA has implemented a range of governance and control measures, with ongoing roll-out, to strengthen operational efficiency and fiscal discipline. These include cost-containment initiatives aligned with National Treasury guidelines, such as reducing the fleet of official vehicles and optimising the footprint of provincial and district office accommodation. These interventions are aimed at enhancing resource utilisation while maintaining effective service delivery.

Preventative controls, such as multiple reviews for compliance with laws and regulations on procurement documents and building capacity and skills for supply chain management practitioners through weekly information and knowledge sharing sessions, have been implemented. Processes are underway to implement probity audits on all procurement above R1 million.

The critical posts of Director: Supply Chain and Asset Management has been filled with effect from 1 December 2025.

Filling of critical vacancies at Senior Management Levels: Stats SA continues to assess savings from terminations on a quarterly basis and uses these savings to fill critical vacancies. This has contributed to eighteen vacancies being filled to date in the 2025/26 financial year of which eight are at Senior Management level, (Two at Chief Director and six at Director levels respectively). Three vacant positions at DDG level were advertised but have not yet been filled.

All vacant posts advertised must first be graded and evaluated on the new job evaluation system implemented by DPSA. Due to the high vacancy rate, Stats SA is currently busy prioritising the grading of all critical posts, including the vacancies at SMS level, which has a ripple effect on the timeous placement of recruitment adverts, albeit within the constrained fiscal environment. The improved fluidity of this process will be realised in the 2026/27 financial year. The Early Retirement/Voluntary Exit packages offered to employees, which is currently in progress, will affect the vacancy rate and the abovementioned processes.

Implementation of recommendations by the Audit Committee and the AGSA: The recommendations of the Audit Committee and the Auditor-General are implemented through the Audit Action Plan (also known as the Heat Map). The document outlines plans and actions to address recommendations, improve internal controls, names of responsible parties, and due dates thus preventing recurrences of audit findings. The updated Heat Map is submitted quarterly to Internal Audit for independent verification. The Auditor-General will be assessing the progress made on the implementation of commitments in the Heat Map.

Modernisation and upgrade of the digital infrastructure: The ongoing budget reductions over the years have impacted the pace of the organisation's digitalisation journey resulting in an ever-growing ICT backlog.

However, the once-off AENE allocation has provided the organisation with an opportunity to prioritise the modernisation of key processes across the statistical value chain, and to upgrade Stats SA's aging ICT systems and infrastructure in certain areas. Several projects have been prioritised and are underway in different ICT areas of concern, including ICT Infrastructure, Cyber Security and Systems.

The organisation is in the process of developing a digital business transformation strategy, which will assist with determining how technology can be infused into all key statistical production processes to fundamentally change how these processes operate and deliver value.

Funding remains a huge constraint on the number of projects that can be undertaken. Another area, equally impacted is the acquisition of additional resources and upskilling needed to strengthen the modernisation team.

Without additional funding, the ICT environment will be inadequately equipped to support the statistical value chain

Integrated Risk and Compliance Management Framework: Stats SA has repeatedly highlighted the human resource constraints due to the constrained fiscal environment and staff terminations which has impacted on operational activities in risk and compliance management. Notwithstanding these challenges, measures are being implemented to mitigate the weaknesses identified. These activities also form part of the Heat Map process referred to. Stats SA appointed the Director responsible for Risk Management in November 2025 who unfortunately passed on shortly after her appointment.

Sustaining the quality, credibility and reliability of national indicators:

Economic Statistics response: Stats SA strives to protect the quality of key indicators, such as the GDP and the underlying supporting data, as well as the CPI. However, the persistent fiscal constraints place a real threat to this goal. We are developing alternative data collection methods that will allow businesses to respond to questionnaires via an online platform rather than only by email or phone.

Research on the efficient use of administrative data is ongoing. It includes data from the National Treasury on the financial statements of local government authorities, as well as private-sector enterprise data from the CIPC.

In addition, Stats SA is considering using price data from large retailers to supplement CPI data collection, with support from the UK Office for National Statistics.

Population and Social Statistics response: Stats SA acknowledges the critical importance of maintaining the quality, credibility, and integrity of official statistics. The organisation remains committed to enhancing the reliability of national indicators by adopting innovative data collection methods. We recognise that public trust in official statistics depends on our unwavering dedication to data integrity, regardless of the data collection approach.

In this context, Stats SA remains focused on sustaining the quality of key population and social statistics indicators. To achieve this, we will implement parallel execution periods in which traditional and innovative data collection methods operate concurrently. This approach will enable us to benchmark quality, assess consistency, and identify discrepancies, as demonstrated in the recently reviewed Quarterly Labour Force Survey.

As we prepare for the CPS, we will design and conduct comprehensive testing and pilot projects prior to full-scale implementation. These will ensure smooth and well-managed transitions of our annual surveys to the CPS model.

Additionally, Stats SA will focus on enhancing the use of administrative data by identifying key administrative data sources and establishing formal data-sharing agreements that include clear quality standards. We will ensure that administrative definitions align with statistical concepts, address coverage gaps, and incorporate changes to administrative processes to improve data quality and completeness.

Furthermore, all processes will align with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, the African Charter on Statistics, and the SADC statistical protocols. Stats SA commits to a phased, evidence-based approach that leverages innovation to enhance - never compromise - the quality and credibility of official statistics.

Accelerate the implementation of the Statistics Amendment Act (2024): The proclamation of the implementation date of 1 October 2025 of the Statistics Amendment Act, 2024 (Act No. Act 29 of 2024) was signed on 19 September 2025 and gazetted on 1 October 2025. Stats SA has commenced with the implementation of the amendment act through:

- Internal engagements regarding the drafting of the relevant regulations required which has commenced.
- Drafting of regulations to implement the Amendment Act. The regulations that are prioritised for the next financial year are data sharing and data access together with regulations on duty to answer questions.
- Information sharing sessions with entities of the national statistical system on the amendments.
- Drafting of South Africa's first National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) which is a roadmap for the implementation of the Amendment Act.

Collaboration with data partners remains a key focus area. During the 2025/26 financial year, Stats SA signed several Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with organs of state and academic institutions, while efforts to strengthen partnerships with the private sector are ongoing.

Additionally, Stats SA has developed the Integrated Indicator Framework (IIF), which aligns indicators from global (SDGs), continental (Agenda 2063), national (NDP), and sub-national development agendas (PGDPs, DDM, and IDPs), ensuring alignment and coherence across all levels of planning and reporting.

Review of the organisational structure: Stats SA has initiated a comprehensive review of its organisational structure and establishment to ensure alignment with the amendments to the Act, the new five-year strategic plan and priorities, as well as the impact of modernisation initiatives. This review aims to enhance efficiency and effectiveness across the organisation. The structural realignment will be implemented in three phases.

Leveraging on partnerships: Over the past five years, Stats SA has signed more than 30 Memorandums of Understanding with various entities for statistical development and cooperation.

Stats SA is involved in key partnerships and initiatives nationally and internationally. Some of these initiatives include:

- Partnering with six municipalities on collaborative mapping initiative to harvest geospatial data. This project is ongoing and will expand to other municipalities over the medium term.
- Partnering with the South African National Space Agency with the aim of having access to satellite imagery to bolster the update and maintenance of the Geospatial Information Frame.
- The Big Data Strategy of South Africa led by the Department of Science, Technology and Innovation that aims to enhance the use of big data in research processes.
- MzansiXchange led by National Treasury that deals with a data integration platform enabling secure data sharing from various public-sector departments and agencies to improve services, policymaking and decision-making for public benefit.
- The National Policy Data Observatory (NPDO) established by the CSIR in response to the need for real time data for decision making. The NPDO is a centralised policy data platform for crisis response and for long-term development planning, interdepartmental collaboration and public sector innovation.
- Scanner data for the consumer price index (CPI). Stats SA is in the early stages of researching the use of scanner data. Initial activities focus on building partnerships with selected key role players including retail chains, industry barcode providers and the Office of National Statistics in the United Kingdom.
- Chairing the United Nations Committee of Experts on Big Data and data Science (UNCEBD) for official statistics that provides methods, algorithms, sample data and training material to aid countries in adopting best practices to use Big Data and data science in the development of official statistics.

These initiatives are facilitating the process of realising that data has become a critical national asset and an enabler of development. Globally, the alignment of fragmented data sources across government, academia and the private sector is essential to unlock value for policy, planning and service delivery.

8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

There were no resolutions from SCOPA for the department during the 2025/26 financial year.

9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO THE 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
Management should review and monitor compliance with laws and legislation	2024/25	- Stats SA implemented probity audit review on bids over R1 million thus enhancing internal controls - Draft SCM policy and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) were revised and currently being consulted with stakeholders
Management should have controls in place to implement proper record-keeping in a timely manner to ensure that complete, relevant, and accurate information is readily accessible and available to support financial reporting	2024/25	A detailed schedule and documents supporting the balances disclosed in the Annual Financial Statements are kept and readily available to support financial reporting.
Consequences management	2024/25	Unauthorised expenditure: 2015/16 to 2019/20 tabled at SCOPA. Awaiting SCOPA feedback 2022/23 onwards was reported to National Treasury - R84 million additional allocation granted during AENE to cover shortfall on ICT and vehicle costs for data collection - R2,2 billion additional funding request submitted during the 2026 MTEF process was not granted - R77,925 million was allocated in 2026/27 towards VEP/ERP incentive, ICT and vehicle costs - Engagements with National Treasury are ongoing about the budget deficit Irregular Expenditure: - R7 million was condoned during 2026/27 33 cases amounting to R387,487 million are under review by National Treasury for condonation and are at various stages - Stats SA implemented probity audit review on all open bids - Submission to National Treasury for condoning is in progress. Additional information required by NT is being prepared Fruitless and wasteful expenditure: - R222 thousand worth of cases were finalised and condoned during 2025/26 whilst R46 thousand approved for recovery
A material misstatement was identified in the Annual Performance Report for Programme 2: Economic Statistics	2024/25	The misstatement was corrected by management, and a material finding was not included in the AG report

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:

- Executing orderly, ethical, economical, efficient and effective operations;
- Fulfilling accountability obligations;
- Complying with applicable laws and regulations; and
- Safeguarding resources against loss, misuse and damage.

An effective internal control system is a fundamental success factor in meeting the objectives of the department. The internal control directorate continues to function without sufficient human resources because of the department's inability to fill vacant posts due to budget constraints.

During 2025/26, the function focused on the following:

- The validation of financial document parcels/batches 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.
- Maintaining the register of unauthorised expenditure, fruitless and wasteful expenditure and irregular expenditure, as well as reporting on progress.
- Maintaining the register of financial losses emanating from thefts and losses related to state vehicles and assets.
- Processing outstanding cases related to outstanding assets under investigation.

11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

11.1 Internal Audit

11.1.1 Strategic positioning and independence

The Internal Audit Function (IAF) is independent and reports operationally to the Audit Committee and administratively to the Statistician-General.

11.1.2 Key activities and objectives of the Internal Audit Function

The purpose of the IAF is to strengthen Stats SA's ability to create, protect and sustain value by providing the executive authority and management with independent, risk-based and objective assurance, advice, insight and foresight.

The IAF has discharged its responsibilities in compliance with:

- Global Internal Auditing Standards;
- the Code of Ethics as set up by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) and the Information Systems Audits Control Authority (ISACA);
- the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 and Treasury Regulations as published in the Government Gazette from time to time, and
- any other legislation and regulations related to its activities.

The internal audit charter, methodology, the rolling 3-year strategic internal audit plan, and an annual plan for the reporting period were reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee. The IAF has confirmed its organisational independence for the reporting period, internal auditors maintained their objectivity when conducting audit activities, and there were no impairments noted for the reporting period.

The IAF is fully in-house and operates as an independent, objective assurance and consulting function within Stats SA. All internal audit responsibilities are performed by permanent Internal Audit staff, ensuring continuity, institutional knowledge, and a thorough understanding of the organisation's mandate, operations and risk environment. The in-house model enables the IAF to provide timely, value-adding assurance and advisory services, while maintaining full independence and objectivity in the execution of its work.

The IAF's total budget, including the Audit Committee, was R19 555 000, and the total expenditure for the reporting period amounted to R19 555 169. The IAF had 17 filled positions against an approved and fully funded establishment of 19 posts, and two positions remained vacant as at the end of the financial year.

11.1.3 Quality assurance and improvement programme

A self-assessment quality assurance checklist is done for every audit conducted. An external assessment was conducted in May 2018 with an overall rating of "partially conforms". No internal assessment has been conducted.

The performance of the IAF was assessed on a quarterly basis by the Audit Committee. In addition, regular feedback on audit activities performed was obtained from auditees to support continuous improvement and enhance effectiveness of the function.

11.1.4 Stakeholder relationships

Internal Audit participated in the following forum and committees in an advisory capacity during the reporting period:

- Chief Directors Forum
- Extended Executive Committee
- Bid Adjudication Committee
- ITC Procurement Committee
- Change Control Committee
- CPS-HSPR Technical, Steering & Management Committees

11.1.5 Combined assurance

Internal Audit engaged and strengthened collaboration with key stakeholders and assurance providers within Stats SA to understand any new and/or elevated risks, and to assess the best way to support the provision of assurance.

Internal Audit held ongoing engagements with the AGSA, as the external assurance provider, to discuss the timing and scope of audits, including the provinces, to avoid duplication of efforts. In addition, the IAF shared completed and issued reports with the AGSA to facilitate risk assessment and/or reliance on the work performed by Internal Audit.

11.1.6 Value-add

- In response to a request by the Accounting Officer and recommendations from the IAF, management commenced with the procurement process to appoint an independent service provider to conduct probity audits.
- The vulnerability scans conducted during the reporting period enhanced Stats SA's information security posture by proactively identifying system weaknesses and control gaps.
- IAF will continue to support Stats SA through the provision of assurance and consulting services, especially on management request.

11.1.7 Limitations

The Internal Audit Function conducted its activities without any scope limitations or restrictions during the reporting period.

11.1.8 Summary of the work done by the IAF in the reporting period

- During the reporting period, a total of 35 audits were approved and included in the Internal Audit Plan, forming the basis of Internal Audit coverage for the financial year. These comprised 31 assurance audits and 4 advisory audits. By the end of the reporting period, 31 audits had been successfully completed, demonstrating a strong level of achievement against the approved audit plan.
- Four audits were deferred due to the extended duration of ad hoc audit engagements, which required additional time and resources beyond what had initially been anticipated. Although no ad hoc audits were planned for the reporting period, 5 ad hoc audit requests were received and completed, reflecting Internal Audit's responsiveness to emerging organisational needs while maintaining a high level of delivery against the approved plan.

Status of audit findings addressed:

	Number of findings	Total number addressed	Not yet due	Total number not addressed	Number of recurring findings over the last 3 years
IAF findings	68	33	24	11	-
AGSA findings	138	37	0	101	13

11.2 Audit Committee

Purpose and mandate

The Audit Committee (AC) is an independent non-executive advisory committee to the Accounting Officer. Its role is that of independent monitoring of activities within Stats SA which reports to and makes recommendations to the Accounting Officer.

The authority of the AC is not limited. The AC has direct and unobstructed lines of communication to all relevant stakeholders, including the Executive Authority, Accounting Officer, Management, the Auditor-General South Africa and the IAF in the performance of their responsibilities.

The Audit Committee operated freely in exercising its independence and there was no conflict of interest among AC members for the reporting period.

Protecting the independence of the IAF

The IAF is independent, reports operationally to the AC and administratively to the Accounting Officer (Statistician-General), and there was no intervention required from the AC to protect internal auditors during the period under review.

Performance against statutory duties

The AC fulfilled its functions and responsibilities as set out in its terms of reference, the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), and other applicable governance and regulatory requirements during the financial year under review.

Composition of the AC

The Audit Committee is appropriately constituted and consists of 5 independent members whose diverse qualifications, expertise and experience provide a balanced skill set. This ensures the Committee is well positioned to effectively discharge its mandate, considering the size, geographic dispersion, supply chain functions and complexity of Stats SA.

Meeting attendance

The Audit Committee held 4 ordinary audit committee meetings and 1 special audit committee meeting during the reporting period to discharge its oversight responsibilities.

Combined assurance

The Audit Committee regularly reviews developments in combined assurance as part of its annual work plan.

Resolution of AC recommendations

Recommendations and resolutions by the AC are implemented on an ongoing basis.

AC performance evaluation

AC members conduct self-assessments and are also evaluated by Stats SA stakeholders, including the IAF, on an annual basis. An evaluation was not conducted during the 2025/26 financial year.

Remuneration of Audit Committee Members

- Members of the Audit Committee are remunerated in accordance with the National Treasury Regulation 3.1.6. or any other rates subject to approval by the Accounting Officer.
- The AGSA rate was used to remunerate AC members for the reporting period and were only paid a fixed daily rate for meeting preparation and attendance.
- The AC member who served and worked for a limited period in another organ of state did not receive remuneration during that period.
- The AC total expenditure for the reporting period amounts to R279 229 million.

Audit Committee composition and meeting attendance

Name	Qualifications	Professional affiliation	Appointment: Term of office		No. of meetings attended		Has the member declared private and business interests in every meeting	Is the member an employee of an organ of state	No. of other ACs that the member served on during 2025/26	No. of other governance structures the member served on during 2025/26
			Start date	End date	Ord	Spec				
Mr TTC Dlamini (Chairperson)	Master of Art in Development & Economics	IoDSA	14/03/2019	31/12/2026	4	1	Yes	Yes until 26/01/2026	1 (until 26/01/2026)	None
Mr RA Tshimole	Bachelor of Commerce	None	12/10/2012	31/12/2026	4	1	No	No	None	None
Mr F Docrat	- Master of Business Administration - Chartered Director - Certified Information Systems Auditor - Certified Information Security - Certified in the Governance of Enterprise Technology - Certified Risk Management Practitioner - Total Quality Management	IRMSA ISACA IITPSA IoDSA	18/03/2024	17/03/2027	4	1	Yes	No	7	3
Ms M Phiri	- Chartered Accountant - Tax Practitioner Registered Auditor	SAICA IRBA	18/03/2024	17/03/2027	3	1	Yes	No	4	3
Ms S Mayinga	- Master of Business Administration - Bachelor of Law - Master of Law - Admitted Attorney	IoDSA	18/03/2024	17/03/2027	3	1	Yes	No	-	1

12. REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE OF STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The Audit Committee of Stats SA is pleased to present its report for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

Part 1: Audit Committee Reflections – 2025/26

As independent members of the Audit Committee of Stats SA, we executed our oversight responsibilities in accordance with the Audit Committee Charter and applicable governance requirements. In fulfilling our mandate, the Committee:

- Reviewed and assessed the adequacy and effectiveness of policies, procedures, and practices established by management to promote adherence to the organisation's Code of Conduct and ethical standards by all employees and management. The Committee also provided oversight of mechanisms aimed at maintaining a high standard of ethical behaviour and monitored compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, and ethical requirements.
- Reviewed and provided advice on the governance processes established and maintained within the organisation and assessed whether governance structures and procedures were operating effectively and as intended.
- Reviewed the organisation's risk profile and provided oversight of significant risk exposures and control matters, including fraud risks, governance risks, and emerging strategic and operational risks.
- Monitored the effectiveness of fraud prevention and detection measures and ensured that appropriate action was taken by management against identified perpetrators of fraud and related misconduct.
- Considered the adequacy and effectiveness of the organisation's system of internal controls, including information technology governance, security, and related control measures. The Committee reviewed the overall control environment and provided recommendations aimed at strengthening controls where necessary.
- Reviewed the effectiveness of systems and processes established to monitor compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, and standards, including management's investigations, corrective actions, and follow-up processes relating to identified compliance matters.
- Exercised oversight of the Internal Audit Function and other assurance providers by reviewing the Internal Audit Charter, internal audit resources, the performance of the Internal Audit Function, the Internal Audit Strategy, the annual and risk-based audit plans, audit outcomes, and the implementation of agreed management action plans.
- Provided oversight and support that contributed to Statistics South Africa maintaining an unqualified audit opinion despite the technical challenges experienced during the Census project.

The Audit Committee fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with section 38(1)(a)(ii) of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and Treasury Regulations 3.1.8 to 3.1.16. The Committee operated in line with its approved Audit Committee Charter, which serves as its formal terms of reference, and regulated its affairs in compliance with the provisions contained therein.

Throughout the reporting period, the Audit Committee effectively discharged its statutory and governance responsibilities as mandated by the PFMA, Treasury Regulations, and its Charter. The Committee also demonstrated its commitment to sound governance practices by understanding and incorporating the requirements of the Global Internal Audit Standards into its oversight activities.

The Audit Committee confirms that it functioned independently and effectively and performed its duties without hindrance or limitation during the reporting period. The Committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled all responsibilities assigned to it under the relevant legislative and governance frameworks.

Part 2: Audit Committee composition and meeting attendance

The Audit Committee is appropriately constituted and maintains a balanced representation of independent members with the requisite qualifications, skills, expertise, and experience. The Committee convened 5 times during the year under review, comprising 4 ordinary meetings and one special meeting.

Audit Committee responsibility

The Chief Audit Executive is the permanent invitee to the Audit Committee and has unrestricted access to bring any matter within the scope and responsibility of the Internal Audit Activity to the attention of the committee.

The Audit Committee meeting agendas are comprehensive and require diligent preparation by the committee members, and all members participated in the meetings with the highest levels of professionalism, commitment, integrity, and objectivity. The AC meetings are attended by:

- the Statistician-General;
- all senior managers;
- other officials (as and when required);
- Chief Audit Executive, Internal Audit Directors, and relevant staff; and
- AGSA.

Part 3: Audit Committee focus areas

Internal Audit effectiveness

The Internal Audit activities are conducted by an in-house department operating in terms of an Internal Audit Charter and an annually approved audit plan. There has been no compromise of the independence or objectivity of the function during the year under review.

The Chief Audit Executive (CAE) reports functionally to the Audit Committee and administratively to the Statistician-General with unfettered access to the Audit Committee. We are concerned about the excessive use of Internal Audit resources to co-ordinate activities of governance structures. We recommend to the Accounting Officer to delegate this responsibility to a capable support staff or official within Stats SA. This will ensure that the independence of the Internal Audit Function is maintained and will also free up the internal audit resource solely for internal audit function.

Stats SA appointed accredited external quality assessors to conduct an external quality assurance review of the Internal Audit activity. The outcome of the assessment has an overall rating of Generally Conforms, which simply means the Internal Audit Activity of Stats SA conforms with the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) Attributes Standards, Performance Standards and Code of Ethics. The outcome of the assessment came with recommendations that will improve the value of the services provided by the Internal Audit activity and improve the implementation of the initiatives already underway and advance the Internal Audit activity toward its vision.

Internal Audit developed and presented the action plan to address the External Quality Review findings. The Audit Committee approved the action plan for implementation and requested management to support the implementation of the plan. The Audit Committee will monitor the implementation of the action plan on a quarterly basis.

To ensure continued effectiveness in the performance of audit function, the CAE developed a Continuous Development Programme (CDP) for internal audit staff. The programme outlines training programmes aligned to each staff member's development needs. All Internal Audit staff attended the planned training as per the Audit Committee's approved CDP programme.

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 work programme, strategic plan and quarterly performance information reports.
- Advisory services.
- Follow-up audits on previous audits to evaluate the effective implementation of Internal Audit recommendations that management had agreed to implement.
- 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 statistical key 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 several 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.
- We monitored the risks and progress of the statistical key projects, 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.

The Audit Committee is satisfied that risk management is continually improving within Stats SA. However, management needs to ensure that there is improved co-ordination between risk management and strategic planning functions, so that resources can be allocated in an optimal manner to address the top risks of Stats SA. The Audit Committee will monitor progress in the implementation of mitigation measures

The Audit Committee is satisfied that the Internal Audit Function is operating effectively and that it has addressed the risks pertinent to Stats SA and its audits. Internal Audit performed the audit of internal controls of Stats SA. The Audit Committee noted some improvement in the effectiveness of the internal controls during the financial year. This is a positive reflection on the quality of work produced by Internal Audit and on management's commitment to quality and good governance. The Audit Committee has noted that there is a need to improve monitoring, oversight, and implementation by Management in managing internal controls.

In-year management and monthly/quarterly reporting

Stats SA has prepared monthly and quarterly reporting as 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.

Combined assurance

The responsibility for coordinating combined assurance rests with Internal Audit and the Assurance Providers. Combined assurance framework improvements and advancements are underway. The implementation and integration of combined assurance remain work in progress and the Audit Committee regularly reviews developments in this area as part of its ongoing oversight role.

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 2026 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 embracing the technology-driven approach being implemented within the organisation. Their innovation, adaptability, and agility have been instrumental in ensuring that Stats SA continues to effectively deliver on its mandate despite evolving challenges and demands.

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.



Mr Themba Dlamini
Chairperson of the Audit Committee for Stats SA
Date: 31 July 2026

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 The BBBEE Level 1–8 certificates allocation of points was discontinued due to the introduction of PPR 2022, which dictated that specific goals be implemented
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 section 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

Stats SA is committed to implementing effective human resource management strategies to position itself as an employer of choice. Key programmes are in place to build organisational capacity and enhance skills development, with a strong focus on youth development. During the 2025/26 financial year, interns were appointed as part of ongoing efforts to sustain and develop the organisation's talent pipeline.

Human capital remains the organisation's most valuable asset. Achieving strategic objectives requires a workforce equipped with relevant skills and competencies. Accordingly, significant emphasis is placed on capacity-building initiatives across all levels. The approved Skills Development Strategy is implemented through partnerships with tertiary institutions and other service providers.

To align capacity-building efforts with the five-year strategic plan and the evolving digital landscape, Stats SA will conduct a phased skills audit over the next three years.

The Human Resources Plan for 2022/23–2025/26 is aligned with the departmental strategy and provides a framework to support the implementation of the organisation's mandate.

Human Resource Priorities and Impact

The following priorities shaped the human resource landscape during the year under review:

- Alignment of staff with strategic priorities through reskilling, upskilling, and redeployment in response to digital transformation.
- Realignment of HR management and development strategies to support the organisation's strategic direction;
- Implementation of gender-based violence (GBV) programmes.
- execution of targeted recruitment strategies focusing on persons with disabilities, diversity, youth, and women in senior roles.
- Implementation of a skills development strategy incorporating talent management.
- Introduction of digital HR systems, including electronic exit interviews and performance management tools.
- Provision of HR support to surveys and projects, including the Continuous Population Survey and MACOD.
- Ensuring reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.

Workforce Planning and Recruitment

Fiscal constraints limited the filling of vacant posts. However, critical positions were identified and prioritised for filling using savings from terminations during the 2025/26 financial year.

Stats SA will prioritise the filling of critical posts to strengthen organisational capacity. Additional capacity will be developed through the Skills Development Strategy, alongside efforts to recruit and retain a skilled and motivated workforce. The internship programme continues to serve as a pipeline for future recruitment.

Employee Performance Management

The performance management and development system supports the achievement of strategic and operational goals. It comprises performance planning and agreements, ongoing monitoring and development, annual performance evaluations, and the management of evaluation outcomes.

Employee Health and Wellness Programmes

The following programmes were implemented during the year:

- 24-hour counselling and professional support;
- Condom distribution;
- HIV counselling and testing;
- Awareness initiatives on HIV, TB, and STIs;
- Promotion of medical male circumcision;
- Health education campaigns and distribution of awareness materials; and
- Scholar programme promoting life skills among youth.

Achievements

- Reskilling of employees affected by organisational restructuring and digital transformation.
- HR support provided to key projects, including the Continuous Population Survey and MACOD.
- Implementation of Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) initiatives to enhance workplace productivity, including:
 - GBV workshops addressing racism, ageism, and LGBTQI+;
 - Men's Indaba;
 - mental health, financial management, and addiction awareness programmes; and
 - 16 Days of Activism for No Violence Against Women and Children.

Challenges

- Inability to meet employment equity targets due to recruitment constraints.
- Low staff morale linked to high vacancy rates and increased workloads.
- Increased employee and labour relations issues.
- Difficulty in measuring the impact of training programmes.
- Challenges in managing poor performance.

Future HR Plans and Goals

To support its mandate, Stats SA will prioritise:

- Implementation of strategies to achieve employment equity targets.
- Continued HR support for surveys and ad hoc projects.
- Strengthening relations with organised labour.
- Conducting a skills audit aligned with the organisation's strategic direction.

Summary of Human Resource information

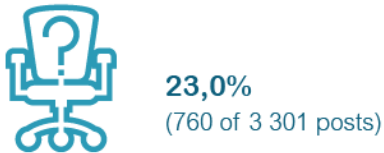
Total number of employees in Stats SA



Filled posts per gender



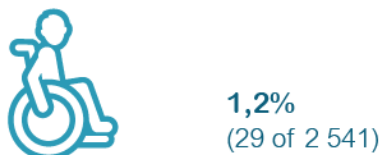
Vacancy rate



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 2025 to 31 March 2026

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	784 068	242 965	2 216	809	31,0	633
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	316 885	299 231	9	-	94,4	617
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	253 357	175 385	406	2 278	69,2	155
Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	153 833	144 798	-	114	94,1	809
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	373 544	140 633	256	-	37,6	813
Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	907 866	736 948	76	8	81,2	492
Programme 7: South African National Statistics System	45 549	31 621	-	4	69,4	1 129
Total	2 835 102	1 771 581	2 963	3 213	62,5	457

Table 3.1.2 – Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

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)	17 523	1,0	70	250
Lower skilled (levels 1–2) (temporary staff)	199	-	9	22
Skilled (levels 3–5) (permanent staff)	68 990	3,9	194	356
Skilled (levels 3–5) (temporary staff)	43 134	2,4	480	90
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8) (permanent staff)	618 837	34,9	1 312	472
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8) (temporary staff)	16 427	0,9	216	76
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12) (permanent staff)	746 175	42,1	1 374	543
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12) (temporary staff)	1 290	0,1	42	31
Senior and top management (levels 13–16) (permanent staff)	256 348	14,5	181	1 416
Senior and top management (levels 13–16) (temporary staff)	2 658	0,2	1	2 658
Total	1 771 581	100	3 879	457

Table 3.1.3 – Salaries, overtime, homeowners' allowance and medical aid by programme for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

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	208 342	85,7	3 108	1,3	7 157	2,9	12 970	5,3
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	252 504	84,4	107	0,0	10 898	3,6	19 320	6,5
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	158 444	90,4	432	0,2	2 856	1,6	5 263	3,0
Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	124 715	86,1	30	0,0	4 178	2,9	6 763	4,7
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	122 597	87,2	289	0,2	3 017	2,1	5 136	3,7
Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	619 242	84,0	151	0,0	29 153	4,0	50 161	6,8
Programme 7: South African National Statistics System	28 110	88,9	7	0,0	531	1,7	719	2,3
Total	1 513 954	85,5	4 124	0,2	57 790	3,3	100 332	5,7

Table 3.1.4 – Salaries, overtime, homeowners' allowance and medical aid by salary band for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

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)	10 560	60,3	-	0,0	1 600	9,1	2 857	16,3
Lower skilled temporary staff (levels 1–2)	145	72,9	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Skilled permanent staff (levels 3–5)	44 439	64,4	999	1,4	4 322	6,3	8 967	13,0
Skilled temporary staff (levels 3–5)	299 954	695,4	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled production permanent staff (levels 6–8)	436 642	70,6	1 835	0,3	28 370	4,6	56 639	9,2
Highly skilled production temporary staff (levels 6–8)	12 016	73,1	127	0,8	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled supervision permanent staff (levels 9–12)	539 974	72,4	1 163	0,2	17 903	2,4	29 154	3,9
Highly skilled supervision temporary staff (levels 9–12)	941	72,9	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Senior and top management permanent staff (levels 13–16)	167 592	65,4	-	0,0	5 451	2,1	2 691	1,0
Senior and top management temporary staff (levels 13–16)	1 619	63,6	-	0,0	144	5,4	24	0,9
Total	1 513 954	85,5	4 124	0,2	57 790	3,3	100 332	5,7

3.2 Employment and vacancies

Table 3.2.1 – Employment and vacancies by programme as on 31 March 2026

Programme	Permanent posts			
	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to establishment
Programme 1: Administration	512	325	36,5	22
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	568	466	18,0	-
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	218	166	23,9	-
Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	242	176	27,3	-
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	245	158	35,5	-
Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	1 468	1 223	16,7	-
Programme 7: South African National Statistics Systems	48	27	43,8	-
Total	3 301	2 541	23,0	22

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;
 - 60 contract workers appointed against permanent posts; and
 - 22 interns appointed additional to the establishment.

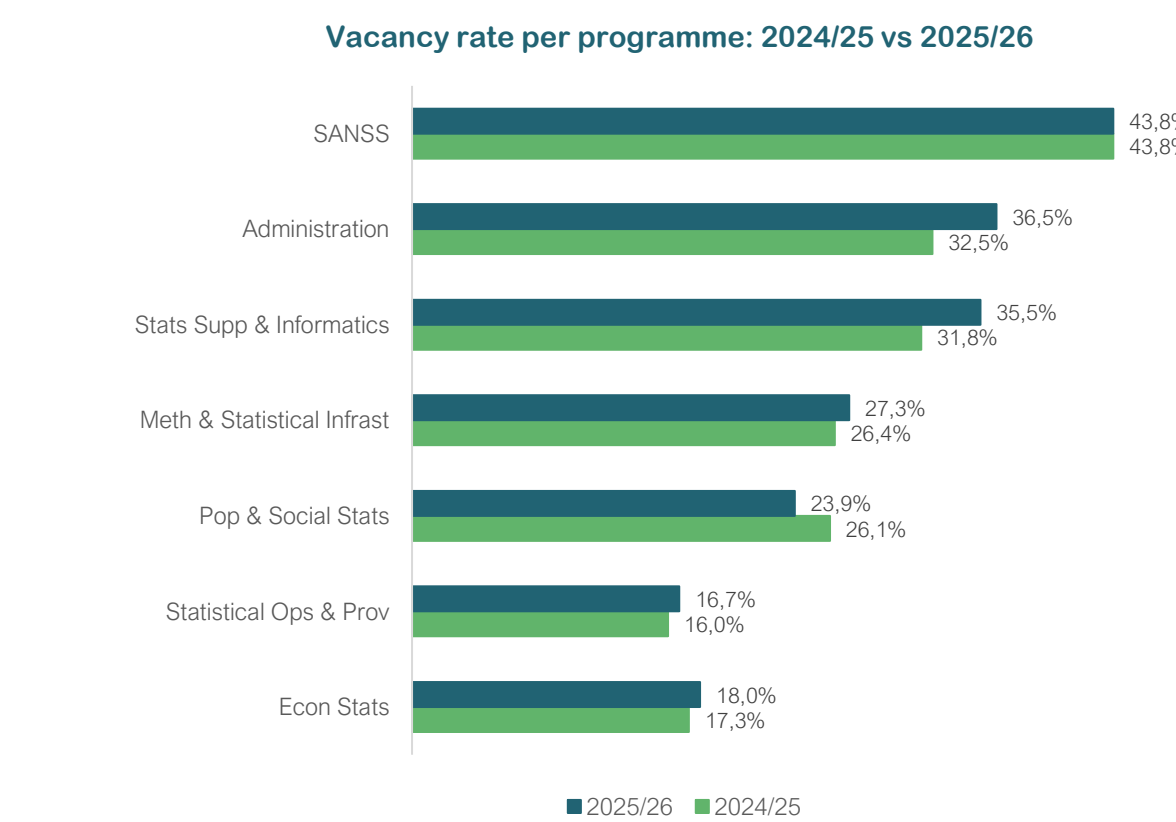


Table 3.2.2 – Employment and vacancies by salary band as on 31 March 2026

Salary band	Permanent posts			
	Number of posts on the approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (1–2)	85	75	11,8	-
Skilled (3–5)	293	187	36,2	-
Highly skilled production (6–8)	1 633	1 317	19,4	22
Highly skilled supervision (9–12)	1 047	788	24,7	-
Senior management (13–16)	243	174	28,4	-
Total	3 301	2 541	23,0	22

Note:
One staff member appointed against post on salary level 14 is remunerated on salary level 15 (personal notch).
Note: 534 posts are frozen and 186 vacant = 720

The following are on contract appointed against permanent posts (included under Filled):

- 1x Statistician-General;
- 60 x contract workers appointed against permanent posts; and
- 22 x interns appointed additional to the establishment.

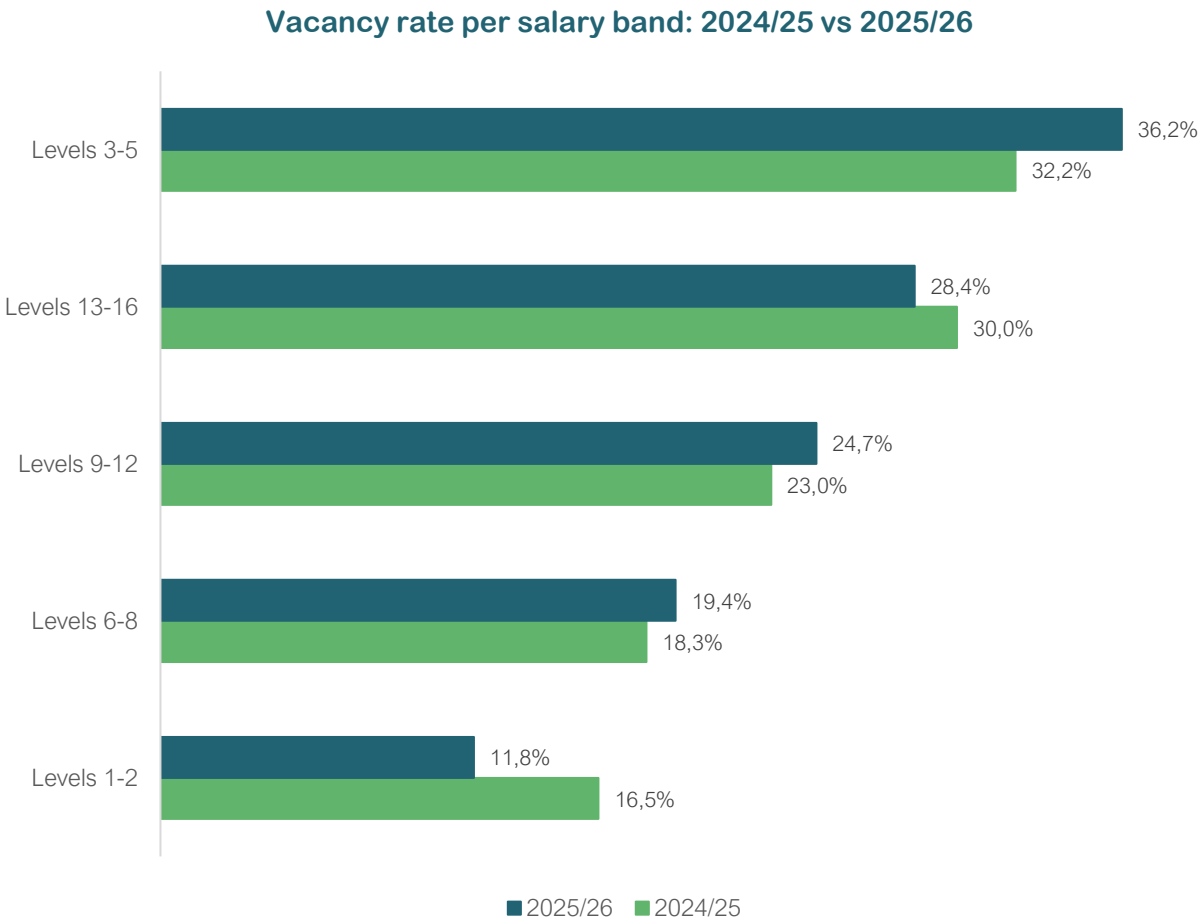


Table 3.2.3 – Employment and vacancies by critical occupation as on 31 March 2026

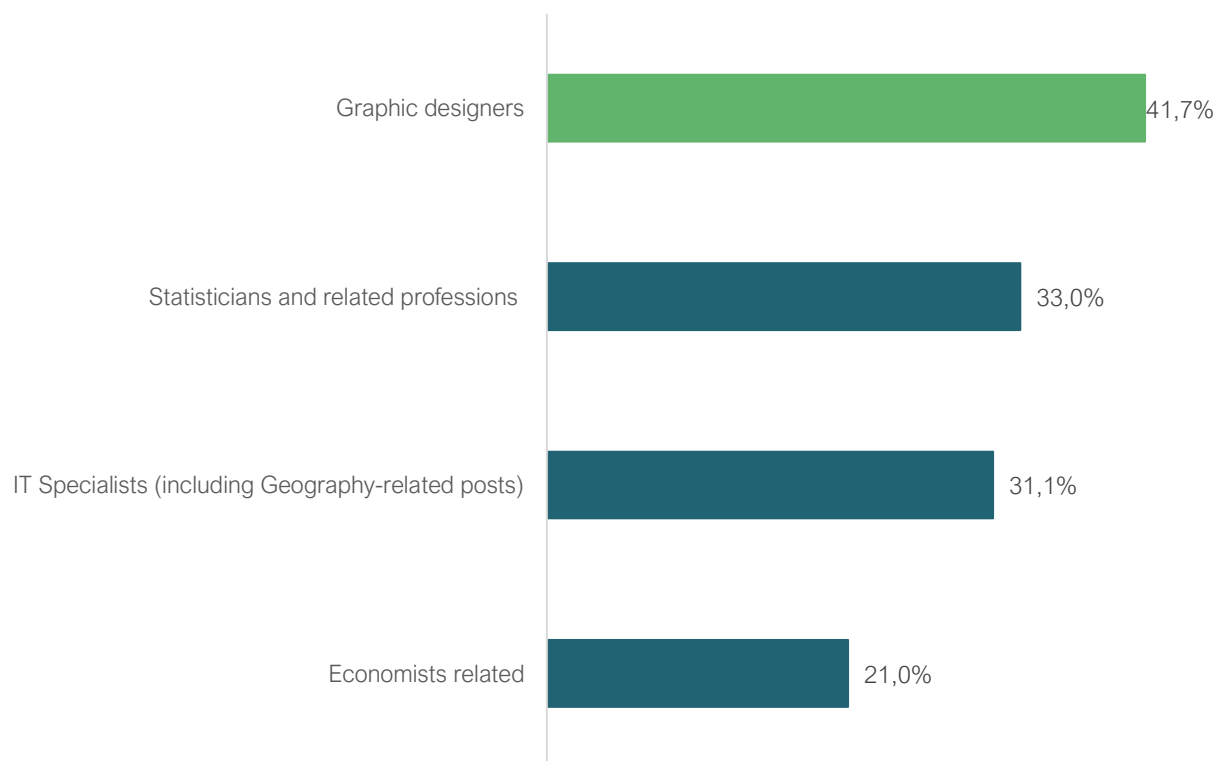
Critical occupation	Number of posts on the approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
IT specialists (including Geography-related posts)	270	186	31,1	-
Economists related	143	113	21,0	-
Statisticians and related professions	285	191	33,0	-
Graphic designers	12	7	41,7	-
Total	710	497	30,0	-

Note:

Critical posts:

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

Vacancy rate by critical occupation



3.3 Filling of SMS posts

Table 3.3.1 – SMS post information as on 31 March 2026

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	8	5	62,5	3	37,5
Salary level 14	51	39	76,5	12	23,5
Salary level 13	183	129	70,5	54	29,5
TOTAL	243	174	71,6	69	28,4

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 2025

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	8	5	62,5	3	37,5
Salary level 14	51	38	74,5	13	25,5
Salary level 13	183	127	69,4	56	30,6
Total	243	171	70,4	72	29,6

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 2025 to 31 March 2026

SMS level	Advertising		Filling of posts
	Number of vacancies per level advertised in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level filled in 6 months 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	-	-	-
Salary level 13	2	-	1
Total	2	-	1

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 2025 to 31 March 2026

Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months
Unavailability of panel members due to other work priorities
Reasons for vacancies not filled within 12 months
Unavailability of panel members due to other work priorities

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 2025 to 31 March 2026

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 2025 to 31 March 2026

Salary band	Number of posts on the approved establishment	Number of jobs evaluated	% of posts evaluated by salary band	Posts upgraded		Posts downgraded	
				Number	% of posts evaluated	Number	% of posts evaluated
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	85	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Skilled (levels 3–5)	283	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled (levels 6–8)	1 626	43	2,6	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	1 064	84	7,9	1	1,2	-	0,0
Senior Management Band A	183	50	27,3	-	0,0	-	0,0
Senior Management Band B	52	2	3,8	-	0,0	-	0,0
Senior Management Band C	7	2	28,6	-	0,0	-	0,0
Senior Management Band D	1	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Total	3 301	181	5,5	1	0,6	-	0,0

Table 3.4.2 – Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

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 2025 to 31 March 2026

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 employed				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 2025 to 31 March 2026

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 2025 to 31 March 2026

Salary band	Number of employees as at 1 April 2025	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate as at 31 March 2026
Permanent staff				
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	71	6	5	6,5
Skilled (levels 3–5)	192	-	6	3,1
Highly skilled (levels 6–8)	1 329	49	76	5,5
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	819	2	47	5,7
SMS Band A	127	4	8	6,1
SMS Band B	37	-	3	8,1
SMS Band C	5	-	-	0,0
SMS Band D	1	-	1	100,0
Total	2 581	61	146	5,5
Contracts	202	615	497	60,8

Note:

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

- 1 Statistician-General

Table 3.5.2 – Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Critical occupation	Number of employees per occupation as at 1 April 2025	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
IT specialists	197	1	7	3,5
Economists related	64	-	2	3,1
Statisticians and related professions	372	-	7	1,9
Graphic designers	8	-	-	0,0
Total	641	1	16	2,5

Note:

Critical posts:

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

Table 3.5.3 – Reasons why staff are leaving the department for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Termination type	Number of terminations	% of total resignations
Contract expiry	36	24,7
Death	8	5,5
Dismissal – operational changes	-	0,0
Dismissal – misconduct	4	2,7
Dismissal – inefficiency	-	0,0
Discharged due to ill health	3	2,1
Resignations	30	20,5
Retirement	61	41,8
Transfer to other Public Service departments	4	2,7
Total	146	100,0
Total number of employees who left as a % of total employment		5,5
Other (contract)	497	60,8

Note:

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

Reasons why staff are leaving: 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

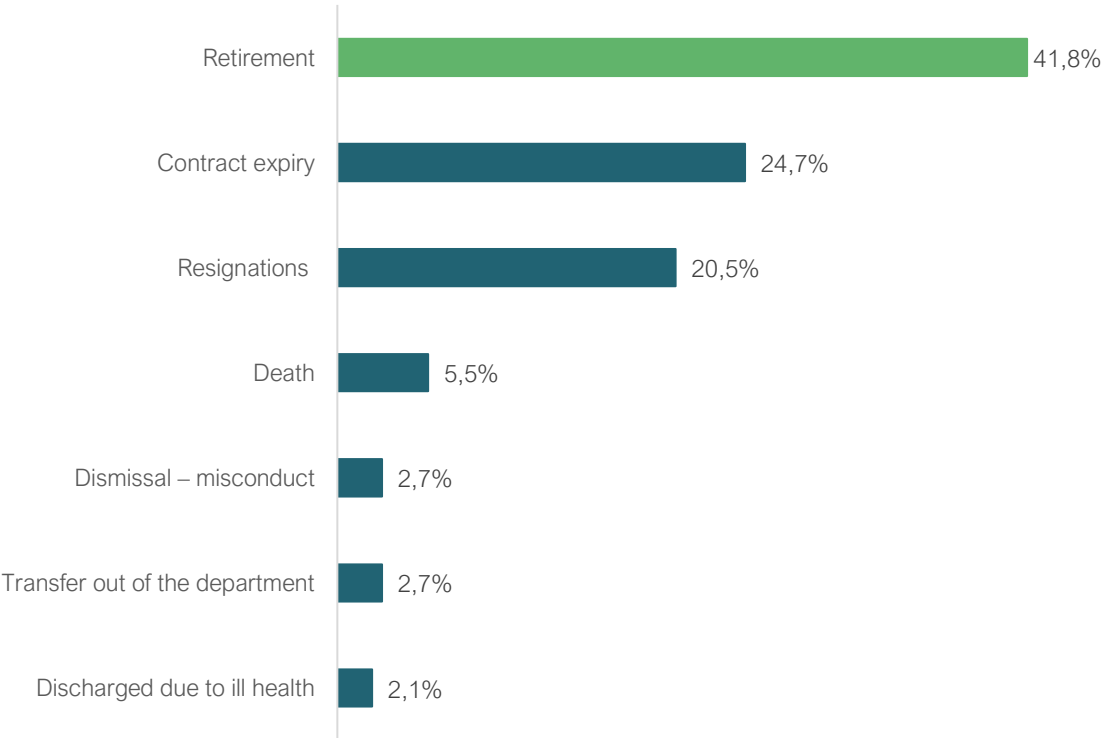


Table 3.5.4 – Promotions by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Occupation	Employees as at 1 April 2025	Promotion to another salary level	Salary level promotions as % of employees by occupation	Progression to another notch within salary level	Notch progression as % of employees by occupation
IT specialists	197	1	0,5	89	45,2
Economists	64	-	0,0	32	50,0
Statisticians and related professions	372	5	1,3	160	43,0
Graphic designers	8	-	0,0	3	37,5
Total	641	6	0,9	284	44,3

Note:

- Grade and pay progression are linked to performance appraisal for the period of 2023/24.
- 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 2025 to 31 March 2026

Salary band	Employees as at 1 April 2025	Promotions to another salary level	Salary bands promotion as % of employees by salary level	Progression to another notch within salary level	Notch progression as % of employees by salary bands
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	71	-	0,0	63	88,7
Skilled (levels 3–5)	192	-	0,0	156	81,3
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	1 329	-	0,0	908	68,3
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	819	-	0,0	535	65,3
Senior Management (levels 13–16)	170	9	5,3	88	51,8
Total	2 581	9	0,3	1 750	67,8

Note:

- Grade and pay progression are linked to performance appraisal for the period of 2023/24.

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 2026

Occupational category (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	120	15	9	17	116	5	5	15	302
Professionals	295	12	6	13	305	8	4	21	664
Technicians and associate professionals	249	10	5	7	312	11	3	20	617
Clerks	284	22	4	3	471	42	3	6	835
Service and sales workers	11	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	15
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	16	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	19
Skill agri, forest, fish, craft related trades workers	2				2		-		4
Elementary occupations	16	-	-	-	66	3	-	-	85
Total	993	59	24	40	1 278	69	16	62	2 541
Employees with disabilities	12	2	-	1	10	-	-	4	29

Note:

- The withdrawal of old Occupational Classifications took effect on 30 April 2024 and was implemented on PERSAL 30 April 2024.

Table 3.6.2 – Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2026

Occupational band (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	6
Senior management	60	7	9	13	64	4	4	7	168
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	338	17	8	20	351	14	7	31	786
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	518	34	6	5	688	41	4	23	1 319
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	67	-	1	-	110	7	1	1	187
Unskilled and defined decision-making	9	-	-	-	63	3	-	-	75
Total	993	59	24	40	1 278	69	16	62	2 541
Employees with disabilities	12	2	-	1	10	-	-	4	29

Table 3.6.3 – Recruitment for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Occupational band (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior management	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	14	3	-	-	30	2	-	-	49
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unskilled and defined decision-making	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	6
Total	18	3	-	-	38	2	-	-	61
Employees with disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.6.4 – Promotions for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Occupational band (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior management	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	9
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled technical and academically qualified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unskilled and defined decision-making	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	9
Employees with disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.6.5 – Terminations for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Occupational band (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Senior management	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	11
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	22	-	1	2	13	1	1	6	46
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	17	3	-	-	8	-	-	3	31
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	22	3	-	-	25	2	-	-	52
Unskilled and defined decision-making	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5
Total	67	6	1	2	55	3	1	11	146
Employees with disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.6.6 – Disciplinary action for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Finalised	34	4	1	1	49	-	-	-	89
Pending cases	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	8
Total	38	4	1	1	53	-	-	-	97

Table 3.6.7 – Skills development for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	25	1	3	1	21	1	2	1	55
Professionals	85	1	1	1	63	-	2	3	156
Technicians and associated professionals	84	2	-	1	29	4	-	2	122
Clerks	90	8	-	7	51	-	2	-	158
Protect rescue social health science	4	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	15
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Labourers and related workers	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	11
Elementary occupations	8	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	13
Total	306	12	4	10	185	5	6	6	534
Employees with disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note:

- The table includes contract workers appointed against permanent posts.
- The withdrawal of old Occupational Classifications took effect on 30 April 2024 and was implemented on PERSAL 30 April 2024.

3.7 Signing of performance agreements by SMS members

Table 3.7.1 – Signing of performance agreements by SMS members as on 31 May 2025

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts per level	Total number of SMS members per level	Total number of signed performance agreements per level	Signed performance agreements as % of total number of SMS members
Salary level 16	1	1	-	0,0
Salary level 15	7	5	-	0,0
Salary level 14	52	37	31	83,8
Salary level 13	183	127	123	96,9
TOTAL	243	170	154	90,6

Table 3.7.2 – Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members as on 31 May 2025

Reason
Salary level 13: Disagreement (1), Retirement (1)
Salary level 13: Internal processes (2)
Salary level 14: Internal processes (6)
Salary level 15: Internal processes (5)
Salary level 16: Internal processes (1)

Note:

- Ninety per cent of SMS members in the department signed their performance agreements by 31 May 2025, as reflected above. Sixteen (16) members did not sign the performance agreement by end of May 2025.

Table 3.7.3 – Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded performance agreements as on 31 May 2025

Reason
Yes. Verbal warnings were issued

3.8 Performance rewards

Table 3.8.1 – Performance rewards by race, gender and disability for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Race and gender	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within group	Total cost R'000	Average cost per employee R'000
African, male	-	1 058	0,0	-	-
African, female	-	1 395	0,0	-	-
Asian, male	-	24	0,0	-	-
Asian, female	-	16	0,0	-	-
Coloured, male	-	53	0,0	-	-
Coloured, female	-	67	0,0	-	-
White, male	-	39	0,0	-	-
White, female	-	60	0,0	-	-
Total	-	2 712	0,0	-	-
Employees with a disability	-	28	0,0	-	-
Grand total	-	2 740	0,0	-	-

Note:

- No incentives were paid for the performance period 2024/25.

Table 3.8.2 – Performance rewards by salary band for personnel below Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

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)	-	69	0,0	-	-	0,0
Skilled (levels 3–5)	-	393	0,0	-	-	0,0
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	-	1 291	0,0	-	-	0,0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	-	817	0,0	-	-	0,0
Total	-	2 570	0,0	-	-	0,0

Note:

- No performance incentives were paid for the performance period 2024/25.

Table 3.8.3 – Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

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	-	199	0,0	-	-
Economists	-	64	0,0	-	-
Statisticians and related professions	-	375	0,0	-	-
Graphic designers	-	3	0,0	-	-
Total	-	641	0,0	-	-

Note:

Critical posts:

- The total includes SMS and non-SMS employees.
- Clerical staff associated with Statisticians are not included.
- IT specialists (include Geography-related posts).
- Statisticians and related professions (include Survey Statisticians, Statistical Advisors, Methodologists and Demographers).
- No performance incentives were paid for the performance period 2024/2025

Table 3.8.4 – Performance-related rewards (cash bonus) by salary band for Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

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	-	127	0,0	-	-	0,0
Band B	-	37	0,0	-	-	0,0
Band C	-	5	0,0	-	-	0,0
Band D	-	1	0,0	-	-	0,0
Total	-	170	0,0	-	-	0,0

Note:

- No performance incentives were paid for the performance period 2024/25.

3.9 Foreign workers

Table 3.9.1 – Foreign workers by salary band for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Salary band	1 April 2025		31 March 2026		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 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled production - levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	1	3,33	1	33,3	-	0,0
Highly skilled production - levels 6–8 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled supervision - levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	1	33,3	1	33,3	-	0,0
Highly skilled supervision - levels 9–12 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
SMS levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	1	33,4	1	33,4	-	0,0
SMS levels 13–16 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Total	3	100,0	3	100,0	-	0,0

Table 3.9.2 – Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

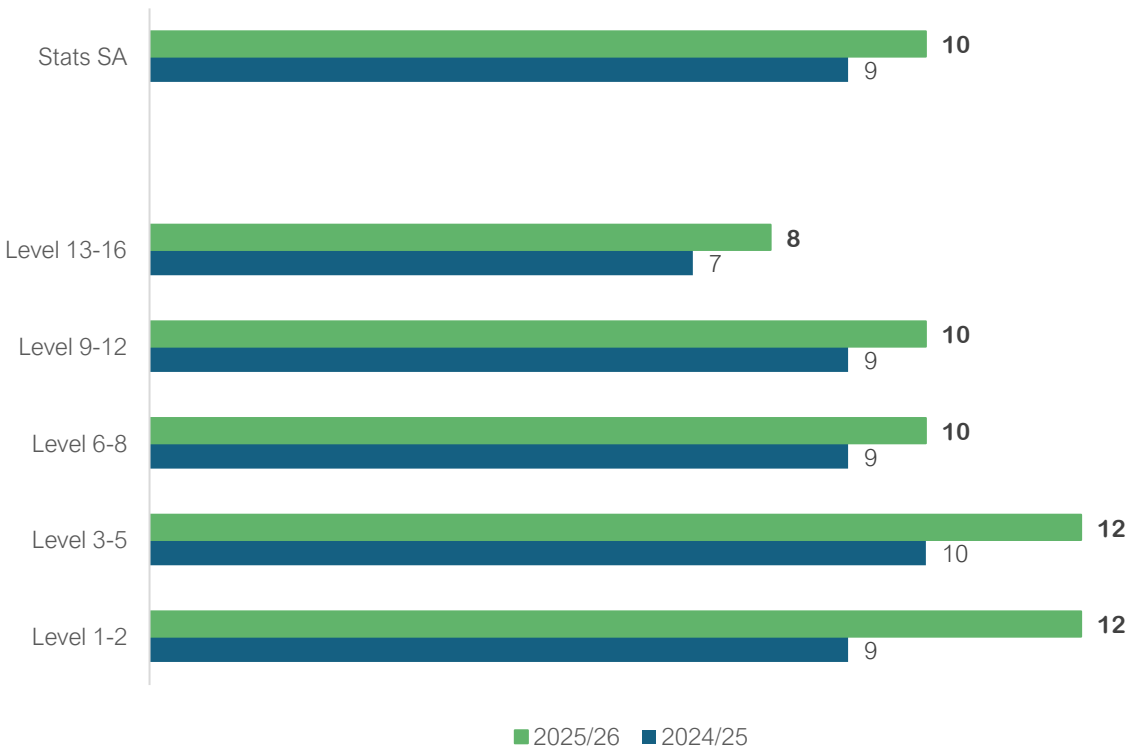
Major occupation	1 April 2025		31 March 2026		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% changed
Administrative office workers	1	33,3	1	33,3	-	0,0
Economic advisory and support personnel	1	33,3	1	33,3	-	0,0
Professionals and managers	1	33,4	1	33,4	-	0,0
Total	3	100,0	3	100,0	-	0,0

3.10 Leave utilisation

Table 3.10.1 – Sick leave for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

Salary band	Total days	% of days with medical certification	Number of applications 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)	695	24,3	169	59	2,5	12	559
Skilled levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	1 946	25,7	500	168	7,1	12	2 387
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	11 170	22,6	2 524	1 087	46,0	10	20 453
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	7 146	22,2	1 585	729	30,9	10	24 242
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	1 178	21,9	258	150	6,4	8	6 673
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (contract staff)	2	0,0	-	1	0,0	2	1
Skilled levels 3–5 (contract staff)	351	39,3	138	154	6,5	2	323
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (contract staff)	60	21,7	13	14	0,6	4	97
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	22 548	23,0	5 187	2 362	100,0	10	54 734

Average sick leave days per employee per salary band



■ 2025/26 ■ 2024/25

Table 3.10.2 – Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

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)	46	2,1	2	4,5	23	36
Skilled levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	215	10,0	6	13,6	36	259
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	1 319	61,3	21	47,7	63	2 321
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	564	26,2	14	31,8	40	2 102
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	9	0,4	1	2,3	9	45
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	-
Skilled levels 3–5 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	-
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	-
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	2 153	100,0	44	100,0	49	4 763

Table 3.10.3 – Annual leave for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

Salary band	Total days taken	Number of employees using annual leave	Average number of days per employee
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (permanent staff)	1 817	68	27
Skilled levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	5 033	190	26
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	34 930	1 293	27
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	23 528	814	29
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	5 228	175	30
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (contract staff)	15	2	8
Skilled levels 3–5 (contract staff)	328	128	3
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (contract staff)	356	55	6
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (contract staff)	-	-	-
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (contract staff)	-	-	-
Total	71 235	2 725	26

Note:

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

Table 3.10.4 – Capped leave for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

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 2025
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (permanent staff)	-	-	-	-
Skilled levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	0,5	1	-	-
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	77,5	7	11	7
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	-	-	-	-
Total	78	8	11	7

Table 3.10.5 – Leave payouts for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Reason	Total amount R'000	Number of employees	Average payment per employee R'000
Leave payouts for 2025/26 due to non-utilisation of leave for previous cycle	-	-	-
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2024/25	1 132	25	45
Current leave payouts on termination of service for 2024/25 (permanent staff)	4 009	75	53
Current leave payouts on termination of service for 2024/25 (contract staff)	2 595	663	4
Capped and current leave payouts on termination of service for 2024/25 (BAS payouts)	7 909	16	494
Total	15 645	779	596

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 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 are in place:

Stats SA EHW distributed ribbons and condoms to staff members. Posters and articles were sent to employees on different topics related to HIV and TB, gender-based violence, mental health, men's programme, cancer awareness, women's programme, scholar programme and financial wellness.

World Aids Day: Stats SA (EHW) commemorated World Aids Day on 6 December 2025. Ribbons and condoms were distributed, and Health Assessment screenings were done.

Health promotion programme	Details
(a) Condom distribution	(a) 18,600 male condoms distributed in 2025
(b) 24-hour counselling service	(b) A contracted EHW service provider is rendering a 24-hour counselling service to staff members in all offices until December 2026
(c) HIV counselling and testing	(c) HCT done on 05 September 2025, 06 December 2025, 25 February 2026, 26 February 2026 and 31 March 2026
(d) HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and sexually transmitted infection (STI) awareness	(d) Programmes on HIV, TB and STI were conducted on 06 December 2025
(e) Promotion of medical male circumcision	(e) Education and awareness programmes and distribution of posters, articles
(f) Youth and sexuality	(f) Stats SA has a scholar programme that promotes life skills to teenagers. The programme, which addresses life skills, HIV, sexuality and peer group pressure, was held in July 2025

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 has it 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 full-time EHW Practitioners, Programme Coordinator, and Administrators. In addition, Maeko Counselling Services provides 24-hour counselling to staff members and their dependants. The annual budget is R75 960
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 that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed	YES	The HIV/AIDS and TB policy on Review in 2026: The Policy is under review. Not approved yet
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	Voluntary counselling and testing in the workplace (HCT) sessions. Employee attendance on wellness programmes
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators	YES	Employees used the health promotion service by attending the Health Assessment Screening programmes on 05 September 2025, 06 December 2025, 25 February 2026, 26 February 2026, and 31 March 2026

3.12 Labour relations

Table 3.12.1 – Collective agreements for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Subject matter	Date
Policy on the Management of Precautionary Suspension & Transfer	26 May 2025
Parking Policy	26 May 2025
Telecommunication Policy	11 August 2025
Records Management Policy	11 August 2025
Internship Policy	11 August 2025
Recruitment & Selection Policy	11 August 2025
Revenue Policy	01 September 2025
Employee Health and Wellness Policy	10 November 2025
Health and Productivity Management Policy	10 November 2025

Table 3.12.2 – Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

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
Progressive disciplinary written warning	1	1,1
Final written warning	50	56,2
Suspension without pay	3	3,4
Dismissal	16	17,9
Not guilty	11	12,4
Suspended without pay & final written warning	7	7,9
Disciplinary hearing set aside due to illness of employee	1	1,1
Total	89	100,0

Table 3.12.3 – Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 (Including pending cases)

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
Non-compliance with the transport management policy	2	2,3
Falsifying of information	1	1,0
Absenteeism	1	1,0
Fraud & misrepresentation, dishonesty & gross insubordination	1	1,0
Insubordination and disrespectful conduct	1	1,0
Theft & misuse of State vehicle	1	1,0
Fraud, mismanagement of state funds, improper & unacceptable conduct, contravening the public service code of conduct	1	1,0
Gross insubordination, unauthorised possession of state property, refusal to carry out lawful and reasonable instruction	1	1,0
Unprotected strike	76	78,5
Poor performance, gross insubordination, refusal to carry out lawful & reasonable instructions, repeated actions of misconduct & contravening the code of conduct for the Public Service	1	1,0
Intimidation & absenteeism	1	1,0
Remuneration outside work	1	1,0
Misuse of State vehicle	3	3,2
Improper and unacceptable conduct, victimising others in the workplace, intimidating others in the workplace and contravening the public service code of conduct	1	1,0
Failure to report absence and timeously apply for leave	1	1,0
Conducting yourself in an improper and unacceptable manner by making life-threatening statement to your manager	1	1,0
Negligence and failure to complete work assigned & misuse of state vehicle	1	1,0
Prejudicing admin	1	1,0
Malicious reporting of sexual harassment and dishonesty	1	1,0
Total	97	100,0

Table 3.12.4 – Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Grievances lodged	Number	% of total
Number of grievances resolved	55	68,8
Number of grievances not resolved	25	31,3
Total number of grievances lodged	80	100,0

Table 3.12.5 – Disputes lodged with councils for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Disputes lodged	Number	% of total
Cases withdrawn by the applicant	7	10,0
Cases dismissed	12	16,9
Application for condonation dismissed	1	1,4
Disputes in favour of the employee	17	23,9
Disputes in favour of employer	4	5,6
Matter closed	2	2,8
Matter is consolidated with GPBC1648/2025	1	1,4
Matter postponed sine die	1	1,4
Disputes pending	26	36,6
Total	71	100,0

Table 3.12.6 – Strike actions for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

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)	-
Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay (R'000)	-

Note:

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

Table 3.12.7 – Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Precautionary suspensions	Total
Number of people suspended	3
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	3
Average number of days suspended	51,6
Total cost of suspensions (R'000)	1 479

3.13 Skills development

Table 3.13.1 – Training needs identified for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Occupational category	Training needs identified at start of reporting period					
	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2024	Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	135	-	35	-	-
	Male	163	-	48	-	-
Professionals	Female	349	-	202	-	-
	Male	344	-	140	-	-
Technicians and associated professionals	Female	323	-	77	-	-
	Male	270	-	51	-	-
Clerks	Female	546	-	301	-	-
	Male	328	-	210	-	-
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	3	-	-	-	-
	Male	16	-	-	-	-
Protect rescue social health science support personnel	Female	4	-	3	-	-
	Male	13	-	6	-	-
Elementary occupations	Female	68	-	-	-	-
	Male	15	-	-	-	-
Skill agri, forest, fish, craft related trades workers	Female	2	-	-	-	-
	Male	2	-	-	-	-
Labourers and related workers	Female	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
Gender subtotals	Female	1 430	-	618	-	-
	Male	1 151	-	455	-	-
Total		2 581	-	1 073	-	-

Note:

- The table excludes contract workers.
- The table was informed by the 3-year training plan.
- The withdrawal of old Occupational Classifications took effect on 30 April 2024 and was implemented on PERSAL 30 April 2024.

Table 3.13.2 – Training provided for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Occupational category		Training provided within the reporting period				
	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2025	Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	135	-	30	-	30
	Male	163	-	25	-	25
Professionals	Female	349	-	88	-	88
	Male	344	-	68	-	68
Technicians and associated professionals	Female	323	-	86	-	86
	Male	270	-	35	-	35
Clerks	Female	546	-	105	-	105
	Male	328	-	53	-	53
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	3	-	2	-	2
	Male	16	-	2	-	2
Protect rescue social health science support personnel	Female	4	-	-	-	-
	Male	13	-	-	-	-
Elementary occupations	Female	68	-	8	-	8
	Male	15	-	5	-	5
Skill agri, forest, fish, craft related trades workers	Female	2	-	-	-	-
	Male	2	-	-	-	-
Labourers and related workers	Female	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
Gender subtotals	Female	1 430	-	319	-	319
	Male	1 151	-	188	-	188
Total		2 581	-	507	-	507

Note:

- The table excludes contract workers.
- The withdrawal of old Occupational Classifications took effect on 30 April 2024 and was implemented on PERSAL 30 April 2024.

3.14 Injury on duty

Table 3.14.1 – Injury on duty for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Nature of injury on duty	Number		% of total
	Permanent staff	Contract staff	
Required basic medical attention only	1	3	28,6
Temporary total disablement	8	2	71,4
Permanent disablement	-	-	0,0
Fatal	-	-	0,0
Total	9	5	100,0

3.15 Utilisation of consultants

Table 3.15.1 – Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration (workdays)	Contract value in rand
Population Survey-Household Survey Programme Redesign (CPS-HSPR) project (CPS)	3	97	5 920
Provision of legal services (various)	7	160	3 896
Translation (interpreter) services	2	11	155
Valuation of Free State (FS) Provincial Office identified for disposal of furniture	1	10	8
GRAND TOTAL	13	278	9 979

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (workdays)	Total contract value in rand
4	13	278	9 979

Table 3.15.2 – Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage 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 2025 to 31 March 2026

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

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (workdays)	Total contract value in Rand
Nil	-	-	-

Table 3.15.4 – Analysis of consultant appointments using donor funds in terms of HDIs for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

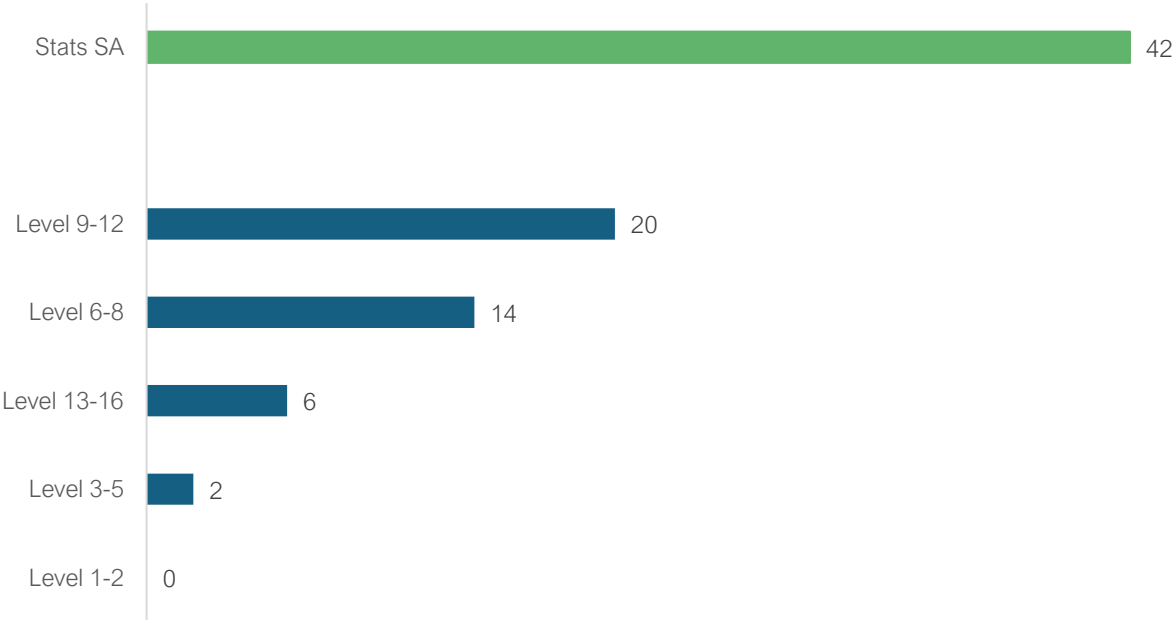
Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI group	Number of consultants from HDI groups that worked on the project
Nil	-	-	-

3.16 Severance packages

Table 3.16.1 – Granting of employee severance packages for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

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)	2	2	2	2
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	14	14	14	14
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	20	20	20	20
Top and senior management (levels 13–16)	6	6	6	6
Total	42	42	42	42

Number of employees approved for severance package per salary band





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	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	857 250	840 801
Prior period errors	-	-
As restated	-	-
Add: Irregular confirmed	385	16 449
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned	7 000	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not recovered and written off	-	-
Closing balance	850 635	857 250

Reconciling notes

DESCRIPTION	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment in 2024/25	-	-
Irregular expenditure that relates to 2024/25 and identified in 2025/26	-	-
Irregular expenditure for the current year	385	16 449
Total	385	16 449

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

DESCRIPTION	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment	-	-
Irregular expenditure under determination	-	-
Irregular expenditure under investigation	385	16 449
Total	385	16 449

c) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure condoned

DESCRIPTION	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	7 000	-
Total	7 000	-

d) Details of irregular expenditure removed (not condoned)

DESCRIPTION	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure NOT condoned and removed	-	-
Total	-	-

e) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure recovered

DESCRIPTION	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure recovered	-	-
Total	-	-

f) Details of irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

DESCRIPTION	2025/26	2024/25
	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	2025/26	2024/25
	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	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	14 144	14 140
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed	121	147
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	(222)	(142)
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	(46)	(1)
Closing balance	14 000	14 144

Reconciling notes

DESCRIPTION	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in 2024/25	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that relates to 2024/25 and identified in 2025/26	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year	121	147
Total	121	147

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

DESCRIPTION	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment	1 123	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation	121	147
Total	1 244	147

c) Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered

DESCRIPTION	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered	4	-
Total	4	-

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

DESCRIPTION	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	222	-
Total	222	-

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	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	1 191 766	1 108 463
Add: unauthorised expenditure confirmed	-	83 303
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	1 191 766	1 191 766

Reconciling notes

DESCRIPTION	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in 2024/25	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure that relates to 2024/25 and identified in 2025/26	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure for the current year	-	83 303
Total	-	83 303

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

DESCRIPTION	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure under assessment	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under determination	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under investigation	-	83 303
Total	-	83 303

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	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
Theft	-	26 456
Other material losses	-	-
Less: Recovered	-	-
Less: Not recovered and written off	-	-
Total	-	26 456

d) Details of other material losses

Nature of other material losses	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
Amount paid to restore damage to a stolen and recovered vehicle	-	-
Total	-	-

e) Other material losses recovered

Nature of other material losses	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
	-	-
Total	-	-

f) Other material losses written off

Nature of other material losses	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
Expenses related to hijacking of vehicle	-	-
Total	-	-

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	16 164	15 240
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
Gartner Professional and Technical Licenses	SITA	MoU Agreements	CON 005/2025	3 245
Training license	SAS Institutes (Pty) Ltd	Sole source	CON 004/2025	4 540
Consultant for CPS	Ghulam Hussain Choudhry	Single Source	CON 012/2025	1 940
Smartgov E-leave License	Boxfusion (Pty) Ltd	Sole source	CON 013/2025	6 540
Migration of Novel to Groupwise Exchange	Datacentrix	Sole source	CON 016/2025	2 488
TeamMate Audit licenses	Wolters Kluwer	Single source	CON 020/2025	2 160
Microsoft Licenses	Microsoft Ireland Operation Ltd	Single source	CON 025/2025	100 865
Opentext (Secure information Licenses)	Axiz (Pty) Ltd	Single source	CON 022/2025	10 147
CA unicentre service desk manager software license	CA Southern Africa	Single source	CON 003/2025	328
Subscription for Used Vehicle data	TransUnion	Single source	OR-068137	17
Mail processing, labels and printing licenses for Publications	Frama	Single source	OR-068146	11
Consumables for scanners	CSX	Single source	OR-068150	78
Repair Laptop	HP SA	Single source	OR-068178	14
New motor vehicle sales data	Lightstone	Single source	OR-068157	79
ACL License (Governance and risk compliance)	Suretech	Single source	CON 008/2025	388
Verification for Criminal Records for fieldworkers	SAPS	Single source	A-313280	3
Verification of qualifications for fieldworkers	SAQA	Single source	OR-068360	350
Maintenance and Support of Scanners	CSX	Single source	OR-068191	6
Verification for Criminal Records for fieldworkers	SAPS	Sole source	A-313144	4
Audit Conference	IIA	Sole source	OR-068190	55
Mental Health Conference	Robert Edwin	Single source	OR-068211	23
Employee Assistance Professional Association Conference	EAPA SA	Single source	OR-068210	24
Disability Conference	ITC	Single source	OR-068207	21
Petty Cash Books	Gov Printer	Sole source	OR-068213	108
South African Aids Conference	Dira Sengwe	Single source	OR-068232	20
Active Directory Manager Training	ITR Tech	Single source	OR-068023	77
Publishing of Proclamation of the Amendment to the Statistical Act, signed into Law in December 2024	Gov Printers	Sole source	A-313288	6
First Aid Medical Services for events	Gauteng Prov. Health Dept	Sole source	OR-068265	33
Data Analysis Short Courses	UCT	Single source	OR-068212	13
Training	University Freestate	Single source	FS-000266	9
Microsoft Training	Microsoft	Single source	OR-068291	11
Risk Management Training	PMD	Single source	OR-068294	386
Z20 Files	Gov Printer	Sole source	WC-000321	20
Juta Law Software licences online research library	Juta & Company (Pty) Ltd	Sole source	CON 014/2025	664
Disability motivational speaker	Luthando Kekana	Single source	A-313293	8
Dancers	UMBA	Single source	A-313294	10
Verification for Criminal Records for fieldworkers	SAPS	Sole source	A-312296	10
Access to latest Medical Data	Medikredit	Single source	OR-068327	144
Verification for Criminal Records for fieldworkers	SAPS	Single source	OR-068366	3
Storage	Hewlett Packard SA	Single source	OR-068384	158
Total				135 002

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
Security Services at Free State and Mangaung District Office	Vemisani Security Services CC	Duration Extension	CON 014/2024	728	-	364
Security Services at Kroonstad District Office	Ikhambo Construction and Cleaning (Pty) Ltd	Duration Extension	CON 015/2024	408	-	204
Security Services at Welkom District Office	Utalagu Protection Services (Pty) Ltd	Duration Extension	CON 016/2024	594	-	297
Security Services at Bethlehem District Office	Ngqutura Transport Services cc	Duration Extension	CON 018/2024	550	-	275
Security Services at Kokstad District Office	Ninonke Business Enterprise	Duration Extension	CON023/2024	200	-	200
Security services at Nelson Mandela and Sarah Baartman District Offices.	Praxos 408 CC t/a Ithuba Security Services	Duration Extension	CON024/2024	237	-	237
Security Services at Chris Hani and Joe Gqabi District Offices	Whispers Events Management Security, Cleaning and Training Solutions office	Duration Extension	CON025/2024	331	-	331
Security Services at East London, Butterworth and Bisho District Offices	Xhobani Eastern Block (Pty) Ltd t/a Xhobani Security Services (Pty) Ltd	Duration Extension	CON026/2024	706	-	706
Security Services at Rustenburg District Office	Idlangamandla Security Protection & Project CC	Duration Extension	CON019/2024	295	-	210
Security Guard Services for KZN Provincial Office and all district offices	Nomandla Security 247 CC	Duration Extension	STATS SA 005/20	18	931	1 354
Security Guard Services Northern Cape, Kimberley, Kuruman, Springbok, De Aar, Calvinia and Upington District Offices	Rise Security Services (Pty) Ltd	Duration Extension	STATS SA 007/20	11 037	1 854	1323
Security Guard Services Western Cape Piketberg, Worcester, Caledon, Metro 1, Metro 2, George and Beaufort West District Offices	Rise Security Services (Pty) Ltd	Duration Extension	STATS SA 008/20	10 181	1 810	969
Security Guard Services at Mpumalanga Provincial Office, Nelspruit, Thulamahashe and Ermelo D/O	Gija Security and Projects (Pty)Ltd	Duration Extension	STATS SA 012/20	5 917	1 002	492
Security Guard Services at Gauteng P/O, Sedibeng, Ekurhuleni and West Rand D/O	Gija Security and Projects (Pty)Ltd	Duration Extension	STATS SA 004/20	8 030	1 904	1 359
Security Guard Services at Witbank and Siyabuswa D/O	Gija Security & Projects (Pty)Ltd	Duration Extension	STATS SA 011/20	3 803	752	402

Contract variations and expansions (continued)

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
Security Guard Services at Northwest Provincial Office, Vryburg, Klerksdorp, Rustenburg & Mabopane D/O	Gija Security & Projects (Pty)Ltd	Duration Extension	STATS SA 010/20	10 565	1 253	596
Cleaning services at Free State Provincial Office	Ezethu Event & General Trading	Duration Extension	RQ-001354	115	-	35
Cleaning services at Free State Provincial Office	Fresh Blood General Trading (Pty) Ltd	Duration Extension	RQ-001330	80	-	12
Fleet services	ATTS Solutions (Pty) Ltd t/a Arvia Vehicle Rental	Duration Extension	STATS SA 002/22	325 365	-	27 114
	BLUU Car Rental (Pty) Ltd					
	Customers Appreciate Better Services (Pty) Ltd					
	Europcar SA a Division of Motus Group Ltd					
	Halfway Vehicle Hire (Pty) Ltd					
	Hire It Lower Fleet Rentals (Pty) Ltd					
	Kenings Car Van & Truck Hire (Pty) Ltd					
	Key Vehicle Management (Pty) Ltd					
	Letsi Holdings (Pty) Ltd					
	Majories & Somams JV					
	NMP Trading Project					
	RIS Vehicle Hire (Pty) Ltd					
	Talis Fleet (PTY) Ltd					
	Tshemoni (Pty) Ltd					
	Yaba Dichaba Construction and projects (Pty) Ltd					
	RIS Vehicle Hire (Pty) Ltd					
	U-Rent Eastern Cape (Pty) Ltd					
Total				61 788	9 506	36 734

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 (the department) as set out on pages 200 to 250, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and 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 Statistics South Africa as at 31 March 2026 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) as issued by National Treasury of South Africa and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

Basis for opinion

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 matter – Movable tangible capital assets

6. As disclosed in note 38 and 38.2 to the financial statements, the department disclosed movable tangible capital assets under investigation with a value of R62 607 000 and minor capital assets under investigation amounting to R61 142 000 in the current year.
7. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

8. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) as issued by National Treasury of South Africa; 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.
9. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements

10. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
11. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description, which is located at page 196, forms part of my auditor's report.

Report on the annual performance report

12. 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 material performance indicators presented in the annual performance report. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.
13. I selected the following material performance indicators related to Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2026. I selected those indicators that measure the department's performance on its primary mandated functions and that are of significant national, community or public interest.
 - Number of releases on mid-year population estimates published
 - Number of population projections published
 - Number of population estimates at district level published
 - Number of provincial reports on population estimates at district level published
 - Number of mid-year population estimates at local municipal level published
 - Number of mid-year household estimates published
 - Number of reports on migration statistics published

- Number of releases on international tourism statistics published, one month after the reference period
- Number of reports on international tourism statistics published
- Number of releases on vital statistics (births) published
- Number of releases on vital statistics (deaths) published
- Number of releases on vital statistics (marriages and divorces) published
- Number of reports on health statistics published
- Number of releases on domestic tourism statistics published
- Number of releases on social and household service delivery statistics published
- Number of releases on development indicators published
- Number of reports on marginalised groups indicators published
- Number of thematic reports on marginalised groups published
- Number of thematic reports on gender published
- Number of releases on crime, safety and security statistics published
- Number of releases on governance statistics published
- Number of thematic reports on education statistics published
- Number of releases on employment and earnings published 13 weeks after the reference month
- Number of releases on labour market information published within 8 weeks after the end of the quarter
- Number of reports on labour market dynamics published
- Number of reports on improving labour market statistics published
- Number of reports on life circumstances, poverty and inequality published
- Number of reports on child poverty using IES 2022/23 published

14. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected material performance indicators 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.

15. 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, as amended by the Statistics Amendment Act 29 of 2024.

16. 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 and verifiable to ensure that they are easy to understand and apply consistently and 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 what was 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
- there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over- or underachievement of target

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

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

Other matter

19. I draw attention to the matter below.

Achievement of planned targets

20. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- or under-achievements.

Report on compliance with legislation

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. The material findings on compliance with the selected legislative requirements, presented per compliance theme, are as follows:

Consequence management

25. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred irregular expenditure as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA. This was because not all instances of irregular expenditure reported in the prior years were investigated.
26. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred fruitless and wasteful expenditure as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA. This was because not all instances of fruitless and wasteful expenditure reported in the prior years were investigated.
27. Investigations were not conducted into all allegations of financial misconduct committed by officials, as required by treasury regulation 4.1.1

Asset management

28. Proper control systems were not in place at the department to ensure the safeguarding of assets, as required by section 38(1)(d) of the PFMA.

Other information in the annual report

29. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in this auditor's report.
30. My opinion on the financial statements and my reports on the audit of the annual performance report and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
31. 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.
32. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Internal control deficiencies

33. 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.
34. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the material findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.

35. The oversight by the accounting officer regarding compliance monitoring was not effective due to the repeated material non-compliance in the consequence management and asset management areas.

Material irregularities

36. In accordance with the PAA and the Material Irregularity Regulations, I have a responsibility to report on material irregularities identified during the audit and on the status of material irregularities as previously reported in the auditor's report.

Status of previously reported material irregularities

Assets long under investigation and assets written off

37. Assets of the department could not be located as they were either lost/ stolen. This included assets dating back to the 2020-21 financial year and inadequate progress had been made in terms of locating the assets as required by section 38(1)(d) of the PFMA. Furthermore, in 2023-24 management removed/ derecognised assets worth R5 533 000. Proper control systems were not in place at the department to ensure the safeguarding of assets.

38. A likely material financial loss of R102 862 000 and a material financial loss of R5 533 000 had been determined, as disclosed in notes 28 and 28.2 of the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024. Further recovery of the loss is unlikely.

39. The accounting officer was notified of the material irregularity on 25 June 2025 and invited to make a written submission on the actions taken or to be taken to address the matter. The accounting officer requested an extension to submit a response, and the written response was submitted on 31 August 2025. The accounting officer indicated the following actions were taken to address the material irregularity:

- A reverse logistics process was undertaken where the number of lost assets was confirmed.
- A quotation was obtained for a Mobile Device Management tool (MDM) to locate the missing tablets. However, due to fiscal constraints, the department could not afford this cost.
- Internal investigations have been performed and are on-going to determine and assess the approach to track and collect the missing tablets.
- A project was implemented where fieldworkers were engaged to return their allocated tablets, which resulted in some of the tablets being recovered.
- Criminal cases were opened for Census tablets lost due to theft at the department's warehouse. The department is continuously engaging the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) on these cases and progress with the investigations.
- A self-verification tool was implemented for employees to verify assets under their custodianship.

40. I considered the responses and substantiating documentation provided by the accounting officer and determined on 12 September 2025 that the actions taken by the accounting officer to address the material irregularity are not appropriate to resolve the material irregularity.

41. In March 2026, further responses were provided indicating that the accounting officer has made progress with some of the planned actions to address the material irregularity. The accounting officer indicated the following further actions were taken to address the material irregularity:

- A service provider was appointed to trace and recover the assets.
- Engagements were held with the Office of the State Attorney on potential recovery of losses.
- A list of recovered assets was received from the former fieldworkers.

42. On 24 July 2026, I recommended that the accounting officer should take the following further actions to address the material irregularity, which should be implemented by 24 February 2027 with a progress report to be submitted by 24 October 2026:

- The non-compliance with Section 38(1)(d) of the PFMA should be investigated to determine the reasons and circumstances that led to the non-compliance for the purpose of taking appropriate corrective actions and to address control weaknesses.
- The asset verification process for the tablets and other assets under investigation should be completed, and the financial loss quantified.
- Appropriate action should be taken to recover the financial loss suffered by the department.
- Based on the reasons and circumstances identified from the investigation, appropriate action should be taken to develop and commence with the implementation of an action plan to address safeguarding and management of the assets.
- Effective and appropriate disciplinary steps should be initiated without undue delay, against all officials that the investigation finds to be responsible, as required by section 38(1)(h) of the PFMA and in accordance with treasury regulation 9.1.3.
- If it is determined that the department suffered the financial loss through criminal acts or possible criminal acts or omissions, this should be reported to the South African Police Service, as required by TR 12.5.1.

43. Subsequent to notifying the accounting officer on 24 July 2026 of the above recommendations, the accounting officer submitted a further written response on even date and substantiating documentation on progress that is being made with the actions to address the material irregularity, which included but is not limited to progress with on-going investigations. The assessment of this written response and substantiating documentation will be conducted as part of the progress assessment on the implementation of the recommendation at the due date for the submission of the progress report.

44. I will follow up on the implementation of the recommendations at the due date for implementation.

Other reports

45. In addition to the investigations relating to material irregularities, 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 findings on the reported performance information or compliance with legislation.

Investigation into lost assets

46. The department identified another loss of assets in February 2025 and has disclosed the details on page 183 under table c of the annual report. The investigation was still in progress at the date of this auditor's report.

Investigation into procurement irregularities

47. The Special Investigation Unit (SIU) is performing an investigation on personal protective equipment (PPE) procurement irregularities at the department 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 ongoing at the date of this auditor's report.

Auditor General

Pretoria

31 July 2026



Annexure to the auditor's report

The annexure includes the following:

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

Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

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

Financial statements

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

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

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

Communication with those charged with governance

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

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

Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999	Section 1; 38(1)(b); 38(1)(c)(i); 38(1)(c)(ii); 38(1)(d); 38(1)(f); 38(1)(h)(iii); 39(1)(a); 39(2)(a); 40(1)(a); 40(1)(b); 40(1)(c)(i); 43(1); 43(4); 44; 45(b)
Treasury Regulations, 2005	Regulation 4.1.1; 4.1.3; 5.1.1; 5.2.1; 5.2.3(a); 5.2.3(d); 5.3.1; 6.3.1(a); 6.3.1(b); 6.3.1(c); 6.3.1(d); 6.4.1(b); 7.2.1; 8.1.1; 8.2.1; 8.2.2; 8.2.3; 8.4.1; 9.1.1; 9.1.4; 10.1.1(a); 10.1.2; 11.4.1; 11.4.2; 11.5.1; 12.5.1; 15.10.1.2(c); 16A3.2; 16A3.2(a); 16A6.1; 16A6.2(a); 16A6.2(b); 16A6.3(a); 16A6.3(b); 16A6.3(c); 16A6.3(e); 16A6.4; 16A6.5; 16A6.6; 16A7.1; 16A7.3; 16A8.3; 16A8.4; 16A9.1(b)(ii); 16A9.1(d); 16A9.1(e); 16A9.1(f); 16A9.2; 16A9.2(a)(ii); 17.1.1; 18.2; 19.8.4
Construction Industry Development Board Regulations, 2004	Regulation 17; 25(7A); 25(9)(a); 25(10)
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 4A of 2016/17	Paragraph 6
National Treasury Instruction No 9 of 2017/18	Paragraph 4.3
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 03 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1; 4.2 (b); 4.3; 4.4(a); 4.17; 7.2; 7.6
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 2 of 2021/22	Paragraph 3.2.1; 3.2.4; 3.2.4(a); 3.3.1
National Treasury Practice Note 5 of 2009/10	Paragraph 3.3
National Treasury Practice Note 7 of 2009/10	Paragraph 4.1.2
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000	Section 1; 2.1(a); 2(1)(b); 2.1(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)
Public Service Regulations, 2016	Regulation 18(1); 18(2); 25(1)(e)(i); 25(1)(e)(iii)
State Information Technology Agency Act 88 of 1998	Section 7(3)



APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Appropriation per programme

Programme	2025/26							2024/25	
	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	779 078	-	4 990	784 068	784 068	-	100,0%	726 344	768 460
2. Economic Statistics	317 753	-	(868)	316 885	316 885	-	100,0%	297 739	297 739
3. Population and Social Statistics	273 494	-	-	273 494	253 357	20 137	92,6%	263 788	161 364
4. Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	158 694	-	(4 861)	153 833	153 833	-	100,0%	149 501	149 501
5. Statistical Support and Informatics	324 369	-	49 175	373 544	373 544	-	100,0%	318 807	318 807
6. Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	954 185	-	(46 252)	907 933	907 866	67	100,0%	848 921	890 108
7. South African National Statistics System	47 733	-	(2 184)	45 549	45 549	-	100,0%	41 060	31 646
Total	2 855 306	-	-	2 855 306	2 835 102	20 204	99,3%	2 646 160	2 617 625

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)

2 173

2 857 479

2 835 102

2 219

2 648 379

2 617 625

Appropriation per economic classification

Economic classification	2025/26							2024/25	
	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	2 486 456	(765)	(62 433)	2 423 258	2 417 177	6 081	99,7%	2 283 471	2 257 008
Compensation of employees	1 822 949	-	(45 354)	1 777 595	1 771 581	6 014	99,7%	1 692 439	1 665 976
Salaries and wages	1 557 673	-	(37 705)	1 519 968	1 513 954	6 014	99,6%	1 448 233	1 421 770
Social contributions	265 276	-	(7 649)	257 627	257 627	-	100,0%	244 206	244 206
Goods and services	663 507	(765)	(17 079)	645 663	645 596	67	100,0%	590 977	590 977
Administrative fees	1 033	330	(225)	1 138	1 138	-	100,0%	349	349
Advertising	4 674	295	(1 481)	3 488	3 488	-	100,0%	1 557	1 557
Minor assets	2 575	896	(2 574)	897	897	-	100,0%	361	361
Audit costs: External	9 925	740	(2 598)	8 067	8 067	-	100,0%	11 854	11 854
Bursaries: Employees	3 646	-	(3 131)	515	515	-	100,0%	1 490	1 490
Catering: Departmental activities	2 526	510	(956)	2 080	2 080	-	100,0%	297	297
Communication (G&S)	30 867	(633)	(5 833)	24 401	24 401	-	100,0%	27 338	27 338
Computer services	146 277	1 972	66 177	214 426	214 426	-	100,0%	176 117	163 171
Consultants: Business and advisory services	13 305	(3 832)	(6 260)	3 213	3 213	-	100,0%	5 959	4 007
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	3 159	3 159	3 159	-	100,0%	7 000	-
Legal services	4 131	-	(235)	3 896	3 896	-	100,0%	2 748	2 748
Contractors	10 262	(787)	(7 375)	2 100	2 100	-	100,0%	1 665	1 665
Agency and support/outsourced services	1 428	58	(109)	1 377	1 377	-	100,0%	1 195	1 195
Entertainment	52	30	(51)	31	31	-	100,0%	26	26
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	32 558	(240)	1 567	33 885	33 885	-	100,0%	54 780	54 780
Consumable supplies	4 813	324	(2 064)	3 073	3 073	-	100,0%	2 715	2 715
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	10 889	(1 137)	(6 047)	3 705	3 705	-	100,0%	3 151	3 151
Operating leases	200 879	840	(9 018)	192 701	192 634	67	100,0%	151 370	213 395
Property payments	63 243	(55)	(4 499)	58 689	58 689	-	100,0%	56 197	56 197
Travel and subsistence	90 552	(529)	(21 100)	68 923	68 923	-	100,0%	68 814	30 434
Training and development	10 675	457	(8 169)	2 963	2 963	-	100,0%	944	944
Operating payments	15 932	(678)	(4 480)	10 774	10 774	-	100,0%	12 773	12 773
Venues and facilities	2 986	699	(1 564)	2 121	2 121	-	100,0%	2 251	504
Rental and hiring	279	(25)	(213)	41	41	-	100,0%	26	26
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	55
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments [PPP])	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	4 004	-	5 266	9 270	9 270	-	100,0%	6 923	6 923
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	4	-	79	83	83	-	100,0%	23	23
Public corporations	4	-	(1)	3	3	-	100,0%	9	9
Other transfers to public corporations	4	-	(1)	3	3	-	100,0%	9	9
Private enterprises	-	-	80	80	80	-	100,0%	14	14
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	80	80	80	-	100,0%	14	14
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	4 000	-	5 287	9 187	9 187	-	100,0%	6 900	6 900
Social benefits	3 639	-	4 269	7 908	7 908	-	100,0%	4 394	4 394
Other transfers to households	361	-	918	1 279	1 279	-	100,0%	2 506	2 506
Payments for capital assets	364 846	765	6 921	372 532	358 409	14 123	96,2%	348 144	346 072
Buildings and other fixed structures	335 942	-	4 878	340 820	340 820	-	100,0%	328 492	328 492
Buildings	335 942	-	4 878	340 820	340 820	-	100,0%	328 492	328 492
Machinery and equipment	28 221	765	1 116	30 102	15 979	14 123	53,1%	17 661	15 589
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	28 221	765	1 116	30 102	15 979	14 123	53,1%	17 661	15 589
Software and other intangible assets	683	-	927	1 610	1 610	-	100,0%	1 991	1 991
Payment of financial assets	-	-	50 246	50 246	50 246	-	100,0%	7 622	7 622
Total	2 855 306	-	-	2 855 306	2 835 102	20 204	99,3%	2 646 160	2 617 625

Programme 1 – Administration

Subprogramme	2025/26							2024/25	
	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	62 405	-	(3 169)	59 236	59 236	-	100,0%	52 809	57 878
2. Corporate Services	132 862	-	(3 222)	129 640	129 640	-	100,0%	111 875	118 663
3. Financial Administration	91 354	-	(4 455)	86 899	86 899	-	100,0%	75 897	85 695
4. Internal Audit	19 926	-	(371)	19 555	19 555	-	100,0%	14 149	18 960
5. Office Accommodation	472 531	-	16 207	488 738	488 738	-	100,0%	471 614	487 264
Total	779 078	-	4 990	784 068	784 068	-	100,0%	726 344	768 460

Programme 1 – Administration (concluded)

Economic classification	2025/26							2024/25	
	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	442 614	(195)	(8 396)	434 023	434 023	-	100,0%	395 081	437 197
Compensation of employees	241 123	-	1 842	242 965	242 965	-	100,0%	204 465	230 931
Salaries and wages	206 422	-	1 920	208 342	208 342	-	100,0%	181 726	198 029
Social contributions	34 701	-	(78)	34 623	34 623	-	100,0%	22 739	32 902
Goods and services	201 491	(195)	(10 238)	191 058	191 058	-	100,0%	190 561	206 211
Administrative fees	445	(15)	(102)	328	328	-	100,0%	297	297
Advertising	262	200	(211)	251	251	-	100,0%	75	75
Minor assets	1 034	152	(831)	355	355	-	100,0%	15	15
Audit costs: External	9 925	740	(2 598)	8 067	8 067	-	100,0%	11 854	11 854
Bursaries: Employees	1 666	-	(1 464)	202	202	-	100,0%	710	710
Catering: Departmental activities	819	36	(218)	637	637	-	100,0%	84	84
Communication (G&S)	4 345	(4)	(533)	3 808	3 808	-	100,0%	2 886	2 886
Computer services	2 357	(12)	(992)	1 353	1 353	-	100,0%	1 382	1 382
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 830	343	(1 364)	809	809	-	100,0%	770	770
Legal services	4 131	-	(235)	3 896	3 896	-	100,0%	2 748	2 748
Contractors	1 537	(29)	(135)	1 373	1 373	-	100,0%	1 393	1 393
Agency and support/ outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	20	30	(26)	24	24	-	100,0%	22	22
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	4 076	-	(495)	3 581	3 581	-	100,0%	5 697	5 697
Consumable supplies	775	(28)	(86)	661	661	-	100,0%	810	810
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	2 613	(970)	(1 267)	376	376	-	100,0%	489	489
Operating leases	82 743	(10)	12 588	95 321	95 321	-	100,0%	96 063	111 713
Property payments	61 936	(20)	(3 991)	57 925	57 925	-	100,0%	55 203	55 203
Travel and subsistence	8 815	(8)	(3 150)	5 657	5 657	-	100,0%	4 408	4 408
Training and development	5 966	-	(3 750)	2 216	2 216	-	100,0%	536	536
Operating payments	5 687	(505)	(1 053)	4 129	4 129	-	100,0%	5 022	5 022
Venues and facilities	380	(70)	(262)	48	48	-	100,0%	77	77
Rental and hiring	129	(25)	(63)	41	41	-	100,0%	20	20
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	55
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments [PPP])	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	55
Transfers and subsidies	239	-	1 317	1 556	1 556	-	100,0%	2 519	2 519
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	239	-	1 317	1 556	1 556	-	100,0%	2 519	2 519
Social benefits	239	-	1 317	1 556	1 556	-	100,0%	525	525
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 994	1 994
Payments for capital assets	336 225	195	4 631	341 051	341 051	-	100,0%	328 744	328 744
Buildings and other fixed structures	335 942	-	4 878	340 820	340 820	-	100,0%	328 492	328 492
Buildings	335 942	-	8 878	340 820	340 820	-	100,0%	328 492	328 492
Machinery and equipment	283	195	(247)	231	231	-	100,0%	252	252
Other machinery and equipment	283	195	(247)	231	231	-	100,0%	252	252
Payments for financial assets	-	-	7 438	7 438	7 438	-	100,0%	-	-
Total	779 078	-	4 990	784 068	784 068	-	100,0%	726 344	768 460

Programme 2 – Economic Statistics

Subprogramme	2025/26							2024/25	
	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	5 195	-	(1 276)	3 919	3 919	-	100,0%	4 625	4 625
2. Business Cycle Indicators	43 574	-	626	44 200	44 200	-	100,0%	39 972	39 972
3. Structural Industry Statistics	63 235	-	14	63 249	63 249	-	100,0%	61 510	61 510
4. Price Statistics	95 601	-	1 610	97 211	97 211	-	100,0%	90 032	90 032
5. Private Sector Finance Statistics	49 776	-	729	50 505	50 505	-	100,0%	47 569	47 569
6. Government Finance Statistics	29 576	-	590	30 166	30 166	-	100,0%	28 213	28 213
7. National Accounts	30 796	-	(3 161)	27 635	27 635	-	100,0%	25 818	25 818
Total	317 753	-	(868)	316 885	316 885	-	100,0%	297 739	297 739

Programme 2 – Economic Statistics (concluded)

Economic classification	2025/26							2024/25	
	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	316 842	(10)	(1 856)	314 976	314 976	-	100,0%	296 620	296 620
Compensation of employees	296 304	-	2 927	299 231	299 231	-	100,0%	281 389	281 389
Salaries and wages	249 217	-	3 287	252 504	252 504	-	100,0%	237 710	237 710
Social contributions	47 087	-	(360)	46 727	46 727	-	100,0%	43 679	43 679
Goods and services	20 538	(10)	(4 783)	15 745	15 745	-	100,0%	15 231	15 231
Administrative fees	160	-	(51)	109	109	-	100,0%	52	52
Advertising	37	-	(37)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	229	213	(346)	96	96	-	100,0%	4	4
Bursaries: Employees	590	-	(458)	132	132	-	100,0%	284	284
Catering: Departmental activities	147	25	30	202	202	-	100,0%	87	87
Communication (G&S)	3 266	(43)	(394)	2 829	2 829	-	100,0%	2 840	2 840
Computer services	22	(22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 376	(32)	(1 344)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	2	(1)	1	1	-	100,0%	2	2
Agency and support/outsourced services	150	-	(6)	144	144	-	100,0%	138	138
Entertainment	6	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	560	(27)	(103)	430	430	-	100,0%	284	284
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	931	(90)	(477)	364	364	-	100,0%	306	306
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	10 249	47	(846)	9 450	9 450	-	100,0%	8 495	8 495
Training and development	493	-	(484)	9	9	-	100,0%	167	167
Operating payments	2 256	(83)	(229)	1 944	1 944	-	100,0%	2 565	2 565
Venues and facilities	66	-	(31)	35	35	-	100,0%	7	7
Transfers and subsidies	361	-	1 125	1 486	1 486	-	100,0%	527	527
Households	361	-	1 125	1 486	1 486	-	100,0%	527	527
Social benefits	-	-	547	547	547	-	100,0%	340	340
Other transfers to households	361	-	578	939	939	-	100,0%	187	187
Payments for capital assets	550	10	(137)	423	423	-	100,0%	592	592
Machinery and equipment	550	10	(137)	423	423	-	100,0%	592	592
Other machinery and equipment	550	10	(137)	423	423	-	100,0%	592	592
Total	317 753	-	(868)	316 885	316 885	-	100,0%	297 739	297 739

Programme 3 – Population and Social Statistics

Subprogramme	2025/26							2024/25	
	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	3 923	-	(1 398)	2 525	2 525	-	100,0%	2 059	2 059
2. Demographic and Population Statistics	25 928	-	(1 286)	24 642	24 642	-	100,0%	23 290	23 290
3. Health and Vital Statistics	17 263	-	324	17 587	17 587	-	100,0%	15 169	15 169
4. Social Statistics	27 412	-	(3 412)	24 000	24 000	-	100,0%	23 486	23 486
5. Labour Statistics	46 646	430	(556)	46 520	46 520	-	100,0%	44 023	44 023
6. Poverty and Inequality Statistics	152 322	(430)	6 328	158 220	138 083	20 137	87,3%	155 761	53 337
Total	273 494	-	-	273 494	253 357	20 137	92,6%	263 788	161 364

Programme 3 – Population and Social Statistics (concluded)

Economic classification	2025/26							2024/25	
	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	259 634	-	(31 654)	227 980	221 966	6 014	97,4%	255 018	152 594
Compensation of employees	188 331	-	(6 932)	181 399	175 385	6 014	96,7%	182 428	138 187
Salaries and wages	171 193	-	(6 735)	164 458	158 444	6 014	96,3%	157 028	122 368
Social contributions	17 138	-	(197)	16 941	16 941	-	100,0%	25 400	15 819
Goods and services	71 303	-	(24 722)	46 581	46 581	-	100,0%	72 590	14 407
Administrative fees	43	-	(43)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising	1 450	360	(259)	1 551	1 551	-	100,0%	512	512
Minor assets	520	205	(413)	312	312	-	100,0%	130	130
Bursaries: Employees	59	-	(46)	13	13	-	100,0%	15	15
Catering: Departmental activities	1 155	12	(604)	563	563	-	100,0%	59	59
Communication (G&S)	3 289	-	(1 893)	1 396	1 396	-	100,0%	1 392	1 392
Computer services	5 696	1 971	(6 720)	947	947	-	100,0%	16 355	3 409
Consultants: Business and advisory services	8 175	(3 951)	(1 946)	2 278	2 278	-	100,0%	3 098	3 098
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 000	-
Contractors	339	-	(120)	219	219	-	100,0%	3	3
Agency and support/ outsourced services	125	200	(306)	19	19	-	100,0%	-	-
Entertainment	2	-	(1)	1	1	-	100,0%	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	176	-	(96)	80	80	-	100,0%	1	1
Consumable supplies	317	(2)	(204)	111	111	-	100,0%	241	241
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 292	198	(955)	535	535	-	100,0%	540	540
Operating leases	-	-	9	9	9	-	100,0%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	44 048	(105)	(7 828)	36 115	36 115	-	100,0%	39 905	3 415
Training and development	2 074	397	(2 065)	406	406	-	100,0%	214	214
Operating payments	918	-	(212)	706	706	-	100,0%	958	958
Venues and facilities	1 625	715	(1 020)	1 320	1 320	-	100,0%	2 167	420
Transfers and subsidies	2 659	-	(308)	2 351	2 351	-	100,0%	277	277
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	2 659	-	(308)	2 351	2 351	-	100,0%	277	277
Social benefits	2 659	-	(308)	2 351	2 351	-	100,0%	277	277
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	11 201	-	6 533	17 734	3 611	14 123	20,4%	871	871
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	11 201	-	5 971	17 172	3 049	14 123	17,8%	871	871
Other machinery and equipment	11 201	-	5 971	17 172	3 049	14 123	17,8%	871	871
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	562	562	562	-	100,0%	-	-
Payment of financial assets	-	-	25 429	25 429	25 429	-	100,0%	7 622	7 622
Total	273 494	-	-	273 494	253 357	20 137	92,6%	263 788	161 364

Programme 4 – Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure

Subprogramme	2025/26							2024/25	
	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	3 435	-	261	3 696	3 696	-	100,0%	3 968	3 968
2. Statistical Methods	20 649	-	(870)	19 779	19 779	-	100,0%	20 903	20 903
3. Statistical Standards	10 531	-	(2 271)	8 260	8 260	-	100,0%	8 104	8 104
4. Business Register	47 374	-	(355)	47 019	47 019	-	100,0%	42 658	42 658
5. Geography	55 036	-	(654)	54 382	54 382	-	100,0%	54 317	54 317
6. Survey Monitoring and Evaluation	19 206	-	(731)	18 475	18 475	-	100,0%	17 436	17 436
7. Innovation and Research	2 463	-	(241)	2 222	2 222	-	100,0%	2 115	2 115
Total	158 694	-	(4 861)	153 833	153 833	-	100,0%	149 501	149 501

Programme 4 – Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure (concluded)

Economic classification	2025/26							2024/25	
	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	158 694	(160)	(5 206)	153 328	153 328	-	100,0%	148 903	148 903
Compensation of employees	145 537	-	(739)	144 798	144 798	-	100,0%	138 479	138 479
Salaries and wages	125 557	-	(842)	124 715	124 715	-	100,0%	119 205	119 205
Social contributions	19 980	-	103	20 083	20 083	-	100,0%	19 274	19 274
Goods and services	13 157	(160)	(4 467)	8 530	8 530	-	100,0%	10 424	10 424
Administrative fees	125	345	(1)	469	469	-	100,0%	-	-
Advertising	483	(345)	(100)	38	38	-	100,0%	-	-
Minor assets	103	10	(105)	8	8	-	100,0%	86	86
Bursaries: Employees	16	-	(16)	-	-	-	-	89	89
Catering: Departmental activities	48	68	(25)	91	91	-	100,0%	-	-
Communication (G&S)	1 586	(6)	(588)	992	992	-	100,0%	1 240	1 240
Computer services	3 410	240	(2)	3 648	3 648	-	100,0%	6 651	6 651
Consultants: Business and advisory services	457	(167)	(176)	114	114	-	100,0%	-	-
Contractors	150	47	(98)	99	99	-	100,0%	-	-
Agency and support/outourced services	84	(70)	(14)	-	-	-	100,0%	-	-
Entertainment	12	-	(7)	5	5	-	100,0%	2	2
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	90	-	(90)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	190	30	(42)	178	178	-	100,0%	174	174
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	591	1	(480)	112	112	-	100,0%	125	125
Travel and subsistence	3 844	(372)	(1 934)	1 538	1 538	-	100,0%	1 322	1 322
Training and development	176	50	(226)	-	-	-	-	19	19
Operating payments	997	35	(387)	645	645	-	100,0%	716	716
Venues and facilities	795	(26)	(176)	593	593	-	100,0%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	505	505	505	-	100,0%	384	384
Households	-	-	505	505	505	-	100,0%	384	384
Social benefits	-	-	505	505	505	-	100,0%	384	384
Payments for capital assets	-	160	(160)	-	-	-	-	214	214
Machinery and equipment	-	160	(160)	-	-	-	-	214	214
Other machinery and equipment	-	160	(160)	-	-	-	-	214	214
Total	158 694	-	(4 861)	153 833	153 833	-	100,0%	149 501	149 501

Programme 5 – Statistical Support and Informatics

Subprogramme	2025/26							2024/25	
	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	6 152	109	(4 219)	2 042	2 042	-	100,0%	3 794	3 794
2 Advocacy and Dissemination	39 779	-	(6 938)	32 841	32 841	-	100,0%	33 918	33 918
3. Business Modernisation	55 634	(109)	(2 944)	52 581	52 581	-	100,0%	50 974	50 974
4. Publication Services	26 453	-	(2 447)	24 006	24 006	-	100,0%	24 916	24 916
5. Information, Communication and Technology	187 471	-	68 610	256 081	256 081	-	100,0%	199 478	199 478
6. Analytical Studies	8 880	-	(2 887)	5 993	5 993	-	100,0%	5 727	5 727
Total	324 369	-	49 175	373 544	373 544	-	100,0%	318 807	318 807

Programme 5 – Statistical Support and Informatics (concluded)

Economic classification	2025/26							2024/25	
	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	311 066	-	52 319	363 385	363 385	-	100,0%	304 347	304 347
Compensation of employees	153 734	-	(13 101)	140 633	140 633	-	100,0%	141 354	141 354
Salaries and wages	134 253	-	(11 656)	122 597	122 597	-	100,0%	123 517	123 517
Social contributions	19 481	-	(1 445)	18 036	18 036	-	100,0%	17 837	17 837
Goods and services	157 332	-	65 420	222 752	222 752	-	100,0%	162 993	162 993
Administrative fees	259	-	(29)	230	230	-	100,0%	-	-
Advertising	440	(90)	(350)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	73	119	(188)	4	4	-	100,0%	10	10
Bursaries: Employees	248	-	(171)	77	77	-	100,0%	50	50
Catering: Departmental activities	62	30	(28)	64	64	-	100,0%	20	20
Communication (G&S)	2 862	(120)	(964)	1 778	1 778	-	100,0%	2 202	2 202
Computer services	134 725	(205)	73 921	208 441	208 441	-	100,0%	151 675	151 675
Consultants: Business and advisory services	55	-	(55)	-	-	-	100,0%	21	21
Infrastructure planning	-	-	3 159	3 159	3 159	-	100,0%	-	-
Contractors	7 547	(800)	(6 742)	5	5	-	100,0%	3	3
Agency and support/ outsourced services	1 031	(86)	(149)	796	796	-	100,0%	1 016	1 016
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,0%	14	14
Consumable supplies	635	(21)	(167)	447	447	-	100,0%	163	163
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 371	(241)	(604)	526	526	-	100,0%	731	731
Operating leases	3 680	1 100	53	4 833	4 833	-	100,0%	5 333	5 333
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1 365	316	(747)	934	934	-	100,0%	370	370
Training and development	609	-	(353)	256	256	-	100,0%	8	8
Operating payments	2 190	(2)	(1 024)	1 164	1 164	-	100,0%	1 377	1 377
Venues and facilities	30	-	8	38	38	-	100,0%	-	-
Rental and hiring	150	-	(150)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	175	-	537	712	712	-	100,0%	992	992
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public and private entities	3	-	(1)	2	2	-	100,0%	9	9
Public corporations	3	-	(1)	2	2	-	100,0%	9	9
Other transfers to public corporation	3	-	(1)	2	2	-	100,0%	9	9
Households	172	-	538	710	710	-	100,0%	984	984
Social benefits	172	-	323	495	495	-	100,0%	741	741
Other transfers to households	-	-	215	215	215	-	100,0%	243	243
Payments for capital assets	13 128	-	(3 681)	9 447	9 447	-	100,0%	13 468	13 468
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	12 445	-	(4 046)	8 399	8 399	-	100,0%	11 477	11 477
Other machinery and equipment	12 445	-	(4 046)	8 399	8 399	-	100,0%	11 477	11 477
Software and other intangible assets	683	-	365	1 048	1 048	-	100,0%	1 991	1 991
Total	324 369	-	49 175	373 544	373 544	-	100,0%	318 807	318 807

Programme 6 – Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination

Subprogramme	2025/26							2024/25	
	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	5 336	-	(1 626)	3 710	3 710	-	100,0%	3 678	3 678
2. Provincial and District Offices	817 629	-	(30 434)	787 195	787 128	67	100,0%	736 318	780 774
3. Data Operations	60 455	-	(614)	59 841	59 841	-	100,0%	58 304	58 304
4. Household Survey and Censuses	70 765	-	(13 578)	57 187	57 187	-	100,0%	50 621	47 352
Total	954 185	-	(46 252)	907 933	907 866	67	100,0%	848 921	890 108

Programme 6 – Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination (concluded)

Economic classification	2025/26							2024/25	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	949 939	(400)	(53 527)	896 012	895 945	67	100,0%	842 877	885 983
Compensation of employees	759 129	-	(22 181)	736 948	736 948	-	100,0%	708 934	705 665
Salaries and wages	635 767	-	(16 525)	619 242	619 242	-	100,0%	597 462	594 193
Social contributions	123 362	-	(5 656)	117 706	117 706	-	100,0%	111 472	111 472
Goods and services	190 810	(400)	(31 346)	159 064	158 997	67	100,0%	133 943	180 318
Administrative fees	1	-	1	2	2	-	100,0%	-	-
Advertising	1 998	170	(574)	1 594	1 594	-	100,0%	970	970
Minor assets	480	192	(552)	120	120	-	100,0%	115	115
Audit cost: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	542	-	(451)	91	91	-	100,0%	342	342
Catering: Departmental activities	149	230	(217)	162	162	-	100,0%	36	36
Communication (G&S)	14 794	(460)	(997)	13 337	13 337	-	100,0%	16 474	16 474
Computer services	16	-	21	37	37	-	100,0%	36	36
Consultants: Business and advisory services	10	-	(2)	8	8	-	100,0%	99	99
Contractors	689	(7)	(279)	403	403	-	100,0%	264	264
Agency and support/outsourced services	38	14	58	110	110	-	100,0%	41	41
Entertainment	10	-	(9)	1	1	-	100,0%	2	2
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	28 216	(240)	2 248	30 224	30 224	-	100,0%	49 068	49 068
Consumable supplies	2 190	372	(1 340)	1 222	1 222	-	100,0%	899	899
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	3 437	(35)	(1 665)	1 737	1 737	-	100,0%	908	908
Operating leases	114 456	(250)	(21 668)	92 538	92 471	67	100,0%	49 974	96 349
Property payments	1 307	(35)	(508)	764	764	-	100,0%	994	994
Travel and subsistence	19 275	(433)	(4 301)	14 541	14 541	-	100,0%	11 744	11 744
Training and development	278	10	(212)	76	76	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	2 854	(8)	(817)	2 029	2 029	-	100,0%	1 971	1 971
Venues and facilities	70	80	(82)	68	68	-	-	-	-
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Transfers and subsidies	570	-	1 861	2 431	2 431	-	100,0%	2 224	2 224
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	1	-	80	81	81	-	100,0%	15	15
Public corporations	1	-	-	1	1	-	100,0%	1	1
Other transfers to public corporations	1	-	-	1	1	-	100,0%	1	1
Private enterprises	-	-	80	80	80	-	100,0%	14	14
Private enterprises	-	-	80	80	80	-	100,0%	14	14
Households	569	-	1 781	2 350	2 350	-	100,0%	2 209	2 209
Social benefits	569	-	1 656	2 225	2 225	-	100,0%	2 127	2 127
Other transfers to households	-	-	125	125	125	-	100,0%	82	82
Payments for capital assets	3 676	400	(313)	3 763	3 763	-	100,0%	3 820	1 901
Machinery and equipment	3 676	400	(313)	3 763	3 763	-	100,0%	3 820	1 901
Other machinery and equipment	3 676	400	(313)	3 763	3 763	-	100,0%	3 820	1 901
Payments for financial assets	-	-	5 727	5 727	5 727	-	100,0%	-	-
Total	954 185	-	(46 252)	907 933	907 866	67	100,0%	848 921	890 108

Programme 7 – South African National Statistics System

Subprogramme	2025/26							2024/25	
	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	7 425	-	(2 725)	4 700	4 700	-	100,0%	8 013	4 534
2. Economic Subsystem	7 143	-	(2 502)	4 641	4 641	-	100,0%	4 429	4 429
3. Social Subsystem	9 336	-	(3 686)	5 650	5 650	-	100,0%	7 114	4 526
4. Independent Quality Assessment	7 550	-	(1 356)	6 194	6 194	-	100,0%	6 268	6 268
5. Statistical Reporting	9 464	-	9 632	19 096	19 096	-	100,0%	8 988	6 877
6. Data and Information Management	6 815	-	(1 547)	5 268	5 268	-	100,0%	6 248	5 012
Total	47 733	-	(2 184)	45 549	45 549	-	100,0%	41 060	31 646

Programme 7 – South African National Statistics System (concluded)

Economic classification	2025/26							2024/25	
	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	47 667	-	(14 113)	33 554	33 554	-	100,0%	40 625	31 364
Compensation of employees	38 791	-	(7 170)	31 621	31 621	-	100,0%	35 390	29 971
Salaries and wages	35 264	-	(7 154)	28 110	28 110	-	100,0%	31 585	26 748
Social contributions	3 527	-	(16)	3 511	3 511	-	100,0%	3 805	3 223
Goods and services	8 876	-	(6 943)	1 933	1 933	-	100,0%	5 235	1 393
Advertising	4	-	50	54	54	-	100,0%	-	-
Minor assets	136	5	(139)	2	2	-	100,0%	1	1
Bursaries: Employees	525	-	(525)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	146	109	106	361	361	-	100,0%	11	11
Communication (G&S)	725	-	(464)	261	261	-	100,0%	304	304
Computer services	51	-	(51)	-	-	-	100,0%	18	18
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1402	(25)	(1373)	4	4	-	100,0%	1 971	19
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support / outsourced services	-	-	308	308	308	-	100,0%	-	-
Entertainment	2	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	146	-	(122)	24	24	-	100,0%	144	144
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	654	-	(599)	55	55	-	100,0%	52	52
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	2 956	26	(2 294)	688	688	-	100,0%	2 570	680
Training and development	1 079	-	(1 079)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	1 030	(115)	(758)	157	157	-	100,0%	164	164
Venues and facilities	20	-	(1)	19	19	-	100,0%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	229	229	229	-	100,0%	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	229	229	229	-	100,0%	-	-
Social benefits	-	-	229	229	229	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	66	-	48	114	114	-	100,0%	435	282
Machinery and equipment	66	-	48	114	114	-	100,0%	435	282
Other machinery and equipment	66	-	48	114	114	-	100,0%	435	282
Payments of financial assets	-	-	11 652	11 652	11 652	-	100,0%	-	-
Total	47 733	-	(2 184)	45 549	45 549	-	100,0%	41 060	31 646

Notes to the appropriation statement for the year ended 31 March 2026

1. Details of transfers and subsidies as per the 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	Actual expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of final appropriation
4.1 Per programme		R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Administration		784 068	784 068	-	0,0%
Economic Statistics		316 885	316 885	-	0,0%
Population and Social Statistics	Underspending is due to tablets not delivered as a result of global disruptions and delayed compensation of employees for the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) Parallel Run attributable to a change in methodology as per recommendations of the expert consultant	273 494	253 357	20 137	7,4%
Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure		153 833	153 833	-	0,0%
Statistical Support and Informatics		373 544	373 544	-	0,0%
Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	Underspending is on fleet services	907 933	907 866	67	0,0%
South African National Statistics System		45 549	45 549	-	0,0%

		Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of final appropriation
4.2 Per economic classification		R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Current payments					
Compensation of employees		1 777 595	1 771 581	6 014	0,3%
Goods and services		645 663	645 596	67	0,0%
Interest and rent on land		-	-	-	0,0%
Transfers and subsidies					
Public corporations and private enterprises		83	83	-	0,0%
Households		9 187	9 187	-	0,0%
Payments for capital assets					
Buildings and other fixed structures		340 820	340 820	-	0,0%
Machinery and equipment		30 102	15 979	14 123	46,9%
Software and other intangible assets		1 610	1 610	-	0,0%
Payment of financial assets		50 246	50 246	-	0,0%

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Revenue			
Annual appropriation	1	2 855 306	2 646 160
Departmental revenue	2	2 173	2 219
Total revenue		2 857 479	2 648 379
Expenditure			
Current expenditure		2 417 177	2 257 008
Compensation of employees	3	1 771 581	1 665 976
Goods and services	4	645 596	590 977
Interest and rent on land	5	-	55
Transfers and subsidies		9 271	6 923
Transfers and subsidies	7	9 271	6 923
Expenditure for capital assets		358 408	346 072
Tangible assets	8	356 798	344 081
Intangible assets	8	1 610	1 991
Payments for financial assets	6	50 246	7 622
Total expenditure		2 835 102	2 617 625
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year		22 377	30 754
Reconciliation of net surplus/(deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		20 204	28 535
Annual Appropriation		20 204	28 535
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts		2 173	2 219
SURPLUS/DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR		22 377	30 754

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Assets			
Current assets		47 525	94 536
Cash and cash equivalents	9	402	1 002
Prepayments and advances	10	124	124
Receivables	11	46 999	93 410
Statutory Appropriation receivable		-	-
Non-current assets			
Receivables	11	77	215
Total assets		47 602	94 751
Liabilities			
Current liabilities		1 232 000	1 278 951
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	12	20 204	111 838
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	644	1 137
Bank overdraft	14	1 207 980	1 163 752
Payables	15	3 172	2 224
Total liabilities		1 232 000	1 278 951
Net assets		(1 184 398)	(1 184 200)
Represented by			
Recoverable revenue		7 352	7 550
Unauthorised expenditure		(1 191 750)	(1 191 750)
Total		(1 184 398)	(1 184 200)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		7 550	7 783
Transfers		(198)	(233)
Debts revised		124	85
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(784)	(355)
Debts raised		462	37
Closing balance		7 352	7 550
Unauthorised Expenditure			
Opening balance		(1 191 750)	(1 108 447)
Unauthorised expenditure – current year		-	(83 303)
Relating to overspending of the vote or main division within the vote		-	(83 303)
Closing balance		(1 191 750)	(1 191 750)
TOTAL		(1 184 398)	(1 184 200)

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 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 of 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 which 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 year. As a result of the extension into the 2022/23 financial year, Stats SA's overspent on main division within a vote (i.e. Programme 6) by R807,987 million after applying virements. This increased 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. The 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 (IES) and Census 2022 for PES dissemination respectively.

During the 2024/25 financial year, Stats SA incurred unauthorised expenditure amounting to R83,303 million at the end of the financial year after applying virements, thus increasing the unauthorised expenditure balance to R1,191 billion. The department overspent on Administration by R42,116 million, Statistical Support and Informatics by R2,072 million and Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination by R39,115 million. The overspending is mainly due to the budget reduction of R176,879 million implemented in the 2024/25 financial year. The overspending resulted mainly from compensation of employees and leased vehicles for on-going surveys within the department.

During the 2025/26 financial year, Stats SA did not incur unauthorised expenditure at the end of the financial year leaving the unauthorised expenditure balance at R1,191 billion. The department underspent on Population and Social statistics and Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination by R20,204 million. The underspending is due to tablets not delivered during the financial year as a result of global disruptions and delayed compensation of employees for Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) Parallel Run attributable to a change in methodology as per recommendations of the expert consultant.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts		2 857 479	2 648 372
Annual appropriated funds received	1	2 855 306	2 646 160
Departmental revenue received		1 778	2 071
Interest received		395	141
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		47 497	(25 192)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(114 504)	(48 499)
Current payments		(2 417 177)	(2 256 953)
Interest paid	5	-	(55)
Payments for financial assets		(50 246)	(7 622)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(9 271)	(6 923)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	16	313 778	303 128
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for capital assets	8	(358 408)	(346 072)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.3	-	7
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables		-	11
Net cash flows from investing activities		(358 408)	(346 054)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in net assets		(198)	(233)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(198)	(233)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(44 828)	(43 159)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(1 162 750)	(1 119 591)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	17	(1 207 578)	(1 162 750)

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 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.

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

12. Loans and receivables

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

13. Investments

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

14. Financial assets

14.1 Financial assets (not covered elsewhere)

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

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

14.2 Impairment of 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 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 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 policy estimates and errors

Changes in accounting estimates policy 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.

33. Finance Leases

Capital assets acquired through a finance lease are recorded in the asset register and in the relevant capital asset notes to the financial statements from the commencement of the finance lease agreement.

Finance lease payments are recognised as expenditure for capital assets. The leased asset is measured and recorded as an asset in the notes to the financial statements. Lease commitment for future finance lease expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

1. Annual appropriation

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

Programmes	2025/26			2024/25		
	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	784 068	779 078	4 990	726 344	707 676	18 668
Economic Statistics	316 885	317 753	(868)	297 739	295 501	2 238
Population and Social Statistics	273 494	273 494	-	263 788	286 726	(22 938)
Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	153 833	158 694	(4 861)	149 501	158 072	(8 571)
Statistical Support and Informatics	373 544	324 369	49 175	318 807	305 467	13 340
Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	907 933	954 185	(46 252)	848 921	848 088	833
South African National Statistics System	45 549	47 733	(2 184)	41 060	44 630	(3 570)
Total	2 855 306	2 855 306	-	2 646 160	2 646 160	-

2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	978	951
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.2	395	141
Sales of capital assets	2.3	-	7
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.4	800	1 120
Total departmental revenue collected		2 173	2 219

2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department	974	916
Sales by market establishment	9	25
Other sales	965	891
Sales of scraps, waste and other used current goods	4	35
Total	978	951

2.2 Interest, dividends and rent on land

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Interest	395	141
Total	395	141

2.3 Sales of capital asset

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Tangible assets	-	7
Machinery and equipment	-	7
Total	-	7

2.4 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Receivables	407	432
Other receipts including recoverable revenue	393	688
Total	800	1 120

3. Compensation of employees

3.1 Salaries and wages

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Basic salary	1 243 878	1 174 558
Performance award	1 812	127
Service-based	3 044	1 471
Compensative/circumstantial	9 623	7 974
Other non-pensionable allowances	255 597	237 640
Total	1 513 954	1 421 770

Increase due to COLA adjustments

3.2 Social contributions

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Employer contributions		
Pension	156 909	149 777
Medical	100 332	94 060
Bargaining councils	386	340
Insurance	-	29
Total	257 627	244 206

Total compensation of employees

	1 771 581	1 665 976
Average number of employees	2 680	2 711

4. Goods and services

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Administrative fees		1 138	349
Advertising		3 488	1 557
Minor assets	4.1	897	361
Bursaries (employees)		515	1 490
Catering		2 080	296
Communication		24 401	27 338
Computer services	4.2	214 426	163 171
Consultants: Business and advisory services		3 213	4 007
Infrastructure and planning services		3 159	-
Legal services		3 896	2 748
Contractors		2 100	1 665
Agency and support/outsourced services		1 377	1 195
Entertainment		31	26
Audit cost – external	4.3	8 067	11 854
Fleet services		33 885	54 780
Consumables	4.4	6 778	5 867
Operating leases		192 634	213 395
Property payments	4.5	58 689	56 197
Rental and hiring		41	26
Travel and subsistence	4.6	68 923	30 434
Venues and facilities		2 121	504
Training and development		2 963	944
Other operating expenditure	4.7	10 774	12 773
Total goods and services		645 596	590 977

Variance is due to the payment of software license renewal

4.1 Minor assets

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Tangible assets	897	361
Machinery and equipment	897	361
Intangible assets	-	-
Software	-	-
Total	897	361

4.2 Computer services

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
SITA computer services	31 592	29 612
External computer service providers	182 834	133 559
Total	214 426	163 171

4.3 Audit cost – external

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Regularity audits	7 834	10 320
Investigations	233	1 534
Total	8 067	11 854

4.4 Consumables

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Consumable supplies	3 073	2 716
Uniform and clothing	54	36
Household supplies	2 601	2 498
Building material supplies	18	-
Communication accessories	-	2
IT consumables	288	17
Other consumables	112	163
Stationery, printing and office supplies	3 705	3 151
Total	6 778	5 867

4.5 Property payments

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Municipal services	16 645	16 007
Property maintenance and repairs	41 331	40 190
Other	713	-
Total	58 689	56 197

4.6 Travel and subsistence

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Local	64 997	21 291
Foreign	3 926	9 143
Total	68 923	30 434

Variance is due to the suspension of CPS activities.

4.7 Other operating expenditure

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees	13	405
Resettlement costs	99	250
Other	10 662	12 118
Total	10 774	12 773

5. Interest and rent on land

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Interest paid		-	55
Total		-	55

Interest penalties due to late payment.

6. Payments of financial assets

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Other material losses written off	6.1	49 409	3 038
Debts written off		837	4 584
Total		50 246	7 622

Write-offs related to irrecoverable debts and damages to vehicles.

6.1 other material losses written off

		2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Damages and losses to hired vehicles. Cases are subjected to assessment and liability determination test and written off in terms of Sections 76 (1) (h) of the PFMA.		49 409	3 038
Total		49 409	3 038

7. Transfers and subsidies

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Departmental agencies and accounts		-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	Annexure 1A	83	23
Households	Annexure 1B	9 188	6 900
Total transfers and subsidies		9 271	6 923

Payment of unused leave days to CPS contract employees and employees who retired through the VEP/ERP dispensation.

8. Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Tangible capital assets			
Buildings and other fixed structures		340 820	328 492
Machinery and equipment		15 978	15 589
Intangible capital assets			
Software		1 610	1 991
Total expenditure for capital assets		358 408	346 072

8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2025/26

	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	340 820	-	340 820
Machinery and equipment	15 978	-	15 978
Software	1 610	-	1 610
Total	358 408	-	358 408

8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2024/25

	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	328 492	-	328 492
Machinery and equipment	15 589	-	15 589
Software	1 991	-	1 991
Total	346 072	-	346 072

8.3 Finance lease expenditure included in expenditure for capital assets

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	340 820	328 492
Machinery and equipment	3 420	1 630
Total	344 240	330 122

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

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General account		-	-
Cash on hand		302	302
Investment (domestic)		100	700
Total cash and cash equivalents		402	1 002

Increase to debit card to procure software licences in prior financial year.

10. Prepayments and advances

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Travel and subsistence		124	124
Total prepayments and advances		124	124

Analysis of Total Prepayments and advances

Current Prepayments and advances		124	124
Total		124	124

11. Receivables

	Note	2025/26			2024/25		
		Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000	Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000
Claims recoverable	14.1	29	-	29	-	-	-
Recoverable expenditure	14.3	45 249	-	45 249	91 399	-	91 399
Staff debt	14.4	1 720	77	1 797	2 011	215	2 226
Other receivables	14.5	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total receivables		46 999	77	47 076	93 410	215	93 625

11.1 Claims recoverable

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
National Department	Annexure 3	29	-
Total		29	-

11.2 Recoverable expenditure (disallowance accounts)

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Disallowance: Damages and losses	29 833	75 797
Disallowance: Miscellaneous	3 422	3 422
Debts emanating from service providers	11 990	12 180
Disallowance: payment fraud	4	-
Total	45 249	91 399

Decrease due to write-offs related to irrecoverable damages to vehicles

11.3 Staff debt

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Salary tax debt account	17	-
Debt account	1 745	1 979
Salary Deduction disallowance account	12	-
Salary reversal control account	19	247
Salary medical aid	2	-
Salary pension fund	2	-
Total	1 797	2 226

11.4 Other receivables

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	1	-
Total	1	-

11.5 Impairment of receivables

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Estimate of impairment of receivables	10 237	27 043
Total	10 237	27 043

12. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Opening balance	111 838	47 395
Transfer from statement of financial performance	20 204	28 535
Unauthorised expenditure for the year	-	83 303
Paid during the year	(111 838)	(47 395)
Closing balance	20 204	111 838

The department underspent on Programme 3 and Programme 6 after applying allowable virements of 8% to offset excess expenditure in 2025/26 financial year.

13. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Opening balance		1 137	22
Transfer from statement of financial performance		2 173	2 219
Paid during the year		(2 666)	(1 104)
Closing balance		644	1 137

14. Bank overdraft

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General Account		1 207 980	1 163 752
Closing balance		1 207 980	1 163 752

15. Payables – current

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Advances received	15.1	532	1 770
Clearing accounts	15.2	2 640	454
Total		3 172	2 224

15.1 Advances received

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
National departments	Annexure 4	417	1 737
Public entities	Annexure 4	115	33
Total		532	1 770

15.2 Clearing accounts

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Salary income tax deductions account	1 956	70
Salary pension deductions disallowance account	-	-
Salary government employee housing account	684	287
Salary deductions disallowance account	-	-
Salary tax debt	-	97
Total	2 640	454

16. Net cash flow available from operating activities

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Net surplus as per statement of financial performance		22 377	30 754
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		291 401	272 374
(Increase)/decrease in receivables – current		46 549	(924)
Increase/(decrease) in prepayments and advances		-	(103)
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		948	(26 013)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		-	(7)
Expenditure on capital assets		358 408	346 072
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(114 504)	(48 499)
Statutory Appropriation not requested/not received		-	-
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		313 778	303 128

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

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General account		(1 207 980)	(1 163 752)
Cash on hand		302	302
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		100	700
Total		(1 207 578)	(1 162 750)

18. Contingent liabilities

Liable to	Nature	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Claims against the department				
		Annexure 2A	343 609	303 921
Other				
		Annexure 2A	4 141	4 818
Total contingent liabilities			347 750	308 739

Claims against the state are referred for legal processes in determining the extent to which 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 determining whether the state should carry the loss or not.

19. Capital commitments

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Machinery and equipment		38 890	486
Total capital commitments		38 890	486

Increase is attributable to laptops procured during the year.

20. Accruals and payables not recognised

20.1 Accruals

Listed by economic classification	30 days R'000	30+ days R'000	2025/26 Total R'000	2024/25 Total R'000
Goods and services	12 653	920	13 573	18 877
Transfers and subsidies	-	2	2	-
Total accruals	12 653	922	13 575	18 877

The value of accruals is mainly on account of amounts indicated as owed by the department to the various service provider/s owed by the department.

20.2 Payables not recognised

Listed by economic classification	30 days R'000	30+ days R'000	2025/26 Total R'000	2024/25 Total R'000
Goods and services	202	319	521	770
Total accruals	202	319	521	770

Payables comprise of all unpaid invoices on hand as at reporting date.

21. Employee benefits

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Leave entitlement		77 121	88 014
Service bonus		47 229	45 911
Capped leave commitments		10 755	11 583
Other		26 417	2 946
Total		161 522	148 454

Increase is due to the once-off incentive for VEP/ERP dispensation. Leave entitlement includes 39.39 over granted leave days amounting to R128 thousand.

22. Lease commitments

22.1 Operating leases

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2025/26			
Not later than one year	19 429	8 021	27 450
Later than one year and not later than five years	3 204	-	3 204
Later than five years	-	-	-
Total lease commitments	22 633	8 021	30 654
2024/25			
Not later than one year	22 127	78 454	100 581
Later than one year and not later than five years	7 275	-	7 275
Later than five years	-	-	-
Total lease commitments	29 402	78 454	107 856

2.2 Finance leases expenditure

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2025/26			
Not later than one year	-	1 914	1 914
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	425	425
Total lease commitments	-	2 339	2 339
2024/25			
Not later than one year	-	3 463	3 463
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	1 988	1 988
Total lease commitments	-	5 451	5 451

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.

23. Unauthorised, irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Unauthorised expenditure	-	83 303
Irregular expenditure	385	16 449
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	121	147
Total	506	99 899

No unauthorised expenditure was reported as at 31 March 2026.

24. Related party transactions

	Note	2025/26 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)
Statistics South Africa
The Presidency

25. Key management personnel

	No. of individuals	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Officials			
Levels 15 to 16	9	16 287	15 495
Level 14	45	64 790	65 401
Level 13	143	193 419	177 022
Family members of key management personnel	18	11 446	9 241
Total	215	285 942	267 159

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 includes officials whose services were terminated during the 2025/26 financial year, plus officials acting in these vacant posts.

26. Public Private Partnership

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Unitary fee paid			
Fixed component		340 820	328 492
Indexed component		19 545	19 765
Total		360 365	348 257
Analysis of indexed component			
Goods and services (excluding lease payments)		5 374	3 817
Operating leases		14 171	15 893
Interest		-	55
Total		19 545	19 765

Stats SA entered a Private Public Partnership with Dipalopalo Concession Pty Ltd 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 and Utility Payment as at the signature date is R328,492 million (excluding VAT) index linked as at financial close and which amount shall thereafter be escalated on an annual basis in accordance with the provisions of clause 3.2.1 but shall be payable in the amounts contemplated in clause 6- Gross monthly instalment and with effect from the service commencement date.

PPP project has accrued expenses as follows:

Indexation costs of R19,545 million, consisting of pass-through cost of R532 thousand and additional cost (goods and services) R19,013 million.

Analysis of indexed component has been divided between goods and services and operating leases. The aforementioned has no effect on the total amount disclosed in the previous financial year.

27. Provisions

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Disallowance damages and losses		22 176	48 870
Total		22 176	48 870

The claims under investigation relate mainly to damages and losses of hired vehicles.

100,0% for cases under investigation.

100,0% for cases to be recovered from drivers.

100,0% for cases to be recovered from third parties.

Information on the major assumptions made concerning future events.

27.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2025/26

	Provisions R'000	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	48 870	48 870
Increase in provisions	-26 694	-26 694
Closing balance	22 176	22 176

Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2024/25

	Provisions R'000	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	46 521	46 521
Increase in provisions	2 349	2 349
Closing balance	48 870	48 870

The claims under investigation relate mainly to damages and losses of hired vehicles.

100,0% for cases under investigation.
100,0% 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.

28. Movable tangible capital assets

Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Machinery and equipment	465 652	-	12 632	15 596	462 688
Computer equipment	400 032	-	9 034	15 480	393 586
Furniture and office equipment	48 517	-	3 192	40	51 669
Other machinery and equipment	17 103	-	406	76	17 433
Finance lease assets	9 300	-	418	434	9 284
Finance lease	9 300	-	418	434	9 284
Total movable tangible capital assets	474 952	-	13 050	16 030	417 972

	Number	Value R'000
Machinery and equipment	7 053	62 607

There is a decrease in number of assets under investigation resulting from assets found during physical verification and elimination of assets which were found to be disposed of in the asset register.

28.1 Movement for 2024/25

Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period error R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Machinery and equipment	459 512	-10	14 137	7 988	465 662
Computer equipment	393 502	-19	13 675	7 126	400 032
Furniture and office equipment	48 682	9	377	552	48 517
Other machinery and equipment	17 328	-	85	310	17 103
Finance lease assets	9 053	539	1 900	2 192	9 300
Finance lease	9 053	539	1 900	2 192	9 300
Total movable tangible capital assets	468 565	529	16 037	10 180	474 952

28.1.1 Prior period error

	2024/25 R'000
Nature of period error	
Relating to 2024/25 (affecting the opening balance)	539
Increase in machinery and equipment	539
Relating to 2023/24	(10)
Decrease in computer equipment	-21
Increase in computer equipment	2
Increase in furniture and office equipment	9
Total	529

Decrease in computer equipment was a result of correction of purchase price and increase in computer equipment was a result of docking station not captured in the asset register as capital. Increase in office furniture and office equipment is as a result of the description of an asset which has led to correcting the purchase price of that asset by using the cost of a similar asset.

28.2 Minor assets

Movement in minor capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	52	110 005	110 057
Additions	-	865	865
Disposals	-	1 496	1 496
Total minor assets	52	109 374	109 426

Number of R1 minor assets	12	1 836	1 848
Number of minor assets at cost	25	43 936	43 961
Total number of minor assets	37	45 772	45 809

Minor capital assets under investigation

	Number	Value R'000
Machinery and equipment	16 236	61 142

There is a decrease in the number of assets under investigation resulting from assets found during physical verification and elimination of assets which were found to be disposed of in the asset register.

Minor assets

Movement in minor capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	52	110 219	110 271
Prior period error	-	31	31
Additions	-	304	304
Disposals	-	(549)	(549)
Total minor assets	52	110 005	110 057

Number of R1 minor assets	12	1 845	1 857
Number of minor assets at cost	25	43 601	43 626
Total number of minor assets	37	45 446	45 483

28.2.1 Prior period error

	2024/25 R'000
Nature of period error	
Relating to 2023/24	31
Increase in machinery and equipment	35
Decrease in machinery and equipment	-4
Total	31

Increase in machinery and equipment is because of assets to the value of R35 thousand received in previous years and captured in the current financial year.

28.3 Movable capital assets written off

Movable capital assets written off for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	-	16 030	16 030
Total movable assets written off	-	16 030	16 030

Movable assets written off for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	-	10 180	10 180
Total movable assets written off	-	10 180	10 180

29. Intangible capital assets

Movement in intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Software	36 637	-	1 610	-	38 247
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names	1 991	-	-	-	1 991
Total intangible capital assets	38 628	-	1 610	-	40 238

29.1 Movement for 2024/25

Movement in intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period error R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Software	36 637	-	-	-	36 637
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names	-	-	1 991	-	1 991
Total intangible capital assets	36 637	-	1 991	-	38 628

29.2 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2026

	Opening balance 1 April 2025 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 2026 R'000
Intangible assets	70	-	-	-	70
Total	70	-	-	-	70

Capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2025

	Opening balance 1 April 2024 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 2025 R'000
Intangible assets	70	-	-	-	70
Total	70	-	-	-	70

30. Prior period error

30.1 Correction of prior period errors

	Amount before error correction R'000	Prior period error R'000	2024/25 R'000
Expenditure			
Nature of period error			
Relating to 2024/25 (affecting expenditure: Compensation of employees)			
Misclassification of CoE Expenditure-Service based	1 379	92	1 471
Misclassification of CoE Expenditure- Compensative/circumstantial	91 510	(83 536)	7 974
Misclassification of CoE Expenditure-Periodic payments	6 300	(6 300)	-
Misclassification of CoE Expenditure-Other non-pensionable allowance	147 896	89 744	237 640
Total	247 085	-	247 085

Misclassification of expenditure was on Compensative/circumstantial which was overstated by R83,536 million, Periodic payments overstated by R6,300 million, Service Based understated by R92 thousand which are now correctly states under Other non-pensionable allowance amounting to R89,744 million.

	Amount before error correction R'000	Prior period error R'000	2024/25 R'000
Assets			
Nature of period error			
Relating to 2024/25 (affecting expenditure: Tangible Assets)			
Decrease in computer equipment	400 051	(19)	400 032
Increase in furniture and office equipment	48 508	9	48 517
Increase in finance lease	8 760	539	9 299
Increase in minor assets	110 025	31	110 056
Total	567 344	560	567 904

Decrease in computer equipment was a result of correction of purchase price and increase in computer equipment was a result of docking station not captured in the asset register as capital. Increase in machinery and equipment was a result of recalculation of present values for hired photocopy machines. Increase in furniture and office equipment is a result of correction of the description of an asset which has led to correction the purchase price of that asset by using the cost of a similar asset.

Increase in machinery and equipment to the amount of R35 thousand is a result of assets received in previous years and captured in the current financial year. Decrease in minor assets to the value of R4 thousand is a result of correction from minor to capital assets.

Annexures to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Annexure 1A: Statement of transfers/subsidies to public corporations and private enterprises for the year ended 31 March 2026

	2025/26						2024/25		
	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
Public corporations									
Other transfers to the public corporations-SABC	4	-	(1)	3	3	100,0%	-	9	9
Private enterprises									
Claims against the state-private entity	-	-	80	80	80	100,0%	-	14	14
Total	4	-	79	83	83	100,0%	-	23	23

Annexure 1B: Statement of transfers to households for the year ended 31 March 2026

	2025/26				2024/25			
	Transfer allocation				Transfer			
Households	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
Transfers								
Leave gratuity	3 639	-	4 269	7 908	7 909	100,0%	4 394	4 394
Claims against the state	361	-	918	1 279	1 279	100,0%	2 506	2 506
Act of grace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4 000		5 187	9 187	9 188	100,0%	6 900	6 900

Annexure 2A: Statement of contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2026

Nature of liability	Opening balance 1 April 2025 R'000	Liabilities incurred during the year R'000	Liabilities paid/cancelled/reduced during the year R'000	Liabilities recoverable R'000	Closing balance 31 March 2026 R'000
Claims against the department					
The Workforce Group (Pty) Ltd	1 494	-	(1 494)	-	-
Claims relating to labour relations	6 550	-	(6 400)	-	150
Claim against the Department of Public Works	3 046	-	-	-	3 046
HL du Plessis	508	-	-	-	508
DPWI	60 000	48 135	-	-	108 135
Vodacom Corp APN Services	231 771	-	-	-	231 771
Angelene Poole N.O.	552	-	(552)	-	-
Subtotal	303 921	48 135	8 446	-	343 610
Other					
Claims from third parties as a result of vehicle accidents involving the department's employees	4 818	2	679	-	4 141
Subtotal	4 818	2	679	-	4 141
Total	308 739	48 137	9 125	-	347 751

Nature of liabilities recoverable	Opening balance 01 April 2025 R'000	Details of liability and recoverability	Movement during the year 31 March 2026 R'000	Closing balance 31 March 2026 R'000
Claims against the department	303 921	-	56 581	360 502
Claims from third parties as a result of vehicle accidents and personal claims	4 818	-	(677)	4 141
Total	308 739		55 904	364 643

Annexure 3: Claims recoverable

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash in transit at year- end 2025/26	
	31/03/2026 R'000	31/03/2025 R'000	31/03/2026 R'000	31/03/2025 R'000	31/03/2026 R'000	31/03/2025 R'000	Amounts received within 6 working days after year-end	Amount R'000
Government entity								
Department								
Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
Total	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-

Annexure 4: Inter-entity advances received

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
Entity	31/03/2026 R'000	31/03/2025 R'000	31/03/2026 R'000	31/03/2025 R'000	31/03/2026 R'000	31/03/2025 R'000
<u>National departments</u>						
Current						
Department of Home Affairs	-	-	417	417	417	1 737
Total	-	-	417	417	417	1 737
Public entities						
Current						
Coega Industrial Development Zone	-	-	115	33	115	33
	-	-	115	33	115	33
	-	-	532	1 770	532	1 770

Annexure 5: Analysis of prepayments and advances

						Total amount prepaid in current year R'000	Less goods and services received in current year R'000	Add/less: Other R'000	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2026 R'000
Sector of the entity	Description of the item paid for	Classification category	Total contract value R'000	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2025 R'000					
Prepayments									
South African Police Service	JCPS cluster	Criminal record and screening	Goods and services	-	-	75	(75)	-	-
Total						75	(75)		



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGSA	Auditor-General South Africa
CATI	Computer-assisted Telephonic Interviews
CAWIS	Computer-assisted Web Interview Systems
CMPI	Construction Material Price Indices
CoP	Code of Practice
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPS	Continuous Population Survey
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DSIS	Data Source Inventory System
EEA	Environmental-Economic Accounts
Exco	Executive Committee
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHS	General Household Survey
GIF	Geospatial Information Frame
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IES	Income and Expenditure Survey
IIF	Integrated Indicator Framework
ISES	Integrated Stakeholder Engagement Strategy
ISIC	International Standard on Industrial Classification
LCSH	Library of Congress Subject Headings
MIR	Management Information Repository
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MYPE	Mid-year Population Estimates
NCA	Natural Capital Accounting
NCA&VES	Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services
PES	Post-enumeration Survey
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPI	Producer Price Index
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
QES	Quarterly Employment Statistics
QFSSM	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Selected Municipalities
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
QMS	Quality Management System
RPPI	Residential Property Price Indices

SA	South Africa
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANSS	South African National Statistics System
SAPS	South African Police Service
SASQAF	South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SESE	Survey of Employers and the Self-Employed
SG	Statistician-General
SMS	Senior Management Staff
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
WP	Work Programme
XMUVI	Export and Import Unit Value Indices

