

ANNUAL REPORT 2021/22

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RP213/2022 ISBN: 978-0-621-50497-2

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PART A GENERAL INFORMATION

1. SASSA'S GENERAL INFORMATION

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EXTERNAL AUDITORS

Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA)

BANKERS' INFORMATION AND ADDRESSES

BANK	PHYSICAL ADDRESS	POSTAL ADDRESS
South African Reserve Bank (SARB)	370 Helen Joseph Street Pretoria 0002	PO Box427 Pretoria 0001
First National Bank (FNB)	4 First Place 6th Floor Bankcity Johannesburg 2001	Commercial Account Services Customers P O Box 1153 Johannesburg 2000

2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AFS	Annual Financial Statements	KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa	LP	Limpopo Province
APP	Annual Performance Plan	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
BAC	Bid Adjudication Committee	MP	Mpumalanga Province
BPR	Business Process Re-engineering	MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
CDG	Care Dependency Grant	NC	Northern Cape
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	NPS	National Payment System
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	NFSAS	National Student Financial Aid Scheme
CIO	Chief Information Officer	NW	North West
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019	OAG	Old-Age Grant
CPS	Cash Paymaster Services	OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
CSG	Child Support Grant	PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
DG	Disability Grant	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
DPSA		REM	Regional Executive Manager
	Administration	RFQ	Request for Quotations
DSD	Department of Social Development	SAPO	South African Post Office
EC	Eastern Cape	SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
EE	Employment Equity	SCM	Supply Chain Management
EM	Executive Manager	SLA	Service Level Agreement
EXCO	Executive Committee	SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
FCG	Foster Child Grant	SNBF	SASSA National Bargaining Forum
FS	Free State	SOCPEN	Social Pensions System
GIA	Grant-in-Aid	SRD	Social Relief of Distress
GP	Gauteng Province	TDG	Temporary Disability Grant
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice	USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
НСМ	Human Capital Management	WC	Western Cape
НО	Head Office	WVG	War Veterans' Grant
ICROP	Integrated Community Outreach Programme		
ICT	Information and Communications Technology		

IGPS Integrated Grants Payments System

3. MINISTER'S FOREWORD

MS LINDIWE ZULU, MP

he continued effects of the coronavirus pandemic, compounded by the record-high rate of unemployment, climate-related disasters in some parts of the country and the rising food inflation, resulted in unprecedented increases in hunger and malnutrition for many individuals and households. Against this background, I am pleased to present this Annual Report for 2021/2022, which sets out how the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) ably responded to these challenges, once again demonstrating the effectiveness of our social assistance programme in cushioning our people against economic and related shocks that hit the poor and vulnerable hardest.

As in the previous financial year, SASSA experienced a high demand for its services in 2021/2022. Thanks to the use of innovative technologies, SASSA was able to meet the increased demand for its services at the click of a button. Over and above SASSA's innovative online processing of the COVID-19 special relief (R350) grant, other grant types had to be introduced in the online space as part of reducing the long queues in the local offices and preventing further spread of the virus.

SASSA was able to implement an Online Grant Applications Solution in the nine regions for the following grant types: Child Support Grant (CSG), Foster Child Grant (FCG) and the Old Age Grant (OAG). In addition, an Online Booking System for medical assessment of the Temporary Disability Grant (TDG) was implemented across the provinces to fast track the processing of this specific grant type subsequent to assessments by health practitioners.

The use of innovative technology through digitisation of our services means efficiency gains for SASSA in terms of cost and time along its value chain processes. Every rand saved means that the Agency can reach more eligible people that need its services.

As the need for social protection grew exponentially, SASSA continued to deliver vital services to the destitute and those whose livelihoods were disrupted and needed income support. For the reporting period, SASSA also had to respond to urgent and expanded demand for social relief of distress.

For the reporting period, direct social transfers to eligible beneficiaries grew to about 48% (approximately 28.8 million). This is a combination of both normal social assistance support provided to over 18.6 million (or, 31%) South Africans and the 10.2 million beneficiaries of the Special COVID-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) Grant. For this reporting period, the South African government has spent R223 billion towards social transfers, both normal social assistance and the SRD inclusive of the COVID-19 SRD grant.

SASSA remains committed to South Africa's Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan through support to local economic development initiatives by ensuring that at least 30% of its SRD budget is awarded to small, medium and micro enterprises and cooperatives. For the period under review, about R84 million was awarded to these entities.

None of SASSA's achievements in 2021/2022 would have been possible without the dedication and courage of its employees, who stepped up to the challenges of delivering its much-needed services, despite extraordinary personal health and safety concerns, especially at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic.

We pay tribute to employees who tragically lost their lives serving on the front lines of the Agency's struggle to fight poverty and hunger. We honour their memories by rededicating ourselves to continuing the unfinished work of ensuring that no one goes to bed hungry.

Finally, I commend the SASSA Management team led by the CEO, Ms. Busisiwe J Memela-Khambula and the entire staff for ensuring that our Government's constitutional obligation to providing social assistance to those who are unable to support themselves and their dependents is executed seamlessly.

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Ms Lindiwe Zulu, MP Minister of Social Development



he beginning of April 2022 marked the 16th anniversary of the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA). As an Agency of the National Department of Social Development (DSD), SASSA was established in April 2006 through an act of Parliament (South African Social Security Agency Act (Act No.9 of 2004) to ensure the efficient and effective management, administration and payment of social assistance. SASSA's mandate is carried out through the implementation of a social assistance programme which is a rights-based safety net awarded in terms of the Social Assistance Act, 2004 (Act No.13 of 2004). It is also South Africa's most effective anti-poverty initiative.

The social assistance programme makes provision for income support for the older persons, people with disabilities, as well as children. It also provides Social Relief of Distress (SRD) to individuals and households who are faced with disastrous situations.

Over the years, SASSA has improved the social assistance coverage from about 2.5 million social grants in 1999 to more than 18.6 million grants in payment at the end of March 2022. In its 16 years of existence, a number of areas have improved, including the time taken to finalise the social grants applications with the duration of improving from about 90 days to finalising the majority of applications within one day, except for the Disability Grant (DG) which requires appointments with healthcare practitioners. SASSA, working together with the Department of Social Development, finalised the work on increasing the age limit for the Child Support Grant (CSG) to 18. Recently, SASSA has completed the development of an online solution to allow eligible applicants to apply for social grants through the online platform. The grant types that are accessible through this platform are Child Support Grant, Foster Care Grant (FCG) and Old-Age Grant (OAG).

A number of factors have an impact on the work of SASSA, including the perpetual increase of unemployment, levels of poverty, and disasters experienced in the country. The South African unemployment rate increased from 34.9% in the third quarter of 2021 to 35.3% in the fourth quarter of the same year, marking the highest rate increase since the start of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) in 2008. Unemployment levels have a direct impact on the demand for social assistance, particularly the CSG and SRD. The coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) continued to disrupt SASSA's operations wherein some offices had to be temporarily closed whilst others operated with limited resources as we were adhering to the COVID-19 regulations for the safety of the beneficiaries and our employees.

During the period under review, SASSA continued to implement the COVID-19 special relief grant as part of the South African government's measures to reduce the economic impact of the pandemic on citizens who are unemployed and have no income. This followed the reinstatement of the grant as pronounced by the Honourable President for the period August 2021 to March 2022. In this period, the care givers who received social grants on behalf of children also benefitted from the COVID-19 special relief grant. For this reason, the total number of COVID-19 special relief grants increased from an average of 5.5 million in April 2021 to about 10.2 million at the end of March 2022.

Amidst all the challenges, SASSA continued to execute its mandate and managed to increase the number of social grants in payment including grant-in-aid from 18 440 572 at the end of March 2021 to 18 677 339 at the end of March 2022. This represents an overall increase of approximately 1.28%. In the same reporting period, SASSA continued with the normal Social Relief of Distress (SRD) in which 167 802 SRD applications were awarded. The awards were issued to individuals and households who were affected by disastrous situations, these awards "During the period under review, SASSA continued to implement the COVID-19 special relief grant as part of the South African government's measures to reduce the economic impact of the pandemic on citizens who are unemployed and have no income."

were in different forms ranging from cash, vouchers and school uniforms. The total cost committed for the normal SRD as at 31st March 2022 was R192 million.

In a targeted approach to close the exclusion gap for the children below the age of 1, a total of 544 237 children below the age of 1 were in receipt of children's grants, representing 46,29% of the population group as per 2021 mid-year population estimates.

In the 2021/22 financial year, SASSA received an unqualified audit opinion from the Auditor-General of South Africa. SASSA is however, focusing on findings that are being tracked through the Audit Action plan to ensure improved audit results in subsequent financial years.

SASSA'S FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

ECONOMIC VIABILITY

South Africa's economic fortunes remain closely tied to the COVID-19 pandemic brought on by the novel coronavirus. There were continued lockdown measures implemented throughout the reporting period to contain the virus; these measures did have profound economic implications. These economic implications were felt in South Africa and the rest of the world as job opportunities became scarce with many South Africans relying on the existing Social Assistance benefits program and any other measures considered appropriate by government. The South African economy and the associated economic activities were not fully opened, which continued to limit sustenance efforts of many people. It seems that the effects of the COVID-19 are more likely to persist for a long period, thus bringing outcomes for GDP closer to slow and limited growth.

As part of the pandemic relief measures, the South African government introduced the COVID-19 special relief grant (R350) since May 2020. SASSA developed and implemented systems to provide this grant to qualifying

applicants. The provision of this grant was meant to end in March 2022, however, the President in his 2022 State of the Nation Address has pronounced a further extension of this grant to the end of March 2023.

For the 2021/22 financial year, SASSA received R500 million additional funding during the budget adjustment process for administrative costs towards the implementation of the COVID-19 special relief grant (R350). These funds were used to fund key operations which included system enhancements, service fees and bank costs, communication, etc. which could not be funded from the budget baseline allocation.

REVENUE

SASSA received the bulk of its revenue during the period under review from the National Revenue Fund through transfers by the Department of Social Development which transferred the funds on a monthly basis. SASSA forms part of the Department's Vote. Another portion of the revenue was derived from the fines and penalties, sale of capital assets, interest received, sale of wastepaper, parking fees, etc. Total revenue received was R8 029 836 163 of which R7 963 901 000 was from the National Revenue Fund and the balance was own revenue.

EXPENDITURE

The following are the highlights of the operating circumstances which had an impact on the Agency's financial performance:

- The COVID-19 special relief grant (R350) was reintroduced.
- Consequently, SASSA was allocated an additional R500 million during the Adjustment Process to fund the administration costs of implementing the grant.

- The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on expenditure continued during the reporting period as certain activities could not be fully undertaken thus impacting on certain expenditure items whose activities were affected by the lockdown regulations.
- The digital workspace (remote work and online meetings) became the "new normal" and thus also impacting on expenditure.

In addition to the appropriation from the National Revenue Fund, SASSA obtained an approval to retain the previous financial year's cash surplus amounting to R439 666 209. The retained surplus was aimed at implementing and finalising projects such as automation and optimising of grants operations (SOCPEN system), Migration from Legacy system, Call centre and relocation of beneficiaries files from the current warehouses to the new service providers. The mentioned projects could not be implemented as they were at various stages of the supply chain management process at financial year-end.

Overall expenditure for the period ended March 2022 reached 93%. The underspending is attributed to the item compensation of employees mainly due to the funded vacant positions that could not be filled or filled in the latter part of the financial year. Out of a total of 247 funded vacant posts which were planned to be filled in 2021/22, a total of 192 posts were filled representing 77%. The average monthly spending for the year on compensation of employees was R274 673 990.

Expenditure on goods and services reached 91%, which is 9% below the expected level of spending for the reporting period. The underspending on goods and services was on cash handling fees as the majority of the beneficiaries opted to receive their benefits through ATMs and the merchants' point of sale (POS) and thus reducing the cost of paying the grants. Secondly, there was an upward adjustment of the budget emanating from the additional R500 million received through the Adjusted Appropriation Bill process which could not be utilised fully.

There was spending of 72% on communication, this was due to the expenditure on bulk messaging which was part of the cost of implementing the COVID-19 special relief grant (R350), this item was adjusted with additional funding, however, the budget was not fully utilised. The expenditure on telephones decreased due to the COVID-19 pandemic, consequently the convergence of ICT infrastructure whereby calls between SASSA offices were using data infrastructure and were zero-rated. However, mobile data (3G/4G/5G) costs increased as digital workspace (remote work and online meetings) is the "new normal" due to remote work and online meetings.

The funds earmarked for fraud investigations were not fully utilised as the Agency realised efficiency in utilising its internal capacity related to fraud prevention, detection, and investigation unlike in the previous financial years when third parties were brought on board.

There was low spending on fleet, maintenance and repairs, travel, training and staff development, and venues and facilities which resulted from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the activities associated with these items.

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

SASSA's budget is split between two programmes: Programme 1: Administration and Programme 2: Benefits Administration. Benefits Administration represents the core business of the Agency and accounts for 62% of the expenditure. Spending under this programme includes the cash handling fee which is allocated for disbursement of social grant benefits to the beneficiaries.

The Administration programme's expenditure accounts for 38% of the spending. The programme incorporates all the support functions.

IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

The irregular expenditure closing balance for the financial year under review is R993 661 142 and it includes R2 025 768 incurred during 2021/22. In the current year, the Agency has also incurred irregular expenditure of R7 482 751 relating to the prior year and an additional R44 938 739 relating to leases expired in the prior years which were still in use in the year under review. The condonations approved by National Treasury in line with National Treasury Framework on Irregular Expenditure amounted to R202 049 225.



Included in the closing balance of R993 661 142 are the following major cases from previous years but not yet finalised:

- R419 611 117 relates to expenditure incurred in respect of physical security for SASSA's Head Office and its nine regional offices which was disclosed in the Annual Financial Statements since 2015/16. The finalisation of the case is at an advanced stage. The fraud investigation report in respect of this case is awaited to conclude the matter. It is envisaged that the matter will be finalised during the financial year 2022/23.
 - R18 891 376 relates to an extension of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) contract for support and maintenance of the ICT infrastructure. Internal investigation reports by the Fraud and Compliance and Labour Relations units have been concluded, as well as the report received from the external service provider. However, the Agency is yet to receive National Treasury's clarity sought in order to finalise the matter. The National Treasury was approached to provide guidance and clarity on the correct effective date when the new National Treasury Instruction was issued for implementation and its impact on the transactions that were already

at the procurement stage when the new instruction note kicked in. The Agency is engaging Treasury in ensuring that the clarity is received so that the matter may be finalised.

- R281 173 743 relates to the Integrated Community Outreach Programme (ICROP) contract. Upon investigation of irregularity, the contract was suspended; however, the service provider (Azande) initiated a court action against SASSA claiming R170 million in damages, but its attorneys withdrew their representation in the matter which left Azande representing itself. The Agency in turn filed a counter claim against the service provider. State Attorney has applied for a trial date and is awaiting allocation by the registrar of court. Furthermore, the matter is currently being investigated by the Public Protector so the outcome will influence the process in handling this matter further.
- R12 459 804 relates to a payment for communication and marketing services rendered without approval of the delegated authority. The Agency is engaged in the disciplinary process and experienced technical challenges that impacted on envisaged finalisation of the process. It is envisaged that the matter will be finalised during the year 2022/23.









Despite receiving condonations amounting to R202 049 225, National Treasury is yet to respond to requests for condonation amounting to R180 million mainly submitted during the year under review with few still outstanding from the prior year.

FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

SASSA closed the financial year under review with R87 624 123 of fruitless and wasteful expenditure. This includes R97 108 incurred during the year under review. In addition, the amount of R18 609 related to fruitless and wasteful expenditure identified in the current year but incurred in the prior year, while R1 515 602 relates to prior year cases. Of the finalised cases, R499 568 was cleared as affected employees were not found to have been negligent while the recovery process is to be instituted for the amount of R819 556.

The material amounts included in the closing balance consist of the following cases from previous years and not yet finalised:

- R74 786 892 relates to payment of the social assistance service fee. During the financial year ended 31 March 2018, CPS invoiced SASSA R74 786 891.64 for the number of grants recipients directly paid by SASSA through BankservAfrica. The amount was paid with the understanding of honouring the grant payment contract that SASSA had with CPS, however, it was later concluded that the transaction was made in error in that CPS did not render the service and there was no contractual obligation to effect payment.
- A recovery process was initiated against CPS, however, since CPS is in liquidation, the litigation process was halted and SASSA had completed a claim form for R74 million and lodged the same with the liquidators of CPS. The liquidator's direction on this matter is still awaited. The first meeting of creditors was held on 23 March 2022, and this claim along with other claims against CPS was confirmed. The liquidators will arrange the second meeting of creditors for the consideration and determination of the claims. The liquidators have also appointed a commissioner (retired former judge Meyer Joffe) to deal with the enquiry into CPS's assets (piercing the corporate veil), which enquiry is scheduled to commence on 1 5 August 2022.

R3 499 606 relates to VIP protection services provided to the children of the former Minister of Social Development and the Chief Director for Communication in the DSD and her children. SASSA sourced and paid for this service when it should not have been its responsibility. Notices of motion have been issued against the former Minister of Social Development, the former CEO of SASSA and the Chief Director: Communication in the DSD, who in turn filed notices to oppose the application. Now all parties have filed answering affidavits. The state attorney representing SASSA in this matter has prepared heads of argument and obtained 26 and 27 July 2022 as the date on which the matter will be heard in court.

- R1 743 815 relates to payments made in 2017/18 for the lease of office accommodation for SASSA Free State Regional Office which was not occupied at the time. This office was to relocate to a new leased building but could not move in because of delays in finalising tenant installations, but three months' rental payments had to be made due to contractual obligations. The investigations have been concluded by Fraud and Compliance Unit and the report was considered in terms of SASSA financial misconduct process. Further delays were caused by the passing on of the key affected official. It is envisaged that the case will be finalised during the year 2022/23.
- R1 399 014 relates to cancellation of the Mikondzo event that was scheduled to take place on 29 March 2016 in the Western Cape. The event was cancelled at short notice because the former Minister of Social Development had an unforeseen programme change. The investigation has been concluded and the report and recommendations are under the consideration by the approving authority. The outcome will be implemented during 2022/23 financial year.
- R4 093 585 is the amount recorded in 2019/20 as fruitless and wasteful expenditure and emanates from the irregular expenditure wherein the second highest scoring bidder was awarded the bid at R75 969 679.26 whilst the highest scoring bidder who was overlooked offered R71 876 094.
- The fruitless portion of such irregular expenditure is the difference between the pricing lodged by the two bidders. SASSA is claiming R4 093 585 against the former CEO and former General Manager for awarding the bid in contravention of SCM prescripts.

The former CEO is defending the claim. The former GM has not filed a notice of intention to defend and an application for default judgement against her has been filed, awaiting court to allocate date of hearing for the default judgement. The National Treasury has also opened a criminal charge against the former CEO and former GM.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Supply Chain Management (SCM) processes and systems are in place. SCM policy, SCM delegations as well as SCM Standard Operating Procedures are in place and are reviewed in alignment with applicable Treasury Instructions as and when issued. The control environment is fairly sound as measures are in place to prevent, detect, record and report irregular expenditure resulting from noncompliance with the legislative framework. Compliance checklists that are fully aligned with all compliance requirements are in place for pre-audits as a prevention strategy for irregular expenditure. Post audits are also done on a half-yearly basis as a detection strategy to ensure that all irregular expenditure is accounted for in the register for completeness of disclosure in the AFS. The irregular expenditure in the Agency has been drastically reduced in the recent years, including the year of reporting. This depicts the level of awareness coupled with controls in place that are yielding intended results. There is room for improvement towards the clean audit. Therefore, continuous communication and improvement of controls are ongoing measures.

SASSA did not conclude any contract in the year of reporting and in any prior years through procurement strategy of unsolicited bids.

CHALLENGES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

The challenge that the Agency still has is the reduction and elimination of the irregular expenditure due to the lease portfolio which is recurring monthly. Development of a short term strategy to close the tap is being finalised and the long-term strategy of immovable property policy review is also underway. Pockets of non-compliance that are due to other reasons, other than policy interpretation or training issues, are managed through performance management processes.

INVENTORIES

SASSA recognises and values inventory under the First-in- First-Out (FIFO) method. The value of inventory as at 31 March 2022 was R18 641 613 compared with R22 042 127 in the previous year. This represents a decrease of 15.43%.

DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES OR ACTIVITIES TO BE DISCONTINUED

No significant portion of SASSA's operations was discontinued during the year under review.

ASSETS MANAGEMENT

SASSA invested in new assets, including furniture, equipment and intangible assets, to the value of R103 660 074 and recorded them in the Fixed Assets Register. The Agency reports on the Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) standards and complies with its requirements.

The carrying value of the Agency's assets portfolio is indicated below (this includes the intangible assets portfolio):

OPENING BALANCES AT CARRYING VALUE	ADDITIONS AND TRANSFERS	DISPOSALS	DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION	TOTAL VALUE
R793 707 477	R103 660 074	(R10 009 672)	(R101 850 601)	R785 507 278

Finally, I take this opportunity to acknowledge the resolute support of the SASSA staff in the implementation of the mandate of the Agency, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic period in which some lost their lives in the process; the support and guidance received from the Audit Committee; and the leadership provided by the Minister, Deputy Minister of Social Development and the Acting Director-General in ensuring that South African citizens who are unable to support themselves and their dependents are assisted to meet their basic needs.

Ms. B J Memela-Khambula Chief Executive Officer Date: 31 July 2022

5. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF THE ACCURACY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT/

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

All information and amounts disclosed in the Annual Report are consistent with the Annual Financial Statements audited by the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA).

The Annual Report is complete, accurate and free from any omissions.

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the Guidelines on Annual Reports as issued by the National Treasury.

The Annual Financial Statements (Part E) have been prepared in accordance with the GRAP standards including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board applicable to the public entity.

The Accounting Authority is responsible for the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements and for the judgements made in this information. The Accounting Authority is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the Annual Financial Statements.

The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the Annual Financial Statements.

In my opinion, the Annual Report fairly reflects the operations, performance information, human resources information, and financial affairs of the public entity for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

Yours faithfully

Ms. B J Memela-Khambula Chief Executive Officer Date: 31 July 2022

6. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

6.1 VISION

A leader in the delivery of social security services.

6.2 MISSION

Provide social security and related services to eligible people in South Africa.

6.3 VALUES

SASSA's values are:

- Integrity being honest, accountable, reliable and showing high moral values.
- Compassion showing sympathy and concern; embodying heart for all stakeholders and beneficiaries.
- Fairness treating everyone equally.
- Respect showing due regard for the rights and obligations of others.

6.4 PRINCIPLES GUIDING HOW WE WORK

SASSA operates according to the Batho-Pele principles, having institutionalised the following:

- Transparency being open in all communication and engagements.
- Professionalism observing the highest standards with respect to be reliable, deliver work of the highest quality, on time, behaving in a manner worthy of the SASSA creed.
- Customer centric putting customer needs at the forefront of everything we do.
- Confidentiality being respectful of the need to safeguard confidential information.
- Courtesy being polite, civil and showing good manners to all we engage with.
- Responsibility doing what is expected of us to do.
- Accountability taking ownership for our actions.



6.5 SASSA'S RELEVANCE AND VALUE ADD

SASSA is relevant and adds value because it:

- Contributes to poverty alleviation.
- Contributes to individual social well-being.
- Is the delegated Agency mandated to administer social assistance.
- Provides a safety net to the most vulnerable.

6.6 SASSA STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

SASSA's strategic outcomes as published in the 2020 – 2025 Strategic Plan remain unchanged; they are:

- Reduced poverty levels;
- Economic transformation empowered individuals and sustainable communities;
- Improved customer experience; and
- Improved organisational efficiencies.

7. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

7.1 CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

CONSTITUTION, 1996 (ACT 108 OF 1996)	HOW SASSA CONTRIBUTES
In terms of section 27(1)(2) of the South African Constitution, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996):	SASSA contributes to this mandate by providing the institutional platform for implementation of section 27 (1) (2) (c) and further creates channels for eligible
"everyone has the right to have access to:	beneficiaries to access their social grants.
a) health care services, including reproductive health care;	
b) sufficient food and water; and	
c) social security, including if they are unable to support themselves and their dependants, appropriate social assistance."	

7.2 LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

LEGISLATION/POLICY DIRECTIVE	HOW SASSA CONTRIBUTES
PRESCRIPTS OF THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 2004 (ACT. NO. 13 OF	2004 AS AMENDED)
The Social Assistance Act, 2004 (Act No. 13 of 2004 as amended) provides for the rendering of Social Assistance to eligible person; for mechanisms for rendering of such assistance and to provide for matters connected there with.	 The Social Assistance Act, 2004 and its regulations enables SASSA to facilitate eligible beneficiaries to access the income support including the social relief of distress. SASSA has the responsibility to further ensure that eligibility requirements, payment methods, conditions for reviews, among others, are complied with.
PRESCRIPTS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, 2004 (A	ACT NO. 9 OF 2004)
	of ensuring the effective and efficient administration, management and payment of of social security, including the provision of services and matters related there to.
"a) administer social assistance in terms of Chapter 3 of the Social Assistance Act, 2004, and perform any function delegated to it under that Act;	 SASSA is responsible for processing of grants applications to qualifying beneficiaries; ensuring consistent and effective monthly payment of social grants; maintaining a credible database for all grant beneficiaries.
 b) collect, collate, maintain and administer such information as is necessary for the payment of social security, as well as for the central reconciliation and management of payment of transfer funds, in a national data base of all applicants for and beneficiaries of social assistance; 	 SASSA is the sole custodian for agreed platform and footprint to provide social assistance. SASSA issues a payment file every month and has a beneficiary records management system for the payments made.
 establish a compliance and fraud mechanism to ensure that the integrity of the social security system is maintained; 	 There are processes and systems to detect fraud including internal control. SASSA established a credible system to manage data.
 render any service in accordance with an agreement or a provision of any applicable law as contemplated in subsection (4)." 	
GUIDELINES FROM THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, VISION 2030	p .
According to the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030, South Africa needs to ensure that vulnerable groups and citizens are protected from the worst effects of poverty by 2030.	 SASSA is responsible for the provision of a basket of social assistance services (income support and safety net to the most vulnerable) and oversee services responding to needs of the community.
The social protection measures proposed seek to support those most in need, including children, people with disabilities and the elderly. In addition, the NDP seeks to promote active participation in the economy and society for those who are unemployed and under-employed through labour market activation measures, employment services, income support programmes and other services to sustain and improve quality of life.	 In line with the requirement to addressing exclusions by identifying and reaching those who are entitled to the existing benefits of social protection, SASSA prioritised improving coverage for children below the age one (1). SASSA will implement measures to reduce the administrative bottlenecks that prevent people from accessing social assistance benefits.
	HOW SASSA CONTRIBUTES
GUIDELINES FROM THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, VISION 2030	
The NDP recommends that priority should be improving efficiency in the delivery of services, addressing exclusions by identifying and reaching those who are entitled to the existing benefits of social protection, reducing the administrative bottlenecks that prevent people accessing benefits.	

1 National Planning Commission, 2012: National Development Plan 2030, South Africa. Chapter 11 (Social Protection)

 7 PRIORITIES ADOPTED BY CABINET AND ALIGNED TO THE ELECTORAL MANDATE Priority 1: Economic Transformation and Job Creation Priority 2: Education, Skills and Health Priority 3: Consolidating the Social Wage through Reliable and Quality Basic Services Priority 4: Spatial Integration, Human Settlements and Local Government District 5: Optication (Comparison) 	Services'.
 Priority 2: Education, Skills and Health Priority 3: Consolidating the Social Wage through Reliable and Quality Basic Services Priority 4: Spatial Integration, Human Settlements and Local Government Social Wage through Reliable and Quality Basic to support themselves and/or their dependents are 	Services'.
Priority 4: Spatial Integration, Human Settlements and Local Government eligible refugees with the objective to ensure that s	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Priority 4: Spatial Integration, Human Settlements and Local Government	South African who are unable
Priority 5: Social Cohesion and Safe Communities Priority 6: A Capable, Ethical and Developmental State	
Priority 7: A better Africa and World	
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS	
Goal 1: No poverty Goal 1: SASSA will contribute to South Africa's target of ensitive below the extreme poverty line² by 2030.	suring that no South African
Goal 5: Gender Equality Goal 2: SASSA will provide temporary relief of distress to in are experiencing undue hardship due to disasters, on.	
Goal 5: SASSA will ensure that vulnerable groups such as prioritised when processing the social assistance p	
WHITE PAPER PROPOSALS	
Proposal 1: Establish a Social Protection Floor that Includes Social Welfare • Expand access of social grants to eligible citizens.	
Proposal 6: Establish and Enforce Simple, Effective and Standardised Data Collection	
Collection • Empower women and disabled driven Small Media Proposal 16: Comprehensive Social Security • SMMEs).	um Micro Enterprises
Link youth in SASSA's target beneficiary group to	development opportunities.
PRESIDENTIAL DISTRICT CO-ORDINATION SERVICE DELIVERY MODEL	
The New district-based model for development (Khawuleza - "hurry up") – • Strengthening the capacity of SASSA's local and c	
seeks to synchronise planning by all spheres of government and involve citizens and civil society in the development of South Africa's 44 municipal districts and eight (8) Metros.	districts and the eight (8)
PRESCRIPTS OF THE BROAD-BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT ACT, 2003 AS AMENDED (ACT NO. 53 OF 2003)	
"a) promoting economic transformation in order to enable meaningful participation of black people in the economy; • Utilization of the SRD budget (30%) to support quadratic cooperatives.	alifying small businesses and
 c) increasing the extent to which communities, workers, cooperatives and other collective enterprises own and manage existing and new enterprises and increasing their access to economic activities, infrastructure and skills training; and Expand the procurement spent to other goods and to qualifying women, youth and people with disabil the subcontracting as prescribed by the Preferenti Framework Act (PPPFA) and its regulations. 	ilities. This will also cover
 d) increasing the extent to which black women own and manage existing and new enterprises, and increasing their access to economic activities, infrastructure and skills training". Annually, SASSA will report on the compliance wit Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) in its Annual F 	

2 The National Poverty Lines, 2019 by Statistics South Africa determined the food poverty line to be R561 per person per month. This refers to the amount of money that an individual will need to afford the minimum required daily energy intake.

8. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIAL SECURITY AGENCY

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MS BJ MEMELA-KHAMBULA

BRANCH: CHIEF OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT POST VACANT DEPARTMENT: FRAUD MANAGEMENT AND COMPLIANCE GM: DR. H P BILA

REGIONAL OFFICES X 9

 GAUTENG REM - MR. M T MATLOU
 EASTERN CAPE REM - MR. B B MAQETUKA
 NORTH WEST REM – MS. E Z MVULANE
 WC, NC, MP, LP, FS, KZN – POSTS VACANT

BRANCH: INTERNAL AUDIT AND RISKS MANAGEMENT POST VACANT POST

BRANCH: CORPORATE SERVICES POST VACANT BRANCH: FINANCE CFO: MR TJ CHAUKE

BRANCH: INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CIO: MR AS MAHLANGU

BRANCH: GRANTS OPERATIONS POST VACANT BRANCH: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT EM: MS ED DUNKERLEY BRANCH: STRATEGY & BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT EM: MS R RAMOKGOPA

9. SASSA TEAM



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER Busisiwe Jacquiline Memela-Khambula



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER Tsakeriwa Chauke



CHIEF INFORMATION **OFFICER** Abraham Mahlangu



GM - HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT Sizeni Mafora



GM - COMMUNICATIONS AND MARKETING Paseka Letsatsi



GM - FRAUD MANAGEMENT AND COMPLIANCE ADMINISTRATION AND Dr. HP Bila



EM - BENEFITS SUPPORT Dianne Dunkerley



EM - STRATEGY AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT Raphaahle Ramokgopa



REM - EASTERN CAPE Bandille Maqetuka



REM - LIMPOPO Zodwa Mvulane



REM - GAUTENG Themba Matlou



PART B PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

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1. AUDITOR'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) currently performs the necessary audit procedures on the performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against Predetermined Objectives is included in the report to management, with material findings being reported under the Predetermined Objectives heading in the Report on other legal and regulatory requirements section of the Auditor's Report.

Refer to page 93 of the Report of the Auditor's Report, published as Part E: Financial Information.



2. OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

2.1 SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

SASSA's constitutional mandate is to administer, manage and pay social grants to all eligible citizens in South Africa. The social assistance programme makes provision for income support for older persons, people with disabilities and children, as well as for social relief of distress to individuals and households experiencing sudden destitution. Social assistance is South Africa's largest safety net against destitution and poverty, and promotes social and financial inclusion.

During the year under review, the world continued to experience COVID–19 pandemic whereby countries including South Africa were affected. The health sector, economic sector and labour market, amongst others, continued to be disrupted. South Africa's economic growth was severely compromised with unemployment rising to unprecedented levels.

South Africa continued to experience persistent high levels of unemployment, rising from 32.5% in the fourth quarter of 2020 to 35.3% in the same quarter of 2021 (Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2021). Unemployment levels have a direct impact on the demand for social assistance and particularly for the Child Support Grant (CSG), SRD and COVID-19 Social Relief of Distress. This is evident from the fact that out of an estimated population of 59 437 million (General Household Survey, 2020), 34.9% of individuals were receiving social assistance in 2020 with 52.4% of households receiving social grants. Grants were the second most important source of income for households. Households that received at least one type of grant were most common in Limpopo (68.8%), Mpumalanga (64.7%) and Eastern Cape (63.1%), and least common in Gauteng (39.5%) and Western Cape (44.9%).

South Africa's extensive social assistance remained a core element of the national response to cushion the most vulnerable against the full impact of COVID-19. The continued roll out of COVID-19 Special Relief grant to individuals aged 18 – 59 who are unemployed and have no income played a central role in protecting individuals and households against the loss of income during this period.

SASSA was able to respond to the growing economic hardships experienced by the poor and unemployed by increasing the number of grants in payment, including grants-in-aid, from 18 440 572 at the end of March 2021 to 18 677 339 at the end of March 2022, an increase of 1.28%.

Table 1 below shows the uptake rates of different grant types over the past 15 years. The number of social grants increased from 12 423 739 to 18 677 339 during the period between April 2007 and March 2022. This was a 33.48% increase over the period and was mainly driven by the CSG, the Old-Age Grant (OAG) and grant-in-aid which showed significant upward trends over these years due to policy changes and an improved outreach programme.

GRANT TYPE	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Old Age	2 229 550	2 390 543	2 546 657	2 678 554	2 750 857	2 873 197	2 969 933	3 086 851
War Veterans	1 924	1 500	1 216	958	753	587	429	326
Disability	1 408 456	1 286 883	1 264 477	1 200 898	1 198 131	1 164 192	1 120 419	1 112 663
Grant-in-Aid	37 343	46 069	53 237	58 413	66 493	73 719	83 059	113 087
Care Dependency	102 292	107 065	110 731	112 185	114 993	120 268	120 632	126 777
Foster Child	454 199	474 759	510 760	512 874	536 747	532 159	512 055	499 774
Child Support	8 189 975	8 765 354	9 570 287	10 371 950	10 927 731	11 341 988	11 125 946	11 703 165
Total	12 423 739	13 072 173	14 057 365	14 935 832	15 595 705	16 106 110	15 932 473	16 642 643
Annual Growth	3.40%	5.22%	7.54%	6.25%	4.42%	3.27%	-1.08%	4.46%

Table 1: Number of social grants per grant type, 2007/08-2021/22

Table 1: Number of social grants per grant type, 2007/08-2021/22 (continued)

GRANT TYPE	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Old Age	3 194 087	3 302 202	3 423 337	3 553 317	3 676 791	3 722 675	3 774 604
War Veterans	245	176	134	92	62	40	25
Disability	1 085 541	1 067 176	1 061 866	1 048 255	1 042 025	997 752	1 004 798
Grant-in-Aid	137 806	164 349	192 091	221 989	355 609	267 912	283 771
Care Dependency	131 040	144 952	147 467	150 001	273 922	150 151	153 768
Foster Child	470 015	440 295	416 016	386 019	154 735	309 453	294 031
Child Support	11 972 900	12 081 375	12 269 084	12 452 072	12 787 448	12 992 589	13 166 342
Total	16 991 634	17 200 525	17 509 995	17 811 745	18 290 592	18 440 572	18 677 339
Annual Growth	2.10%	1.23%	1.80%	1.72%	2.69%	0.81%	1.28%

Table 2: Social grant expenditure per grant type(R'000), 2007/08-2021/22

GRANT TYPE	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
OAG	22 803 047	25 933 971	29 826 420	33 750 600	37 129 812	40 475 021	44 064 239	49 039 940
WVG	21 845	19 692	16 644	13 976	11 848	9 543	7 657	6 157
DG	15 281 403	16 473 425	16 566 681	16 840 182	17 375 021	17 636 570	17 768 631	18 741 885
FCG	3 414 315	3 934 756	4 434 346	4 616 442	5 010 915	5 335 049	5 332 093	5 413 209
CDG	1 132 102	1 292 470	1 434 143	1 586 452	1 736 431	1 877 412	1 993 084	2 211 583
CSG	19 625 983	22 348 556	26 669 761	30 341 465	34 319 636	38 087 990	39 623 748	43 718 425
GIA	87 000	90 000	146 295	170 052	204 026	237 974	274 092	371 121
SRD	106 244	623 012	165 458	173 737	185 298	239 289	533 047	455 718
COVID-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	62 471 939	70 715 885	79 259 748	87 492 906	95 972 987	103 898 845	109 596 591	119 958 041

GRANT TYPE	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
OAG	53 132 206	58 320 617	64 225 847	70 635 272	83 488 253	81 024 952	84 102 284
WVG	4 843	3 849	3 033	2 391	1 762	1 101	704
DG	19 165 931	19 926 031	20 886 072	22 021 155	25 110 506	23 031 721	24 081 504
FCG	5 406 785	5 326 151	4 950 744	5 114 211	5 389 888	4 783 110	4 373 497
CDG	2 394 455	2 613 647	2 843 336	3 068 028	3 596 766	3 445 776	3 492 803
CSG	47 308 536	51 476 941	55 906 389	60 611 568	70 651 231	85 590 843	72 666 743
GIA	503 080	650 308	855 209	840 495	1 400 089	1 311 643	1 529 872
SRD	407 015	587 639	484 123	416 719	402 346	224 781	139 789
COVID-19	-	-	-	-	-	19 543 008	32 330 702
Total	128 322 851	138 905 1823	150 154 753	162 709 839	190 289 381	218 956 935	222 717 897

REGION	CARE DEPENDENCY GRANT	CHILD SUPPORT GRANT	DISABILITY GRANT	FOSTER CARE GRANT	GRANT-IN-AID	OLD AGE GRANT	WAR VETERAN'S GRANT	GRAND TOTAL
EC	23 341	1 975 356	172 623	66 305	36 422	595 873	6	2 869 926
FS	8 971	717 037	75 276	20 741	11 673	214 703		1 048 401
GP	21 479	2 020 748	115 924	36 275	11 366	700 253	7	2 906 052
KZN	39 218	2 980 844	215 294	51 780	81 766	741 335	4	4 110 241
LP	17 029	1 990 377	95 731	36 162	56 198	494 929		2 690 426
MP	11 673	1 189 483	76 135	19 220	23 877	270 796		1 591 184
NC	5 774	331 140	47 226	9 443	21 162	93 362	1	508 108
NW	9 729	912 533	61 456	23 208	17 676	280 052	1	1 304 655
WC	16 554	1 048 824	145 133	30 897	23 631	383 301	6	1 648 346
Total	153 768	13 166 342	1 004 798	294 031	283 771	3 774 604	25	18 677 339

Table 3: Number of social grants per grant type and region as at 31 March 2021

Furthermore, more than 10.2 million individuals benefitted monthly from the COVID-19 Special Relief grant (R350.00). Overall, for the period under review, approximately 29 million beneficiaries relied on social transfers for basic needs. This represents about 49% of the population.

In addition, 167 802 SRD applications were awarded at a cost of R192 million. These were awarded to families experiencing undue hardship, individuals awaiting grants and families where a breadwinner had died. SRD awards were extended to cover projects such as the Zero Hunger campaign which responds to challenges of food insecurity, especially amongst children. Statistics South Africa, in its recent study "Towards measuring the extent of food security in South Africa: An examination of hunger and food inadequacy" recorded that, in 2017, 6,8 million South Africans experienced hunger, and that while the number had dropped from 13,5 million in 2002 hunger still affects 1,7 million households across the country.

The Household Food Insecurity Access Scale showed that the percentage of South African households with inadequate or severely inadequate access to food decreased from 23.6% in 2010 to 21.3% in 2017. According to the report, the extent of food insecurity in the country has dire long-term consequences for the health and productive capacity of its citizens. Groups who are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity and hunger include the aged, people with disabilities, children, women, child- and youth-headed households, farmworkers, seasonal workers and the unemployed. These vulnerable groups become the Government's responsibility and as such they impact the social security net.

2.2 ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The 2021/22 financial year marked the second year of implementation of the SASSA Strategic Plan 2020 – 2025. The strategic plan articulates four outcomes: Reduced levels of poverty; Economic Transformation – empowered individuals and sustainable communities; Improved Customer Experience; and Improved Organisational Efficiencies. SASSA is on track in implementing the five-year targets based on the identified outcomes.

The service delivery environment in the reporting period was challenging as a result of the measures implemented to limit the spread of the corona virus. Staff at local offices were unable to work at full capacity in an effort to ensure that the health protocols were maintained. Three hundred and forty staff members tested positive for corona virus during the period under review whilst nine are deceased.

SASSA embarked on a Business Process Re-engineering project with the purpose of building a visibly transformed organisation, with a suitable operating model and organisational structure, optimised processes, policies and procedures and capacity building for staff who will operate in an environment enabled by technology where possible. This is a two-year project and is expected to be completed in June 2023. The project consists of four phases, namely:

- a) Administrative Process phase;
- b) As-Is Assessment phase;
- c) Design of SASSA's Blue Print and development of To-Be Process in all tiers of SASSA; and
- d) Sign-off of the Blue Print and implementation.





The COVID-19 Social Relief Grant (R350) was reintroduced for the period August 2021 to March 2022. The extension was prompted by the Adjusted Alert Level 3 Directions issued by the Minister of Social Development, as published in Government Gazette No. 44938, Government Notice No. R.681 of 3 August 2021.

The Head of Fraud Management and Compliance Branch was appointed on the 1st June 2021 with the responsibility to improve Anti-fraud and Corruption efforts through prevention, detection, investigation and resolution of fraud and corruption cases. In the short to long-term, these efforts will create more value in the effective control, good performance, ethical culture and compliance with the prescripts. Acting arrangements were put in place in the vacant regional management positions to ensure service delivery is unhindered.

SASSA is configured into two Programmes as Follows:

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

The Administration programme provides leadership as well as management and support services. These include the following sub-programmes: Executive Management; Fraud and Compliance Management; Internal Audit and Risk Management; Communications & Marketing, Corporate Services; Financial Management; Information and Communication Technology; and Strategy & Business Development.

PROGRAMME 2: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

The Benefits Administration and Support programme provides the grant administration service and ensures that operations within SASSA are integrated. The programme manages the full function of grant administration from application to approval, as well as beneficiary maintenance.

2.3. KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

There were no major policy or legislative changes in the 2021/22 financial year.

2.4 PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

In March 2020, SASSA tabled its five years (2020/21 -2024/25) Strategic Plan to Parliament, the plan contains SASSA's impact statement for the term as well as four outcomes for implementation towards the realisation of the impact. SASSA's Strategic Plan as tabled in 2020 has never been amended. The impact statement as encapsulated in the five-year plan is "Improved quality of life for vulnerable people and those living in poor conditions" and the identified outcomes for this period are listed below with some progress provided.



REDUCED LEVELS OF POVERTY (CONSIDERED TO BE SASSA'S PRIMARY OUTCOME)

This outcome entails improving social grants coverage, deals with the exclusion errors particularly for the children under the age of 1 and the provision of temporary relief to families experiencing undue hardship (focusing primarily on disasters, fires, death of provider, etc.). Similarly, the work of SASSA included in the 2019 – 2024 MTSF revolves around this outcome as is reported accordingly through the Department of Social Development.

In the past two financial years, 2020/21 – 2021/22, SASSA managed to increase the social grants in payment from 18 290 592 at the end of March 2020 to 18 677 339 at the end of March 2022. In consideration of the perpetual unemployment rate facing South Africa and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic that left a number of citizens without an income, the number of social grants processed by SASSA is expected to remain on the increase. In the same period, SASSA provided social relief to individuals and families in the disastrous situations, in total, 359 360 SRD awards were issued at a cost of R416 536 million. Furthermore, SASSA was tasked with the administration of the COVID-19 SRD grant that has brought in new

beneficiaries amounting to more than 10.2 million at the end of March 2022. This has increased the number of citizens relying on social transfers to about 48% of the population. Towards closing the exclusion gap particularly for the children under 1, a specific target is being included in the SASSA APPs in the five-year period of the strategic plan. By the end of March 2022, 544 237 children within this cohort were in receipt of children's grants against the 2021 mid-year population of 1 175 632.

ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION – EMPOWERED INDIVIDUALS AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

This outcome aims at facilitating access to development and economic opportunities for social grants beneficiaries towards self-sufficiency. In the past two years, SASSA has worked with the Department of Basic Education and NSFAS towards assisting those who are/were social assistance beneficiaries financially to further their tertiary education without subjecting them to further means tests. In 2020, a database containing 572 878 beneficiaries who were in matric was referred to NSFAS and DSD for financial assistance and 559 646 beneficiaries were referred in 2021.



IMPROVED CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

Implementation of this outcome is intended to improve the quality of services provided and ensure customers are not inconvenienced. This covers the gradual reduction of time taken to process social grants applications as well as the time taken to resolve customers' enquiries and disputes. SASSA's target in the five-year period is to gradually improve the turnaround time for processing social grant applications to one day. SASSA is likely to realise this target as the majority of the applications taken through face to face interaction are finalised within one day. During the past two years, the time taken to resolve enquiries was reduced from 21 days to 10 days with a 98.06% resolution rate. Regarding the disputes, a similar trajectory was observed where the time taken to resolve customers' disputes was reduced from 21 days to 14 days with a resolution of 94.39%.

IMPROVED ORGANISATIONAL EFFICIENCIES

The focus of this outcome is on improving institutional capability in order to address challenges that require SASSA's attention, including the shortage of critical skills and the automation of business processes. In 2020, a skills audit exercise was completed for SASSA's Executives and General Managers, skills gaps were identified and training provided. SASSA has prioritised the automation of its manual business processes, these include the scanning of beneficiaries' records, introduction of the Online Grant Applications Solution particularly during the COVID-19 period when regulations were imposed to limit large gatherings affecting the number of beneficiaries that could be serviced in the local offices. The Online Grant Applications Solution was implemented for the following grant types: CSG, FCG, OAG and COVID-19 Special Relief Grant. In the 2021/22 financial year, a total of 191 140 applications were received through the online platform and 158 743 were finalised. Furthermore, an Online Booking System for medical assessment for Temporary Disability Grant was developed, piloted in the Western Cape and implemented in all regions.

3. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME

3.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

3.1.1 PURPOSE

To provide leadership, management and support services to SASSA.

3.1.2 DESCRIPTION

This programme aims to ensure effective leadership and administrative support services within SASSA. The programme consists of the following sub-programmes/ departments:

- Executive Management: this sub-programme comprises the Office of the CEO and related support services including Fraud and Compliance Management, Communication and Legal Services.
- Internal Audit and Risk Management: this subprogramme is responsible for providing internal audit assurance and risk management services.
- Corporate Services: the main responsibility of this sub-programme is to provide corporate support services to the organisation. It comprises Human Capital Management, Facilities Management, Security Services and Auxiliary Support Services. The sub-programme is also responsible for ensuring the provision and maintenance of suitable office space, lease administration and cleaning services.
- Financial Management: the sub-programme prepares financial plans and monitors national and regional budgets and expenditure. It is also responsible for managing the Agency's accounting and procurement system.
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT): this sub-programme ensures the development of ICT systems to support key business processes and effective utilisation of related solutions.
- Strategy and Business Development: this subprogramme is responsible for effective planning, improving operational efficiency and overseeing implementation of policies through monitoring and evaluation as well as the development of new products.
- Communication and marketing: This programme is responsible for effective internal and external communication.

3.1.3 OUTCOMES RELEVANT TO PROGRAMME 1

- Economic transformation empowered individuals and sustainable communities;
- Improved customer experience; and
- Improved organisational efficiencies.

3.1.4 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Programme 1 had 26 targets planned for this financial year, of which 19 (73%) were achieved.

During the period under review, AGSA undertook an audit for the 2020/21 financial year whereby AFS received an unqualified opinion, however, the predetermined objectives had a material finding on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information.

Towards enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of fraud prevention, detection, investigation and resolution within SASSA, a total of 256 cases of fraud and corruption were reported during the reporting period. SASSA investigated and finalised 95.31% (244 of 256) of these cases against a target of 70%. Against the detection element, suspected fraud was detected and referred to relevant stakeholders for corrective action. The measures implemented resulted in the following:

- The matching of COVID-19 special relief grant (R350) applicants against the databases of various entities has resulted in the identification and declining of 16.5 million applications. Among the highest declined applications are Unemployment Insurance Fund recipients, social grant recipients and people receiving alternative income.
 - Sixty-five (65) fraudulent disability grants were detected in Limpopo.
 - Fraudulent disability grants were detected in Gauteng whereby applicants were charged R4 300 for the application

During the year under review, Internal Audit and Risk Management conducted 18 audit reviews focusing on high risk areas, verifying internal controls such as operating effectiveness, risk mitigation controls and compliance with relevant laws. Implementation of the recommendations assisted to improve internal controls to ensure improved accountability and attainment of objectives.

Towards implementing consequence management, 179 labour relations cases were finalised with sanctions ranging between written/final/verbal warnings, suspension without pay, dismissals, and counselling. Furthermore, 91.74% (100 of 109) financial misconduct cases (current) were finalised. Effective consequence management serves as a deterrent to prevent further misdemeanors.

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Online grant applications solution implemented in nine regional SASSA Virtual Offices for the following grant types: CSG, FCG, OAG and COVID-19 Special Relief Grant. As at the end of March 2022, 191 140 applications (excluding the COVID-19 special relief grant) were received through this platform and 158 743 were processed and finalised.

The Online booking system for medical assessment for Disability Grants was developed and implemented in all Regions through the efficient use of technology, significantly cutting down on the number of times an applicant has to report to a SASSA office prior to lodging an application, and cost savings for both SASSA and the grant applicants.

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The database of all grant beneficiaries (559 646) who were registered for matric in 2021 was referred to NSFAS and DSD for financial assistance. This is done to ensure beneficiaries of social grants are not subjected to further means testing when applying for financial aid to study further.

Social Assistance plays an important role in protecting the vulnerable groups from the worst effects of food insecurity and hunger. Of the total grants in payment, 83.06% (10 622 628) were women, 32.5%, (4 165 615) were youth and 7.85% (1 004 798).were persons with disabilities.

PR all	able 4. Programme PROGRAMME 1: AD	DMINISTRATION	ui - reportage	rable 4. Frogramme 1. Administration - Report against the Tabled Amual Feriormance Fran PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	al renomiance rian				
Š	OUTCOME	ουτρυτ	OUTPUT INDICATOR	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS
	Improved organisational efficiency	Annual Performance plan (APP) and relevant compliance reports developed and submitted to oversight institutions.	APP developed and tabled to Parliament.		Achieved. Final SASSA APP was developed, adopted by EXCO, submitted to the Minister of Social Development on 31 January 2021 for approval and tabled to Parliament on 15 March 2021.	2022/2023 APP developed and tabled to Parliament by March 2022.	Achieved. SASSA APP was developed, adopted by EXCO, submitted to the Minister of Social Development on the 31st January 2022 for approval and tabled to Parliament on the 9th March 2022.	None	None
5	Improved organisational efficiency	Annual Performance plan (APP) and relevant compliance reports developed and submitted to oversight institutions.	Annual Performance report on the implementation of the APP produced and submitted to oversight institutions.		Achieved. Annual Performance report on the implementation of the 2019/20 APP was produced, audited and submitted to the EA, NT, AGSA and other relevant institutions. The report carried 74% performance and an unqualified audit opinion was received from AGSA.	Annual Performance report on the implementation of the APP produced and submitted and submitted to oversight institutions.	Achieved. An audited electronic copy of the Annual Report (2020/21) was finalised and submitted to the Department of Social Development on the 29th September 2021 for tabling to Parliament. SASSA received an unqualified audit opinion from the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) on AFS. There was, however a material finding on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information. The Annual Report (2020/21) carried a 74% achievement on performance.	None	None
r;	Improved organisational efficiency	Effective financial management.	Unqualified audit outcome.	Achieved. SASSA's Annual Financial Statements were compiled and submitted to AGSA and National Treasury on 31 May 2019 for audit purposes. SASSA received an unqualified audit opinion for the 2018/19 financial year.	Achieved. SASSA's Annual Financial Statements were compiled and submitted to AGSA and National Treasury on 31 July 2020 for audit purposes. SASSA received an unqualified audit opinion for the 2019/20 financial year.	Unqualified audit outcome received.	Achieved. SASSA received an unqualified Audit opinion for the 2020/21 Financial year.	None	None

3.1.5 INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Table 4: Programme 1: Administration - Report against the Tabled Annual Performance Plan

	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	Some interventions required more time to complete due to many dependencies.
	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACTUAL ACHEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	(14.08%)
	1/2022	(f of 71) audit interventions re implemented. .92% (f of 71) audit interventions re implemented. right woo returner interventions interventions interventions interventions returner interventions interventions returner interventions intervention (FS 1 1 7 7 0000 HO 29 23 7931 KKN 2 2 2 10000 MP 6 6 10000 MP 5 4 4 10000 NC 4 4 4 10000 NC 4 4 4 10000 NC 4 4 4 10000 NC 6 4 4 4 10000 NC 6 4 4 4 10000 NC 7 7 7 0000 HO 10000 NC 14 4 4 10000 NC 6 4 8 10000 NC 6 8 10000 NC 7 7 7 7 7000 NC 7 7 7 7 7 7000 NC 7 7 7 7 7 7000 NC 7 7 7 7 7 7 7000 NC 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	Not Achieved. 85.92% (61 of 71) audit interventions were implemented. Berformance breakdown Performance breakdown Performance breakdown Implemented. Implemented. Performance breakdown Fs 7 100.00 Ec 7 70.00 Kan 6 6 100.00 MP 6 6 100.00 MP 6 4 100.00 NW 5 4 80.00 Wor 4 4 100.00 NW 5 4 80.00 NW 5 4 80.00 No 6 6 100.00 NW 5 4 80.00 No 6 6 100.00 No 6 6 100.00 No 6 6 100.00 No 7 7 100.00 No 6 6 100.00 No 7 7 7 20.22 <t< td=""></t<>
	AL ACHIEV	Not Achieved. S5.92% (61 of 71) audit int were implemented. Performance breakdown required impromite required impromite rec 7 7 FS 10 7 FS 10 7 HO 29 23 KZN 2 2 2 LP 3 3 3 MP 6 6 6 NC 4 4 4 NW 5 4 4 NW 5 4 4 Total 71 61 FS 11 71 Corrective measures releficativeness of steps to incegular expenditure on Financial losses incurre result of fraudulent grant made. Corrective measures relevantly financial losses incurre result of fraudulent grant made. Corrective security firewa
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	2020/21 Audit action plan developed and 100% Audit Action Plan implemented for improved 2021/22 audit report.
	MANCE ted.	ted. Percentage 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 85,71 75 85,71 100 100 86,51 100 86,51 100 100 86,51 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	It Achieved. It Achieved. IS1% (109 of 126) audit Informance breakdown Infor
	D ACTUAL PER 2020/2021	It Achieved. 51% (109 of 126) audit eventions were implement from the second optimization optization optization optimization optimization optization
	AUDITE AUDITE Not Achie 86.51% (' interventie	Not Achieved. 86.51% (109 of 126) audit interventions were implemented. Performance breakdown requered impremented preventage EC 9 9 100 EC 9 9 7 7019 MP 8 6 75 NC 7 6 8 85.71 NW 9 7 7000 MP 8 6 75 NC 7 7 000 MP 8 6 75 NC 7 7 000 MP 8 6 75 NC 7 7 000 MP 9 7 77.78 NC 7 7 000 MP 8 6 6 75 NC 7 7 000 MP 9 7 77.78 NC 7 7 000 MP 8 6.57 NC 7 7 100 MP 9 8.571 NM 9 9 7 77.78 NC 7 7 000 MP 9 8.571 NM 9 9 7 77.78 NC 7 7 100 MP 1000 MP 100 MP 100 MP 100 MP 100 MP 1000 MP 100 M
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	
7	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Unqualified audit outcome.
PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	ουτρυτ	Effective financial management.
JGRAMME 1: A	OUTCOME	Improved organisational efficiency
PRC	NO.	

Stotensmetter Antonissentiation Antonissentian			.5	د ۹ <u>۵</u>	<u>.</u>]
Controls OUTUNE MUTER FATIAL Incode OUTUNE OUTUNE MUTER FATIAL Incode OUTUNE OUTUNE MUTER FATIAL Incode OUTUNE MUTER FATIAL MUTER FATIAL Incode OUTUNE MUTER FATIAL MUTER FATIAL Incode Partial MUTER FATIAL MUTER FATIAL Incode <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Underachievement is attributed to lease agreements that expired and could not be renewed due lease extension challenges and difficulty in finding altermative suitable office accommodation in the market.</th><th>The positive results can be attributed to: • The bulk of the beneficiaries opted to receive their benefits through the National Payment System which is cheaper. • SASSA received an additional budget for the administration of</th><th> the COVID-19 specii relief grant. The outcomes were also influenced by the additional 10.2 million COVID-19 special relief grant beneficiaries. A total of 28 957 million (18.7 million normal grants plus 10.2 million COVID-19 special relief grant) beneficiaries were considered for these results. </th><th></th></t<>			Underachievement is attributed to lease agreements that expired and could not be renewed due lease extension challenges and difficulty in finding altermative suitable office accommodation in the market.	The positive results can be attributed to: • The bulk of the beneficiaries opted to receive their benefits through the National Payment System which is cheaper. • SASSA received an additional budget for the administration of	 the COVID-19 specii relief grant. The outcomes were also influenced by the additional 10.2 million COVID-19 special relief grant beneficiaries. A total of 28 957 million (18.7 million normal grants plus 10.2 million COVID-19 special relief grant) beneficiaries were considered for these results. 	
CUTCODE CUTURI AUDITED ACTUAL AUDITED ACTUAL PLANEL ANDIAL CUTCODE CUTURI AUDITED ACTUAL PLANEL ANDIAL PLANEL ANDIAL Improved Effective PLANEL ANDIAL PLANEL ANDIAL PLANEL ANDIAL Improved Effective PLANEL NOTACHENEL PLANEL ANDIAL Improved Cost of ministering PLANEL ANDIAL PLANEL ANDIAL PLANEL ANDIAL Improved Cost of ministering PLANEL ANDIAL PLANEL ANDIAL PLANEL ANDIAL Improved Cost of ministering PLANEL ANDIAL PLANEL ANDIAL PLANEL ANDIAL Improved Cost of ministering PLANEL ANDIAL PLANEL ANDIAL PLANEL ANDIA Improved		DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	(20%)	(R15.64)	(0.9%)	
D OUTONIC OUTPUT OUTPUT AUDIFED ACTUAL FEEPORAMACE Improved OUTPUT OUTPUT AUDIFED ACTUAL FEEPORAMACE Z005001 Improved Effective Improved Improved Not Achitered. organisational Effective Effective Not Achitered. Not Achitered. organisational Effective Effective Voltation Signato Signato organisational Effective Effective Voltation Not Achitered. Not Achitered. organisational Effective Effective Voltation Not Achitered. Not Achitered. organisational Effective Effective Effective Not Achitered. organisational Effective Effective Not Achitered. Not Achitered. organisational Effective Effective Not Achitered. Not Achitered. organisational Effective Costol Achitered. Not Achitered. organisational Effective Costol Achitered. Achitered. <t< td=""><td></td><td>ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022</td><td>Not Achieved. Irregular expenditure (current) was reduced by 55%. In 2020/21 SASSA incurred a R20.3 million irregular expenditure and in 2021/22, a total of R9.1 million was incurred. SASSA's current irregular expenditure added together with the historic irregular expenditure incurred in the previous years amount to approximately R1.1 billion. Details of the closing balance are recorded on page 7 to 8.</td><td>Achieved. Average cost of administering social assistance was R21.36 per beneficiary. The total SASSA's administrative expenditure was R7.4 billion and there were 28 957 million (18.7 million normal grants plus 10.2 million COVID-19 special relief grant) beneficiaries at the end of March 2022.</td><td>Achieved. Administration cost of social assistance transfers budget was 3.3% of the total social grants budget. SASSA's administrative expenditure was R7.4 billion against R222.6 billion social assistance' actual expenditure.</td><td></td></t<>		ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	Not Achieved. Irregular expenditure (current) was reduced by 55%. In 2020/21 SASSA incurred a R20.3 million irregular expenditure and in 2021/22, a total of R9.1 million was incurred. SASSA's current irregular expenditure added together with the historic irregular expenditure incurred in the previous years amount to approximately R1.1 billion. Details of the closing balance are recorded on page 7 to 8.	Achieved. Average cost of administering social assistance was R21.36 per beneficiary. The total SASSA's administrative expenditure was R7.4 billion and there were 28 957 million (18.7 million normal grants plus 10.2 million COVID-19 special relief grant) beneficiaries at the end of March 2022.	Achieved. Administration cost of social assistance transfers budget was 3.3% of the total social grants budget. SASSA's administrative expenditure was R7.4 billion against R222.6 billion social assistance' actual expenditure.	
Control OUTPUT OUTPUT Outcome OUTPUT OUTPUT Improved Improved OUTPUT Improved Cost of Average Improved Cost of Average Improved Cost of Average Improved Cost of Average organisational social grants. social grants. social grants. Social grants. social grants. organisational efficiency transfers		PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	Irregular expenditure reduced by 75%.	Average cost of administering social assistance projected at R37.	Administration cost as a percentage of social assistance transfers budget projected at 4.2%.	
Ourcome Ourrown Ourrown Improved Ourrown Ourrown Improved Effective Improved Improved Effective Improved Improved Cost of Average Improved Cost of Administration Improved Cost of Administration		AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	Not Achieved. Irregular expenditure was reduced by 12% (R146 421 687 of R1 227 924 605).	Achieved. Average cost of administering social assistance was R32 per beneficiary {R7 billion (administrative budget)/18 million (number of beneficiaries))/12 months.	Achieved. Administration cost of social a sasistance transfers budget was 3.17% of the total social grants budget {R7 billion (administrative budget}} budget}	
OUTCOME OUTPUT OUTCOME OUTPUT Improved Effective organisational Effective Improved Cost of organisational administering efficiency social grants. organisational administering efficiency social grants.		AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	*	*	*	
PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATIO No. OUTCOME OUTPUT 1 Improved Improved 4. Improved Effective 5. Improved management. 6. Improved social grants. 6. Improved social grants. 6. Improved social grants. 6. Improved social grants.	N	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Irregular expenditure reduced (value).	Average cost of administering social assistance.	Administration cost as a percentage of social assistance transfers budget.	
PROGRAMME 1: A No. OUTCOME 4. Improved 5. Improved 6. Improved 6. Improved 6. efficiency efficiency efficiency	DMINISTRATIO	OUTPUT	Effective financial management.	Cost of administering social grants.	Cost of administering social grants.	
<u>د</u>	JGRAMME 1: A	OUTCOME	Improved organisational efficiency	Improved organisational efficiency	Improved organisational efficiency	
	PR(NO.	4	ப்	ω	

α.	PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	DMINISTRATIO	7															
Z	NO. OUTCOME	Ουτρυτ	OUTPUT INDICATOR	PERF	AUDITED ACTUAL RFORMANCE 2019/	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020		AU PERFO	AUDITED ACTUAL FORMANCE 2020/	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022		ACHIEV	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	021/2022	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	NS
7.	. Improved organisational efficiency	Suppliers paid timeously for services rendered.	Percentage of eligible suppliers paid within 30 days.	Achieved. 100% (3 988 suppliers wei days. Performanci	Achieved. 100% (3 988 of 3 988) eligi suppliers were paid within days. Performance breakdown	Achieved. 100% (3 988 of 3 988) eligible suppliers were paid within 30 days. Performance breakdown	0	Achieved. 99.99% (2 eligible suț days. Performar	Achieved. 99.99% (2.779 out of 2.780) eligible suppliers paid within days. Performance breakdown	Achieved. 99.99% (2 779 out of 2 780) eligible suppliers paid within 30 days. Performance breakdown	100% of eligible suppliers paid within 30 days.	Achieved. 100% (2 65 suppliers p This is a co from the ni below.	id. 656 of 5 paid w collecti nine reç	Achieved. 100% (2 656 of 2 656) eligible suppliers paid within 30 days. This is a collective achievement from the nine regions as detailed below.	gible ays. ement detailed	None	None	
				Location	Suppliers W	Within 30 >	>30	Location St	Suppliers D	Within 30 >30 Davs		Perform	ance b	Performance breakdown	E			
-				Р	220			오	189	189 100% 0		Location	Suppliers	<	>30			
				E	619	<u> </u>		ы	457 4	457 0 100% 0		오	174	174 100%	0			
				ß	326	+		E E	237 23	237 0 100% 0		Э	320	320 100%	0			
				Ъ	386			ъ	328 3	328 0 100%		FS	232	232 100%	0			
				5	480			<u> </u>	275 27	275 0 100% 0		GР	298	298 100%	0			
				KZN	552		00	NZN	393 30	393 0 100% 0		Ч	217	217 100%	0			
				MP	322		00	AP	181			KZN	416	416 100%	0 0			
				NC	299		00	NC	225 2			MP	161	161 100%	0 0			
				MN	441	441 100%	00	MN	271 27 10	271 0 100% 0		NC	250	250 100%	0 0			
				wc	343			Ŵ	224 2	c		MN	268	268 100%	0 0			
				Total	3 988			Total	2 780 2	_		WC	320	320 100%	0 0			
												Total	2 656	2 656	100%			
		V																

PRO	INTERCENTIE 1: /	PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	TION											
N	OUTCOME	оитрит	OUTPUT INDICATOR	AUDITE PERFORMA	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	0	AUDITE Performa	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	 PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	ACTUAL ACH	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022		DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS
σ	Improved organisational efficiency	Reduce social assistance debts.	Percentage of social assistance debts recovered.	Achieved. Achieved. 31.42% (R259 089,851.79 of R 824, 595 269.28) of social assistance debts were recovered and written off. R 248,489,804.51 was written off. R 10,600,047 28 was recovered and R 248,489,804.51 was written off. R 10,600,047 28 was and R 248,489,804.51 was written off. R 10,600,047 28 was recovered and R 248,489,804.51 was written off. Amount and R 248,489,804.51 was and R 248,489,804.51 was and R 248,489,804.51 was and R 248,489,804.51 was written off. R 10,600,047 28 was recovered and R 248,489,804.51 was written off. Amount and R 248,489,804.51 was and R 248,489,804.52 and and R 248,489,704.52 and and R 248,704.52 and and 244,704.52 and and R 248,704.52 and and 244,704.52 and and R 24,	eved. 2% (R259 089,851.79 of 4, 595 269.28) of social tance debts were recovered 600,147.08 was recovered 600,147.08 was recovered an off. 8,44,489,804.51 was an off. 24,89,804.51 was an off. an off. an off. an an a	3	Achieved. 1.17% (R8 042 489.41 of R686 413 065.51) of social assistance debts was recovered. The 5% target equates to R34 322 153 28. 153 28. Ec 87 033 4322 Best book Including with Act 166 55.53 EC 87 033 478 66 FS 1864 100 724 460 96 FS 198 278 61 FS 198 273 61	eved. % (R8 042 489.41 of R6 05.51) of social assistation swas recovered. The 5' stequates to R34 322 28. 28. Amount Debt book is 69.314.7 22 28. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29	5% of social assistance debts recovered and/or written off.	Not Achieved. 1.07% (R7 942 et al. 1.07% (R7 942 et al. debts were recondition SAS35 of R315 million in A collective achi nine regions is c contribution bi addition 5AS35 of R315 million in A collective achi addition 5AS35 in regions is c et al addition 2AS35 in regions is c addition 2AS35 in regions is c addition 2AS35 in regions is c addition 2AS35 in regions is c in regions is c addition 2AS35 in regions is c addition 11285 in regions is c addition 11285 in regions is c addition 11285 in regions is c addition 2AS35 in regions is c addition 1285 in regions is c addition 2AS35 in region 2AS35 in regions is c addition 2	Not Achieved. 1.07% (R7 942 441.49 of R741 778 297.68) of social assistance debts were recovered. In addition, SASSA submitted a total addition, SASSA submitted at notal reconcretive achievement from the nine regions is detailed below. A collective achievement from the nine regions is detailed below. A collective achievement from the nine regions is detailed below. B contribution by Regions Contribution by Regions B constribution by Regions Contribution by Regions F is 58970391 772.641.51 F is 58970391 772.641.51 F is 58970391 772.641.51 M ni 11285 384.42 108.21.95 M ni 11285 384.23 10.82 M ni 11285 384.24 10.82 M ni 11	741 a total om the ow. 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134	(3.93%)	 Economic conditions of debtors. National Treasury did not approve submitted R315 million write-offs due to: No savings were available at the time of request. SASSA to implement gatekeeping strategy. SASSA to implement debt management improvement strategy.

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	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	The Agency has prioritised the investigation the consistent on conse-	were dealt with and the root causes were also	further recurrence.															
	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	16.74%																	
	2021/2022	financial ent) were s. This is	It from the below.	us			Percentage	100.00	75.00	100.00		86.67	90.91	100.00	80.00	100.00	100.00	91.74	
	EVEMENT	of 109) of ases (curre n 120 days	chievemen as detailed	by Regio			Reported Finalised Percentage	8	+	╞		13	-		œ	∞	10	100	
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	Achieved. 91.74% (100 of 109) of financial misconduct cases (current) were finalised within 120 days. This is	a collective achievement from the nine regions as detailed below.	Contribution by Regions			Location Repor	EC 30	+	+	, PH	KZN 15		-	NC 10	NW 8	WC 10	Total 109	
			a	ర			Ľ											_	-
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	75% of financial misconduct cases finalised within 120 days (current).																	
	021	icial t)	-	ercentage	100		100	66,67	100	100	100	100	100	100	98,51				
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	Achieved. 98.51% (66 of 67) of financial misconduct cases (current) finalised within 120 days.	Performance breakdown	Finalised Percentage	15	,	2	2	10	4	7	3	14	б	99				
	AUDITED ACTUAL FORMANCE 2020/	ed. (66 of 67 duct case t within 1	nance br	Reported	15		2	3	10	4	7	3	14	6	67				
	PER	Achieved 98.51% (6 misconduc finalised w	Perform	Location	EC	FS	GР	ОН	KZN	LP	MP	NC	NW	WC	Total				
	2020	vere	-	ercentage	67	66	100	N/A	90	82	89	56	93	79	78				
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	Achieved. 78% (233 of 297) cases were finalised within 120 days.	Performance breakdown	Finalised Percentage	2	71	25	0	25	14	16	5	26	49	233				
	AUDITED FORMAN	ed. 13 of 297 1 within 1	ance br	Reported	e	107	25	0	28	17	18	6	28	62	297				
	PER	Achieved. 78% (233 finalised w	Perform	Location	오	EC	FS	GP	KZN	ГЪ	МР	NC	MN	WC	Total				
lion	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Percentage of financial misconduct cases	within 120 days	huauna															
ADMINISTRA	OUTPUT	Consequence management measures implemented																	
PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	OUTCOME	Improved organisational efficiency																	
PRO	NO.	б																	

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	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	 Delay in finalisation of disciplinary processes in respect of complex cases. Slow investigation process as some of the affected are no longer employees of the Agency who could assist with explanation & provision of other evidence. 	
	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	(6.53%)	
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	Not Achieved. 88.47% (829 of 937) of financial misconduct cases were finalised (backlog). This is a collective achievement from the nine-regions as detailed below. 88.47% (829 of 937) of financial misconduct cases were finalised (backlog). This is a collective achievement from the nine-regions as detailed below. Contribution by Regions as detailed below. Contribution by Regions as detailed below. FS 37 77 88.75 FS 37 77 88.75 FS 37 77 88.75 FS 37 73 88.75 FS 37 134 100.00 MP 134 134 100.00 MV 135 155 88.81 VC 143 134 100.00 MV 134 134 100.00 MV 135 127 88.81 VC 143 132 98.61 MV 133 133 826 88.41 VC 143 134 100.00 88.41 VC 134 134 103.00 88.41 VS	
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	95% of financial misconduct cases finalised (backlog).	
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	Achieved. 35.34% (434 of 1 228) backlog cases were finalised. Performance breakdown Leaten Reported Finalised Precentage HO 105 28 26.67 EC 179 142 79.33 ES 81 47 58.02 EC 179 19 75.4 KZN 222 71 31.53 MP 137 3 2.19 NC 88 23 33.82 NV 24 4 16.67 WC 204 88 43.14 Total 1228 43.44 Total 1228 43.44 Total 1228 43.44 Total 1228 43.44 Total 1228 43.44 Total 1228 43.45 NW 24 4 16.67 WC 204 88 43.14 Total 1228 43.53 Total 1228 43.65 Total 1228 45 Total	
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	Not Achieved. 24% (285 of 1178) cases were finalised. 24% (285 of 1178) cases were finalised. Performance breakdown Location Reported Finalised Location Reported Finalised LC 206 33 16 ES 134 60 45 MP 20 2 10 KZN 263 47 18 MP 20 2 10 NW 26 9 35 WC 248 99 40 NW 26 9 35 VC 248 99 40 NW 26 9 35 VC 248 99 40 No 256 irregular expenditure cases were referred to National Treasury for condonement; feedback 1178 235 erred of March 2020. The balance of 357 cases were still being considered through labour relations processes to institute consequence management. consequence management.	
NC	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Percentage of financial misconduct cases finalised (backlog).	
DMINISTRATIC	оитрит	Consequence management measures implemented.	
PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	OUTCOME	Improved organisational efficiency.	
PRO	N	10.	

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	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	Overachievement of the target was mostly due to informal disciplinary hearings (disciplinary committees not required) handled by the supervisors and affected employees where issued to correct the behaviour of employees.
	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	21.17%
	T 2021/2022	of labour finalised. inevement, over inancial seed. This eventage ent (i.e., thenine low. d Office a 0000 b 66.67 b 66.67 c 85.71 c 85
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	Achieved.80.27% (179 of 223) of labour80.27% (179 of 223) of labourrelations cases were finalised.Additional to 80% achievement,there were 48 carried overcases from troits financialcases from T79 to 227, therebyincreased overall achievement ofcases from 179 to 227, therebyincreased overall achievementcases from 179 to 227, therebycases from 179 to 227, therebyincreasing the overall achievementcases from 179 to 227, interebytablecases from 179 to 227, interebycases finalised, from the ninetegions is detailed below.regions is detailed below.HO7egions is detailed below.HO7Contribution by Head OfficeFS16KZN6Si 71EC7NC19NC10MP21NV14NV14NV14NV14NV14NV14NV14NV14NV14NV14Acial23Acial23Acial23Acial23Acial23Acial23Acial23Acial23Acial23Acial23Acial23Acial23Acial23Acial23<
	ACTUAI	Achieved. 80.27% (179 relations cases Additional to 8 there were 48 cases from 17 increasing the increasing the control 102% (227 A collective ad cases finalise- regions is det regions is det RZN 16 RD RD RD RD RD RD RD RD RD RD RD RD RD
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	60% of labour relations cases finalised.
	2021	d d. This d. This ment, ment d. This d. This d
	AUDITED ACTUAL FORMANCE 2020/2	 () of labour were finalis were finalis were finalis es received ting period) % achieven arried over morried over morried over ting period) % (199 of 199, ng the over morried finalised aver finalised aver finalised aver finalised aver asses 145 wranted finalised aver asses 145 wranted aver and finalised aver and fin
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	Achieved. 67% (148 of 221) of labour relations cases were finalised during the reporting period). Additional to 67% achievement, there were 51 carried over cases from previous financial years, which were finalised. This increased overall achievement of cases from 148 to 199, thereby increasing the overall percentage to 90% (199 of 221), of these cases 145 were misconduct and 54 grievances. Performance Mice and 54 grievances. Performance breakdown FS 23 Performance breakdown FS 1 MP 14 6 MP 1 2 MP 1 4 MP 1 4 MP 1 2 MP 1 4 MP 1 4 MP 1 4 MP 1 4 MP <td<< td=""></td<<>
	BE	Achieved. 67% (148 67% (148 trelations c (these were during the Additional thereand years, while increased of cases from percentage of the misconduc during the cases from and thereby in percentage do f the misconduc during the cases from and thereby in the misconduc during the cases from and the cases from and the from from and the from from from from from from from from
	4L 9/2020	of labour ere finalised. aktown aktown aktown a 20 8 80 8 80 8 31 8 50 6 38 38 90 6 38 38 90 6 38 6 38 6 38 6 134 12 6 134 6 134 6 134 6 134 6 134 6 138 8 00 6 138 8 00 6 138 8 00 6 138 8 00 6 138 8 00 8 000 8 0000 8 0000 8 0000 8 0000 8 0000 8 0000 8 00000 8 00000 8 00000 8 0000000000
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	
	AUDITED	Not Achieved. 68% (350 of 516) of Relations cases were Performance break Location Received Fin Location Received Fin HO T0 EC 108 FS 19 CP 26 MP 67 NV 75 NV 75 NV 75 NV 75 NV 75 NV 16 VC 42 Total 516 Sanctions issued: Sanctions issued: Subsension withc Counselling -5 Verbal warning - Verbal warning - Verbal warning - Verbal warning - Verbal warning - NB: Outcomes of gr
	ä	Not Ach 68% (355 relations Perform HO EC FS GP NW NW NW NW Sanctio Sanctio Coun Vritte FS NW NW VWC NW NB Surtio Coun NC NW NC NU NU NU NU NU NU NU NU NU NU NU NU NU
NC	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Percentage of labour relations cases finalised (misconduct and grievance cases).
PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	ουτρυτ	Consequence management implemented
GRAMME 1: A	OUTCOME	Improved organisational efficiency
PRO	N	ŧ

R	OGRAMME 1:	PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	NO							
ÖN	OUTCOME	ουτρυτ	OUTPUT INDICATOR	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	
Ę	Improved organisational efficiency	Consequence management implemented	Percentage of labour relations cases finalised (misconduct and grievance cases).		Sanctions issued: • Written warning – 31 • Final written warning – 50 • Suspension without pay – 13 • Dismissal – 5 • Demotion – 1 • Verbal warning – 10 • Resigned – 4 • Withdrawn – 30 • Not guilty – 2 NB: Outcomes of grievances are not included in the list of sanctions cited above; they are dealt with at different levels.		Cases carried over Cases carried over Leaston Cases carred over EC 0 FS 4 GP 1 HO 0 KZN 15 LIM 2 MP 0 MP 0 NW 21 NW 21 NC 5 WC 0 Vitten warning – 19 Witten warning – 19 Sanctions issued: Withdrawn – 13 Not guilty – 8 Vot guilty – 8 Not guilty – 8 Not guilty – 8 Closed – 1 NB: Outcomes of greivances are not included in the list of sanctions cited above; they are date above; they are date with at different levels.			
										1

PRC	JGRAMME 1: A	PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	NC							
NO.	OUTCOME	ουτρυτ	OUTPUT INDICATOR	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	
(1).	Improved organisational efficiency	Organisational transformation	Organisational transformation interventions implemented: • Change management and Cutture survey • Business Reengineering (BPR).	*	Achieved. Skills Audit for General and Executive Managers was conducted and Skills Development report developed. Not achieved. The Terms of Reference for the Change Management tender was reviewed and enhanced to include the culture survey. The tender was awarded and contracting discussions completed. Not Achieved. The project was merged with the Change Management programme. The Terms of Reference for the Change Management tender was reviewed and enhanced to include the culture survey. Not achieved. The Terms of Reference was approved, tender advertised and evaluated.	Organisational transformation interventions implemented: and Culture survey.	 Achieved. The project plan for Change Management and Culture survey was developed and signed-off, a steering committee was appointed, a group of 10 Change Agents were identified and selected to undergo training. Culture and Ability BluePrint surveys were undertaken for the whole organisation and following the results of the survey. Consultations with management and staff throughout the Agency were embarked on, Change Agents completed their BluePrint and TP5.0 accreditation, aspects of change management, Coaching sessions for EMs and GMs were also undertaken, following their Personal BluePrint assessments by themselves and direct reports, themselves and direct reports, themselves and direct reports, 	Aone	None	
(2).				·	Not achieved. The Terms of Reference was approved, tender advertised and evaluated. The tender was considered by Bid Adjudication Committee (BAC) however, it was referred back to the Evaluation Committee for consideration of BAC inputs. Achieved. Digital Transformation Strategy was developed and approved.	Organisational transformation interventions implemented: • BPR	 Achieved. Achieved. The service provider was appointed and contracting completed. Project Plan was agreed upon and signed off. Site Visits were conducted across regions. Monitoring and evaluation tool was developed. SASSA's As-Is report was developed and finalised. 	1		

PR	PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	NDMINISTRATIC	K						
NO.	OUTCOME	ουτρυτ	OUTPUT INDICATOR	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS
13.	Improved organisational efficiency	SASSA capacitated for optimal service delivery.	Management and Executive Development Programme Implemented.	*	Achieved. Skills Audit for General and Executive Managers was conducted and Skills Development report developed.	Management and Executive Development Programme implemented for EMs and GMs towards closing the identified skills gap.	 Achieved. Management and Executive Development Programme was implemented for EMs and GMs: Corporate Governance training was implemented for 11 GMs PFMA / SCM training was implemented for EMs and GMs 	None	None
14.	Economic transformation – Empowered individuals and sustainable communities.	Developmental opportunities for beneficiaries focusing primarily on Government assistance.	Grant beneficiaries linked to education opportunities.	*	Achieved. The database of all grant beneficiaries (572 878) who were registered for matric in 2020 was referred to NSFAS and DSD for financial assistance.	Updated database of all (100%) beneficiaries in Matric referred to NSFAS for financial assistance.	Achieved. The database of all grant beneficiaries (559 646) who were registered for matric in 2021 was referred to NSFAS and DSD for financial assistance.	None	None
()	Improved Customer experience.	Automated and digitised business processes.	Automated and digitised Grants Administration system implemented: Online grant applications solution.	*	Achieved. The Online grants application were implemented in 52 districts. A total of 1 933 officials were trained on the solution and 20 035 (CSG = 12 771, FCG = 243, OAG = 7 021) grant applications were received though this channel.	Online grant applications solution implemented in nine regional SASSA Virtual Offices in line with approved project plan for the following grant types: CSG, FCG, OAG and SRD.	Achieved. The online grant applications solution was implemented for the following grant types: CSG, FCG, OAG and COVID-19 Special Relief Grant. Nine regional virtual offices were established with a staff complement of about 471 grant administration officials, including 6 system administrations. For the period under review, 191 140 applications were received through the online platform and 158 743 were finalised. The COVID-19 special relief grant (R350) application through to payment process was fully automated and implemented.	None	and
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	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS		Roadmap and implementation plan were not approved, pending further external review and expert advice, as well as benchmarking as per EXCO recommendations.	
		None	Roadmap and implementation plan were not approved, pend further external review and exp advice, as well as benchmarkir as per EXCO recommendatio	None
	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	None	Roadmap and implementation plan were not approved.	None
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	Achieved. The Online booking system for medical assessment for Temporary Disability Grant was developed, piloted in the Western Cape and implemented in all Regions. A total of 27 731 online bookings were done through this platform across all nine regions.	Not Achieved. The proposed roadmap for migration from Legacy systems to ERP platform was presented to EXCO in December 2021. The roadmap was proposing the use of alternative technologies and replacement of the Legacy system.	Achieved E-Submission solution was implemented for Senior Management levels at SASSA Head Office and the nine regions. A total of 141 senior management staff members from all the branches at Head Office and from the regions were trained on how to use the electronic submission solution. The solution is implemented at Head Office and all the regions.
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	Online booking system for medical assessment for temporary Disability Grant implemented.	Migration from Legacy systems to ERP platform: • Roadmap developed. • Implementation Plan approved.	E-Submission solution implemented for senior management levels.
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	*	Achieved. Business case was developed, and the system enhanced to accommodate the payment of COVID-19 Special Relief grant. Technical support was provided for the stabilisation of the system.	*
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	*	*	*
Z	OU TPUT IN DICATOR	Automated and digitised Grants Administration system implemented – Online booking system for temporary Disability Grant.	Automated and digitised Grants Administration system implemented - Social grants system administration enhanced.	Automated and digitised business processes implemented.
DMINISTRATIO	оитрит	Automated and digitised business processes.	Automated and digitised business processes	Automated and digitised business processes.
PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	OUTCOME	Improved customer experience.	Improved organisational efficiency.	Improved organisational efficiency.
PRO	No	15 (2).	15 (3).	16.

	ROM RGET REASONS LL FOR ENT DEVIATIONS 22	None
	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	None
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	Achieved Scope and Benchmarking Framework were developed and the research was conducted. The Benchmark research report was presented and approved by EXCO in March 2022.
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	Alternative Biometric Identification Technology Solutions explored beyond the existing finger identification.
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	Achieved. Biometric identity access management system was implemented for SOCPEN users in 391 offices. These offices are spread across all nine regions: Performance breakdown Location No of offices KZN 88 LP 57 MP 46 NC 99 NW 391
	AUDIT PERFORM	Achieved. Biometric identity access management system was implemented for SOCPEN in 391 offices. These office spread across all nine regit spread across all nine regit expressed across across all nine regit expressed across all nine regit expressed expressed across all nine regit expressed expressed across all nine regit expressed expresse
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	Achieved. Biometric Identity Accesss Management System wass piloted for SOCPEN users in 4 Regions (GP, KZN, EC and MP) – 33 offices. Performance breakdown Region (GP, KZN, EC and MP) – 33 offices. Performance breakdown (Miliams Town, Allce, Fort Beaufort, Zweltsha, Ngamake, Elotdale, Mantsha, Peddie, Mantsha, Bizana, M, Aylift, Matatlele and EC Regional (Matatlele and EC Regional Office GP Dobsorville, Soshanguve MP Emalahteri and Tonga KZN Manguzi, Pinetown and KZN Manguzi, Pinetown and
	B	Achieved. Biometric I Manageme Performat Regen R
	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Biometric Solution for users and beneficiaries acquired and implemented.
PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	OUTPUT	Implementation of a Biometric authentication solution for staff and beneficiaries.
GRAMME 1: A	OUTCOME	Improved organisational efficiency.
PRO	N	17.

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

REASONS FOR Deviations	Over achievement is attributed to effective planning and management of cases, effective use of human resources and fast-tracking of	investigations.																						
DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	25.31%																							
ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	Achieved. 95.31% (244 of 256) reported fraud and corruption cases investigated and finalised. The cases involved were dominated by fraudulent CSG, DG and OAG.	This is a collective achievement from the nine regions as detailed below.		suc	əße	ercents	b c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	07.50	100.00	97.37	90.70	100.00	93.55	95.83	100.00	96.67	95.31	eferred	encies.	g grant sons	applying for disability grant with	fraudulent medical information	Liodd	
/EMENT	256) re ption ca d finalis were dc SG, DG	ive achi gions a		y Regi	bəte	agitesvi sees		, %	20	37	39	13	29	23	12	29	244	cases re	ient age	collectin sed per	ability g	ical info	itly.	
ACHIEV	Achieved. 95.31% (244 of 256) reporte fraud and corruption cases investigated and finalised. T cases involved were domina by fraudulent CSG, DG and OAG.	a collect e nine re		Contribution by Regions		eceived sess			30	8	43	13	31	24	12	30	256	There were 37 cases referred	to law enforcement agencies.	These include collecting grant funds for deceased persons	g for dis	ent med	and collecting Child Grant fraudulently.	
ACTUAL	Achieved. 95.31% (244 of 256) reported fraud and corruption cases investigated and finalised. The cases involved were dominate by fraudulent CSG, DG and OAG.	This is a from the below.		Contrib		noiga	a E		3 8	ВР	KZN	ГЪ	MP	NC	MN	WC	Total	There w	to law e	These include collecting grar funds for decessed persons	applying	fraudule	and collecting curitd support Grant fraudulently.	
PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	70% of reported fraud and corruption cases investigated and finalised.																							
21		Percentage	100	90 100	86	84	00 8	8 8	100	8	06]	5 C	ົ້										
AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	eported n cases alised. kdown :	Investigated cases	9 0	25	77	31	91 80	3 5	- 6	21	263	Word	lulent C:		of both	rted to I	des.							
AUDITED ACTUAL FORMANCE 2020/	f 292) re orruptio I and fir ce brea	Received	3 6	55	06	37	30 10	3 6	3 6	24	-		ov fraud	5 0	3. ere repol	25 cases were reported to law enforcement agencies.								
AUC	Achieved. 90% (263 of 292) reported fraud and corruption cases investigated and finalised. Performance breakdown:	Region	우 L	+	GP		A D	_	_	_	-	The cases involved were	dominated by fraudulent CSG	DG and OAG.		zo Cases W	eniorcemer							
0		Percentage	90	100	06	93	100	07	5 5	8	95]		pu										
TUAL 2019/202) reported tion cases eakdown:	Səsed	6 5	+	109		67.		_	60	450		DAG	, o, o, u uption al			lea to la	ó						
AUDITED ACTUAL FORMANCE 2019/	473) re orruption	cases Investigated	10	+	121 1		R7 14	_		╞	-	perior	The cases involved were fraudulent CSG, DG, OAG, multiple grants, corruption and financial misconduct. 56 cases were reported to law enforcement agencies.											
AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	Achieved. 95% (450 of 473) reported fraud and corruption cases investigated. Performance breakdown:	Region	P L	+	GP 1			_	-	╞	+		dulent C	tiple arai	ncial mis		oo cases were re enforcement age							
					0	3				1	P	4 H	fran	mult	final	2	oo oc enfo	5						
OUTPUT INDICATOR	Percentage of reported fraud and corruption cases investigated and finalised.																							
OUTPUT	Fraud management																							
OUTCOME	Improved organisational efficiencies.																							
N	18.																_				_			

	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	None	
	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	None	
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	 Achieved. Suspected fraud was detected and referred to relevant stakeholders: Fraudulent disability grants in Limpopo. Sixty-five disability grants were detected to be possible fraudulent cases whereby fraudulent referral documents were under internal and criminal investigation processes at the end of the reporting period. 21 of these grants were cleared. Auspect, in collusion with two SASSA office in Gauteng: Auspect, in collusion with two SASSA officials, was charging application of disability and old age grants. A total of 154 ID numbers were found in the diary of the suspect. Further internal and criminal investigations are being conducted. COVID-19 Special Relief grant. The matching of COVID-19 SRD grants entities has resulted in the identification and catabases of various entities has resulted in the identification of 16 460 156 applications. 	
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	Suspected fraud detected and referred to relevant stakeholders (e.g. Grant Administration, SAPO and Banks) for corrective action	
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	 Achieved. SAPO employees were matched against the SOCPEN system: SAPO employees were matched against the SOCPEN system: A total of 1 768 grants were suspended with the exception of the Foster Child and Combination grants. This action resulted in SASSA saving approximately R2 million rands per month. Beneficiaries who transacted outside South Africa: 4 726 Grants for beneficiaries who transacted outside South Africa: 4 726 Grants for beneficiaries who transacted outside South Africa: 4 726 Grants for beneficiaries who transacted outside South Africa: 4 726 Grants for beneficiaries who transacted outside South Africa during lockdown were suspended. Resulting in the saving of approximately R7 million per month. Matching of COVID-19 SRD applicants against the databases of various entities. The matching of COVID-19 SRD applicants against the databases of various entities. 4 547 709 – UIF; 2 813 298 in receipt of social grants; 86 620 - Outside the age range; 767 166 NSFAS funding recipients; 86 620 - Outside the age range; 767 166 NSFAS funding recipients; 88 623 - Persol/Receiving Pension Fund. 88 233 - Persol/Receiving Pension Fund. Cases reported fraud cases were received through the hot line. 	
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	*	
ION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Suspected fraud detected and referred to relevant stakeholders (e.g. Grant Administration, SAPO and Banks) for corrective action.	
ADMINISTRAT	OUTPUT	Fraud management	
PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	OUTCOME	Improved organisational efficiencies.	
PRC	Öz	19	

		FROGRAMME I: AUMINIOI RALION	5							
NO.	OUTCOME	OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATOR	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022		DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS
19.					 Correctional Services inmates: 105 active Correctional Services inmates were found to be receiving grants (48 DG and 32 OAG and 25 child grants). The grants were cancelled, resulting in SASSA saving R160 520 per month. Fraud committed by SASSA officials: Three EC SASSA officials issued 188 fraudulent grants to members of the public without their knowledge. The grants were lapsed with a potential saving of R300 000 per month. Three SASSA officials were lapsed with a potential saving of R300 000 per month. Three SASSA officials were lapsed with a potential saving of R300 000 per month. Three SASSA officials were arrested in Limpopo in February 2021 for defrauding the Agency. 36 SASSA officials and 24 service provider personnel consisting of 14 cleaners and 10 security guards falled to inform the Agency about changes in their financial circumstances. City of Johannesburg officials (cleaners and security) were found to be on the COVID-19 Special Relief grant database and cancelled. Others were being investigated. Information of beneficiaries on MIS/BRM in Eastern Cape; Western Cape and Free State reviewed in accordance with the SOCPEN review dates. Others: Others: 		These were: 8 233 801 UIF 8 233 801 Social grant recipients 1 237 543 NSFAS 1 001 650 Outside age range 320 333 Outside age range 320 333 Outside age range 320 333 Dutside age range 320 333 Preseiving government pension 43 062 Irp5 registered 381 111 Grant debtors 70 201 Atternative income 2 999 771 Failed verification of ID 39 853 In a government facility 4 305 Sports relief 2 217 Sports relief 2 217 Statuet 2 283 In a government facility 4 305 Parter 2 217 Seta intern 2 217 Statuet 2 217 Statuet 2 216 Parter 2 217 Statuet 2 217 Statuet 2 216 Parter 2 217 Statuet 2 217 Statuet 2 217 Statuet 2 217	8 293 801 1 237 584 1 001 690 384 756 4 3082 881 111 7 0 201 1 187 390 38 853 4 325 4 325 2 289 771 1 187 390 3 88 1111 7 0 201 1 187 390 3 88 1111 7 2 217 2 217 2 217 2 217 2 217 2 217 1 187 3 6 460 156 1 1087 1		

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	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	The development process took longer than anticipated due to the technical nature of the task.	
	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	Electronic fraud detection system was partially completed.	
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	Not Achieved. Electronic fraud detection system was developed from different ICT capabilities that were identified from different systems such as Business Intelligence system, SOCPEN and Bankserv Africa. In total there were 8 identified capabilities, however only a few (i.e., 25% or 2 of 8) of these capabilities have been tested/piloted.	
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	Electronic fraud detection system developed.	
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	*	
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	*	
NOI	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Fraud Electronic fraud management detection system developed and implemented.	
NDMINISTRAT	OUTPUT	Fraud management	
PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	OUTCOME	Improved organisational efficiencies.	
PRO	NON	20.	



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	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	COVID-19 special relief Grant and EC Grant and EC Cleaning Tender projects were which needed the extend the scope and time, affecting of time-frames for completion.
	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	 (2) Outstanding reviews were: Social assistance programme; Occupational health and safety.
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	 Not Achieved. 18 Internal audit reviews conducted on high risk areas: 2020/21; Annual Performance Review 2020/21; Missing Documents SCM; Eastern Cape Cleaning Tender; SCM Procurement of PPE's; Subsistence & Transport Claims; Recruitment Process; Identity Access Management; Compliance Audit; Document Management (CT Audit; Supply Chain Management (DG); Risk Management (DG); Risk Management (DG); Risk Management (DG); Risk Management; Contract Management (DG); Risk Management; Contract Management; Online application.
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	20 internal audit reviews high risk areas.
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	 Achieved. 16 internal audit reviews were conducted. This represents 107% performance against the planned target. Non-payment and double payment of beneficiaries or three (3) months Marketing and Communication Services for the Payment Transition (Addendum) SRD requests for quotation (HO) SRD requests for quotation (HO) Cleaning service Request for Quotation (HO) Cleaning service Request for Quotation (HO) Annual Performance Report 2019/20 Annual Performance Report 2019/20 Security Tender Secur
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	 Achieved 20 internal audit reviews were conducted. This represents 100% performance against the planned target. The focus areas were: Assets and Inventory Management - in 3 Regions (LP, MP and NC) Grant Debtors - in 3 Regions (LP, MP and NC) Corntunication and Marketing Statements - Head Office 2018/19 Annual Financial Statements - Head Office 2018/19 Annual Financial Statements - Head Office Communication review - Head Office Communication and Marketing Services - Head Office Cornunication and Marketing Services - Head Office Cornunication and Marketing Services - Head Office Biometric Identity and Access Management Non-Repudiation Development System SRD: Mpumalanga Biometric Identity and Access Management Review Biometric Identity and Access Management Review Social Grants Large Amounts Phase-in of SAPO Budget Planning Contract Management Fleet Management E-Leave Management Haff-year performance Interim Financials Accreditation of suppliers (WC) These reviews (particularly Annual Financial Statements and Annual Financial St
ATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Number of internal audit reviews on high risk areas.
ADMINISTR	OUTPUT	audit services rendered.
PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	OUTCOME	Improved organisational efficiencies.
PRO	NO.	21.

	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	eco
	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	None
	1/2022	and print and print and print were benefits and print were 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	Achieved.Achieved.Education programmes benefittingbeneficiaries were implemented on theCOVID-19 pandemic, financial literacy,anti-fraud messaging and promotingSASSA services induding the benefitsof receiving social grants throughelectronic means. Electronic and printmedia platforms were used.A total of 2 008 programmes wereimplemented. This is a collectiveachievement from the nine regions asdetailed below.Contribution by RegionsFSBagegementMore100113820113811411381159115911591150115011511152115311551151155
	AL ACHIEVI	Achieved. Achieved. Education programmes ben beneficiaries were implement COVID-19 pandemic, finant anti-fraud messaging and pa SASSA services including th electronic means. Electronic media platforms were used. A total of 2 008 programmes implemented. This is a colle achievement from the nine 1 detailed below. Contribution by Regions Contribution by Regions EC 85 214 138 KZN 94 44 129 94 44 129 94 44 129 05 214 138 KZN 94 44 129 05 214 138 KZN 94 44 129 05 214 138 KZN 94 44 129 07 129 33 2 x Corporate Publications 2 x Corporate Publications • You and your grants, • COVID-19 Special Grants
	ACTU	
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	Communication programmes benefitting beneficiaries implemented through virtual communication, electronic and print media): • COVID-19 pandernic relief measures. • Financial litteracy including the benefits of receiving social grants through means. • Anti-fraud messaging and promotion of SASSA services.
	MANCE	2 103 2 103 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	Achieved Achieved Education programmes benefitting beneficiaries were implemented on the COVID-19 pandemic, financial litteracy, anti-fraud messaging and promotion of SASSA services induding the benefits of receiving social grants through electronic means (through virtual communication, electronic and print media). A total of 2 103 programmes were implemented. Performance breakdown Ho 193 22 15 EC 232 21 26 FS 78 24 20 CP 82 84 30 KZN 139 47 25 LP 70 28 34 MP 181 16 28 NW 166 36 17 KZN 139 47 25 LP 70 28 34 MP 181 16 28 NW 166 36 17 WC 131 23 17 WC 133 23 77 Total 141 324 356 KZN 139 47 25 LP 70 28 24 30 KZN 139 47 25 LP 70 28 24 30 KZN 139 47 25 LP 70 28 24 30 KZN 139 47 25 LP 70 28 24 77 WC 131 23 77 WC 131 23 77 VC 131 23 77 MP 161 23 78 37 MP 161 23 78 37 MP 161 23 78 MP
	ED ACTUA 2020	Achieved Achieved Education programmes be beneficiaries were impleme messaging and promtinud messaging and promtinud messaging and promtinud sASSA services including benefits of receiving social through electronic means (virtual communication, elec and print media). A total of programmes were impleme through electronic means (virtual communication, elec and print media). A total of programmes were impleme through electronic means (virtual communication, elec and print media). A total of programmes were implement through electronic means (virtual communication, elec and print media). A total of programmes were implement through electronic means (virtual communication, elec and print media). A total of programmes were implement through electronic means (virtual communication, elec and print media). A total of programmes were implement through electronic means (virtual communication, elec and print media). A total of through electronic means (virtual communication, elec and print media). A total of through electronic means (virtual communication, elec and print media). A total of through electronic means (virtual communication, elec and print media). A total of through electronic means (virtual communication, elec and print media). A total of through electronic means (data and print media). A total of through electronic means (data and print and and print and
	AUDITE	Achieved Education beneficiar on the Ccor finances (I) messagini SASSAs SASSAs benefits o through el virtual com and print r programm Ho Ec FS FS FS FS FS FS FS FS FS FS FS FS FS
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	Achieved. 1 653 External Communication programmes were conducted including fraud, non-payment of beneficiaries, media campaigns on social grants payment staggering and popularisation of new payment dates. During the year under review, there was much progress made in creating awareness among beneficiaries about SASSA's services and how to access them; however, there is still room for improvement to limit information gaps in the most remote areas of the country. Performance 137 Len HO 137 MP 137 MP 137 MP 137 MP 137 MP 137 MP 147 MP 147 NW 147 NW 147
	AUDITED A	Achieved. 1 653 External Comm programmes were of including fraud, non- beneficiaries, media a social grants paymel and popularisation of dates. During the year unde was much progress i awarenees among b about SASSA's servi- to access them; how still room for improve information gaps in that areas of the country. Performance break KZN Me MP NC Me NC NC NC Total
VIION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Communications programmes beneficiaries implemented.
DMINISTR/	OUTPUT	citizenny.
PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	OUTCOME	Improved Customer experience.
PRC	Ö	53

Table 5: Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: Programme 1 Administration

TARGET	STRATEGY
100% Audit Action plan interventions for 2020/21 management report developed and implemented to improved audit for 2021/22 opinion	Outstanding actions will be finalised during the 2022/23 year.
Irregular expenditure reduced by 75%	Development and implementation of office accommodation strategy to curb expired leases irregular expenditure resulting from difficulties experienced in finding alternative office accommodation in the market.
95% of financial misconduct cases finalised (backlog)	Projectise the backlog cases ensuring the investigations are completed
5% of social assistance debts recovered and/or written off	Appoint debt collectors to assist in collecting social assistance debts. The Supply Chain Management process is in progress and will be finalised in 2022/23.
Migration from Legacy systems to ERP platform: • Roadmap developed. • Implementation Plan approved.	Engagements for expert advice is in progress with CSIR and Gartner to advise and look at the problem statement that is expanding not only from evaluating the road map, but also advising based on research of what other Government entities are using.
20 internal audit reviews conducted on high risk areas.	Proper planning with management to agree on the action plans that will address the findings adequately in line with the root causes.
Electronic fraud detection system developed.	Outstanding capabilities will be finalised during the 2022/23 financial year.

Table 6: Linking performance with budgets: Programme 1: Administration

		2020/21			2021/22	
PROGRAMME/ ACTIVITY/ OBJECTIVE	FINAL APPROPRIATION R'000	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE R'000	(OVER)/UNDER EXPENDITURE R'000	FINAL APPROPRIATION R'000	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE R'000	(OVER)/UNDER EXPENDITURE R'000
Administration	2 797 346	2 531 338	266 008	2 990 666	2 664 305	326 361
Add: Non-cash items	50 107	108 582	(58 475)	-	109 030	(109 030)
Total	2 847 453	2 639 920	207 533	2 990 666	2 773 335	217 331

The table reconciles to both the statement of financial performance and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. The figure of R2 664 305 reports on cash only while the total figure of R2 773 335 includes non-cash items.





3.2 **PROGRAMME 2: BENEFITS** ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

3.2.1 PURPOSE

The Benefits Administration and Support Programme provides a grant administration service and ensures that operations within SASSA are integrated. The programme manages the full function of grant administration from application to approval, as well as beneficiary maintenance.

The programme is responsible for the core business of SASSA and ensures implementation of the full value chain of grants administration. The functions relating to this programme cut across all levels within the Agency, including day-to-day interface with clients.

3.2.2 DESCRIPTION

The programme aims to ensure that the Social Assistance Programme is administered in the most effective and efficient manner. The programme consists of the following processes:

- Application Management: screening and attesting of each applicant; enrolment of the applicant on the system; capturing and verification of the application on the system; and quality assurance.
- Payment Management: the processing of payments, actual payments to beneficiaries and the reconciliation thereof. It should be noted that part of this function is outsourced to the SAPO. The in-house unit's responsibility is primarily the management of the Service Level Agreement (SLA) btetween SASSA and the service providers. The function is further responsible for designation of pay point infrastructure.
- Beneficiary Maintenance Management: responsible for life certification as well as maintenance of beneficiary data, including grant reviews.
- Policy Implementation Support: includes continuous development and improvement of systems and procedures, training and management of business systems that support the grant administration process.
- Customer Care: responsible for promoting a customer-centric service offering to clients. It also ensures deployment of interventions to ensure that clients can access services, especially in the most remote areas of the country; and ensures provision of information to all SASSA's stakeholders.

3.2.3 OUTCOMES RELEVANT TO PROGRAMME 2: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

- Reduced levels of poverty;
- Improved customer experience; and
- Improved organisational efficiencies.

3.2.4 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Benefits Administration and Support programme had 14 planned targets for this financial year of which 10 (71%) were achieved.

For the period under review, SASSA planned to increase social grants uptake by 1.2 million. In total, 1 583 498 applications were approved, representing an overachievement of 383 498. The main objective was to provide social assistance to qualifying/eligible South Africans.

The number of social grants in payment, including grantin-aid, increased from 18 440 572 at the end of March 2021 to 18 677 339 at the end of March 2022 which represents an increase of about 1.28%.

In addressing the service delivery improvement objective, 98% (1 706 158 of 1 740 896) of new applications were processed within 10 days. The improved turnaround time is attributed to the revised grant value chain. Revision of business processes has eliminated duplicated effort, resulting in reduced staff time per application.

SASSA's contribution to local economic development saw R84 million awarded through Cooperatives and SMMEs within the Social Relief of Distress Programme. SRD comprises a number of sub-programmes, mainly Cooperatives and SMMEs benefit from school uniforms and food parcels.

Hundred percent (121 289) of Regulation 26A mandates (funeral policy premium deductions) were processed electronically and approved.

An average of 99.99% social grant payments were successfully processed on a monthly basis and paid into correct beneficiary accounts.

Social grant payments were monitored on a monthly basis across all payment platforms. The results depict a reduction on beneficiaries paid through SAPO and an increase on beneficiaries paid through commercial banks. PROGRAMME 2: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT - REPORT AGAINST THE TABLED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

SUB-PROGRAMME 2.1: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

Table 7: Sub-Programme 2.1: Benefits Administration - Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievement.

PROGRAMME 2: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	The majority of applicants who approached SASSA for social grants met the eligibility criteria.															
	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	383 498															
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	Achieved. 1 583 498 applications for social grants were approved. This represents 131.96% achievement against the annual target. This is a collective achievement from nine regions as detailed below.	Contribution by Regions	No of new social grant applications approved	209 445	92 716	259 865	332 539	213 012	139 349	61 126	108 192	167 254	1 583 498			
	ACTUAL	Achieved 1 583 498 grants wer represents against the against the is a collect is a collect	Contrib	Location	С Ш	۲. ۲	ß	KZN	4	AP	S	NN	MC	Total			
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	1 200 000 social grant applications approved.															
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	Achieved. 1 379 634 applications for social grants were approved. This represents 115.0% achievement against the annual target. This is a collective achievement from nine regions as detailed below.	Contribution by Regions	No of new social grant applications approved	181 287	79 592	236 312	281 756	200 797	116 748	50 151	99 556	133 435	1 379 634			
	PERFO	Achieved. 1 379 634 grants wer represents against the against the is a collect nine region	Contribu	Location	EC	FS	GР	KZN	Ъ	МР	NC	MN	Ŵ	Total			
	UAL 019/2020	Achieved. 1725 761 applications for social grants processed. This represents 108% achievement against the annual target. Performance breakdown	No of new social grant applications processed	225 683	100 511	291 524	371 733	212 783	136 556	59 229	127 902	199 840	000 1 725 761	ications:		SU	
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	applicatio ts proces 108% ac annual ti annual ti	Target	208 000	000 96	256 000	352 000	192 000	128 000	64 000	128 000			applicati		VITN VARIC	
TION	AU PERFO	Achieved. 1 725 761 applications for social grants processed. This represents 108% achievemen against the annual target. Performance breakdown	Location	EC	FS	GР	KZN	_	MP	NC	-	MC MC	Total 1 600	Approved appl	1 561 975	Declined with Various reasons :	163 /86
SUB-PROGRAMME 2.1: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Number of social grant applications approved.															
E 2.1: BENEFI	оитрит	Provision of social assistance to persons unable to support themselves and /or their	dependents.														
-PROGRAMM	OUTCOME	Reduced levels of poverty.															
SUB	NO.	23.															

ADDITE ACTUAL EEFCORMACE 2020/2024MUNITE ACTUAL TARGETMUNITE ACTUAL TARGETMUNITE ACTUAL TARGETMUNITE ACTUAL TARGETRENONSE OR TARGETRENONSE OR TARGETRENONSE OR TARGETRENONSE OR TARGETRENONSE OR TO ACTUALRENONSE OR
Achieved.18 833 164Achieved.(160 825)18 440 572 grants including Grant-in-Aid were in payment at a cost of R199 189 billion. This grants including
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WVG 712 05 2616 WVG 25 WVG 47 40 WVG 25 93 771 GIA 311056 267 912 GIA 279 173 DG 1004 798 DG 1051368 997 752 DG 985 516 FCG 283 771 DG 1051368 997 752 DG 988 516 FCG 294 031 FCG 326 380 309 453 FCG 283 718 CDG 153 768 CDG 157 871 150 151 CDG 153 768 CDG 153 768 CSG 12 990 12 992 CSG 13 260 Total 156 342 Total 874 572 Iotal 18 677 339 166 13 260 Motal 874 572 Iotal 18 63 1683 1683
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DG 1051 368 997 752 DG 998 516 DG FCG 326 380 309 453 FCG 283 718 FCG FCG 326 380 309 453 FCG 283 718 FCG CDG 157 871 150 151 CDG 156 417 CDG CSG 788 589 CSG 13 260 Total Total 874 572 CSG 13 260 Total
FCG 326 380 309 453 FCG 283 718 FCG CDG 157 871 150 151 CDG 156 417 CDG CSG 12 990 12 992 CSG 13 260 699 Total 18 606 18 440 Total 18 838 Total 16 838
CDG 157 150 151 CDG 156 17 CDG 156 18 18 18 18 16 18 18 16 18 18 16 18 18 16 18 18 16 18 18 16 18 16 18 16 18 16 18 16 16 16 16 16 17 17 18 18 16 17 17 18 <th< td=""></th<>
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PROGRAMME 2: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPOR

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	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	Despite concerted efforts to encourage applications for children as soon as possible after birth, this target has not been achieved. The impact of office closures due to	protocols and offices	operating at limited capacity also played a part in the non-	achievement of this	target.															
	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	(35 763)																			
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	Not Achieved. 544 237 children below the age of 1 were in receipt of the children's grant. This represents 93.83% achievement against the target.	Contribution by Regions	No. of applications for children aged 0-1 processed	84 999	30 326	68 399	126 326	101 159	56 581	14 205	39 846	21 796	544 237							
	ACTUAL	Not Achieved. 544 237 childre age of 1 were i children's gram 93.83% achiev target.	Contribu	Location	ы	ß	GР	KZN	Ч	МΡ	NC	NΝ	WC	Total							
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	580 000 children below the age of 1 in receipt of the children's grant.	<u> </u>																		
	TUAL 2020/2021	ow the sipt of the s represents gainst the	down	No. of applications for children aged 0-1 processed	78 974	29 391	73 318	123 715	107 128	55 856	14 358	40 683	27 496	550 919							
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	Not Achieved. 550 919 children below the age of 1 were in receipt of the children's grant. This represents 95% achievement against the target.	Performance breakdown	Target	86 731	30 851	85 926	124 756	102 069	54 103	14 939	39 280	41 345	580 000							
	PER	Not Achieved. 550 919 childre age of 1 were i children's grani 95% achievem target.	Perform	Location	ы	ST	Ъ	KZN	Ч	МΡ	NC	MN	MC	Total							
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	Achieved 745 010 applications for children aged 0–1 were processed. This represents 133% achievement against the target. By end of March 2020, 54,33% of eligible children within this age group were in receipt of social grants.	Performance breakdown	No. of applications for children aged 0-1 processed	104 051	39 500	112 682	171 205	123 088	68 304	19 260	54 224	52 696	745 010	of children in the social	grant programme as early as possible has been shown to	contribute positively to long-term benefits such as connitive	development and physical	growth. For this reason, SASSA will continue its efforts to assist	care givers to apply for support	as soon as possible after the birth of the child.
TION	A PERF	Achieved 745 010 a aged 0–1 1 represents against the March 202 March 202 children w were in rew	Perform	Location	EC	FS	GP	KZN	Ъ	МΡ	NC	MN	WC	Total	Inclusion of chil	grant pro possible l	contribute	developm	growth. F will contir	care give	as soon as poss birth of the child
SUB-PROGRAMME 2.1: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Number of children below the age of 1 in receipt of the children's grant.																			
e 2.1: Benefit	оитрит	Provision of social assistance to persons unable to support themselves and /or their dependents.																			
B-PROGRAMM	OUTCOME	Reduced levels of poverty.																			
SUE	Ö N	25.																			

	PROGR SUB-PR	RAMME 2: E Rogramme	PROGRAMME 2: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SUB-PROGRAMME 2.1: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION	INISTRATION S ADMINISTR	I AND S RATION	UPPORT							DEVIATION EPOM		
-	O N N	OUTCOME	Ουτρυτ	OUTPUT INDICATOR	H	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	2019/2020	PERF	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	IAL 20/2021	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	
	26. Pow	Reduced levels of poverty	Number of social relief of distress applications awarded.	Number of social relief of distress applications awarded.	Achieved. 344 482 SI awarded. ⁻ achieveme target.	Achieved. 344 482 SRD applications were awarded. This represents 136% achievement against the planne target.	Achieved. 344 482 SRD applications were awarded. This represents 136% achievement against the planned target.	Not achieved. 191 558 SRD awarded at a c million. This re achievement a target.	Not achieved. 191 558 SRD applications were awarded at a cost R224 781 million. This represents 76.32% achievement against the planned target.	ğ	390 880 SRD applications awarded at a cost of R391 million.	Not achieved. 167 802 SRD applications were awarded at a cost of R191 755. This represents 42.33% achievement against the planned target.	(223 078)	The applicants of SRD were channeled to COVID-19 special relief grant (R350 grant) to avoid multiple benefits from both grant types. Normal SRD was	
					Perfo	Performance breakdown	kdown	Perform	Performance breakdown	uwo		Total Expenditure: A total of R191 755 was		mainly provided as a	
					Location		No. of SRD applications awarded	Location	Target	No. of SRD applications awarded		committed at the end of March 2022. However, actual		SRD budget savings were utilized for	
					EC	40 453	71 279 18 305	EC EC	40 157	42 257 15 176		expenditure as at 31 March 2022 stood at R139 789 million.		COVID-19 special	
					C B	++	58 196	G G F	37 648	13 208		SRD is provided to individuals		reiter grant (Noou).	
					LP KZN	35 397	80 / 29 39 588	LP KZN	35 138	28 838 39 897		and ramines expendencing undue hardship to ensure their basic			
					d ₹	20226 7 E04	21 818	dW A	20 079	12 430		needs are met.			
						17 698	0 224 18 242	NN NN	17 569	7 999					
					ŴC		28 101	ŴC	22 589	17 633					
					Total	252 833	344 482	Total	250 983	191 558					
					The Si	The SRD awards were awarded	ere awarded	The SRD	The SRD awards were awarded	awarded					
					as follows:	:SWO		as follows:	i.i						
					• Ca	 Cash – 2 315 		Cash -	Cash – 11 324						
					•	Food parcels - 194 397	94 397	• Food p	Food parcels - 158 860	860					
					• Unit	 Uniforms – 65 93 Vauchers – 81 85 	933 837	Unifor	Uniform – 18 221 Vouchars – 3 153						
							5	10000	2						
					Total	Total expenditure:		SRD is pr	SRD is provided to individuals	ividuals					
					A total was co	A total of R440 138 105 was committed at the end of	105 te end of	and tamil hardship	and tamilies experiencing undue hardship to ensure their basic	ing undue ir basic					
					March	March 2020. However, actual	ver, actual	needs are met.	e met.						
					expen	expenditure as at 31 Ma stood at R402 346 000.	expenditure as at 31 March 2020 stood at R402 346 000.								
					SRD i	SRD is provided to individuals	individuals								
					and fa hardsh	and families experie hardships to ensure	and families experiencing undue hardships to ensure their basics								
					needs	needs are met.									

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ž	NO. OUTCOME	eoutput	OUTPUT INDICATOR	PERF	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	UAL 019/2020	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	:MENT 2021/2022	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	
5	27. Reduced levels of poverty	Percentage of total SRD rand value awarded through Cooperatives and SMMEs.	Percentage of total SRD rand value awarded through Cooperatives and SMMEs.	Not achieved. 19% (R78 181 5 000) of total SRI awarded through and SMMEs. A further R53 67 committed at the 2020.	Not achieved. 19% (R78 181 528 of R402 346 000) of total SRD rand value was awarded through Cooperatives and SMMEs. A further R53 679 374 was committed at the end of March 2020.	28 of R402 346 D rand value was h Cooperatives 9 374 was e end of March	Achieved. 46.44% (R189 million of R407 million) of total SRD rand value was awarded through Cooperatives and SMMEs. This is a collective achievement from the nine regions as detailed below.	illion of R407 SRD rand Jed through AMMEs. This thievement from as detailed	30% (R117 million) of total SRD rand value awarded through Cooperatives and SMMEs.	Not Achieved. 21.50% (R84 million of R391 million) of total SRD rand value was awarded through Cooperatives and SMMEs. This is a collective achievement from the nine regions as detailed below.	lion of R391 RD rand ed through J SMMEs. This nievement from as detailed	(8.50%)	Due to changes taking place within the SRD space, some components including the school uniform were temporarily suspended. This target is mainly realized through the school uniform, hence	
				Perform	Performance breakdown	lown	Contribution by Regions	/ Regions		Contribution by Regions	Regions		non-achievement.	
				Location	Rand value target R'000	Actual amount paid to Cooperatives and SMMEs (R)	Location	Actual amount paid to Cooperatives and SMMEs (R'000)		Location	Actual amount paid to Cooperatives and SMMEs (R'000)			
				EC	19 680	18 353 192	EC	49 758 584		EC	25 460 767.72			
				FS	7 380	5 941 959	FS	17 122 538		FS	8 854 009.31			
				GP	18 450	10 705 902	GP	18 446 311		GP	1 841 692.49			
				KZN	27 060	12 432 447	KZN	24 982 793		KZN	24 596 496.02			
				ГЪ	17 220	6 598 723	ГЬ	37 244 945		ГЬ	8 467 142.91			
				MP	9 840	7 286 438	MP	7 518 925		MP	4 655 015.25			
				NC	3 690	977 097	NC	12 329 822		NC	2 805 154.78			
				MN	8 610	8 930 471	NW	8 034 887		NN	7 358 998.50			
				WC	11 070	6 955 293	WC	13 342 690		WC	-			
				Total	123 000	78 181 528	Total	188 781 495		Total	84 039 276.98			

	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	Non-achievement is attributed to applications which were referred for investigation and could not be finalised. The extension was prompted by the Adjusted Alert Level 3 Directions issued by the Minister of Social Development, as published in Government Notice No. R.681 of 3 August 2021.
	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	(5.56%) Reporting was extended from 1 August 2021 up to 2022. 2022.
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	Not Achieved. 126 685 470 cumulative applications were received and 124 204 429 were processed, inclusive of Asylum seekers and Special permit holders. This represents 98.04% of applications processed. The 126 685 470 cumulative applications received, consist of 10 000 663 for April 2021 and an additional 116 684 807 for August 2021 to March 2022. All COVID-19 Special Relief grant (R350) applications received by SASSA on a monthly basis including existing ones were considered as new and subjected to a verification process. This resulted in 126 685 470 cumulative applications received and 124 204 429 of those were processed. All COVID-19 Special Relief grant (R350) applications received by SASSA on a monthly basis including existing ones were considered as new and subjected to a verification processed. All COVID-19 Special Relief grant (R350) applications received by SASSA on a monthly basis including existing ones were processed. An COVID-19 Special Relief grant (R350) applications received by SASSA on a monthly basis including existing ones were processed. An COVID-19 Special Relief grant (R350) applications received by SASSA on a monthly basis including existing ones were processed. An COVID-19 Special Relief grant (R350) applications for a verification for a set and special Relief Augest i 128 44 47 9 568 470 0 An COVID-19 Special Relief grant (R350) applications for a verification for a set and special Relief for a set
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	100% of COVID-19 Relief grant applications processed.
POKI	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	Not Achieved. 62 924 207 currulative applications were approved whilist 55 109 713 were paid, representing 87.58%. All COVID-19 Special Relief grant (R350) applications received by SASSA on a monthly basis including axisting ones were considered as new and subjected to a verification process. This resulted to a verification process. This resulted to a verification process. This resulted to 98 757 899 currulative applications processed. NB: By end of March 2021, March payments were still outstanding, pending National Treasury's approval (detailed explanation is provided on page 23). Performance per month method as 9146.107 6.036.457 99.91 Jun 8 346.136 5.572.916 5.49.417 99.68 Jun 8 34.6136 5.572.916 5.49.417 99.68 Jun 9 76.99.973 6.017.214 98.81 Jun 9 75.99.03 5.94.235 5.572.916 5.49.413 9.91.19 Jun 9 76.99.235 5.572.916 5.49.413 9.61.9 Jun 9 76.99.235 5.572.916 5.49.413 9.62.8 Jun 9 76.99.235 5.572.916 5.49.413 9.62.8 Jun 9 76.99.235 5.572.916 5.49.413 9.65.8 Jun 9 76.99.235 5.572.916 5.49.413 9.65.8 Jun 9 76.99.235 5.572.916 5.49.413 9.65.8 Jun 9 76.99.235 5.572.916 5.572.916 5.572.916 9.713 Jun 9 76.99.235 5.572.916 5.572.916 5.572.916 9.713 Jun 9 76.99.5477 5.764 4.575 5.7734 9.713 Jun 9 76.99.5477 5.764 4.575 5.7734 9.713 Jun 9 76.99.5477 5.764 4.575 5.7244 9.713 Jun 9 76.9544 7.755 5.7244 7.713 7.724 3.7556 5.7244 7.713 7.724 3.7556 5.7244 7.713 7.724 3.7556 5.7244 7.713 7.724 3.7556 5.7244 7.7244 7.7244 3.7556 5.7244 7.7244 7.7244 7.7244 7.7244
PROGRAMME 2: BENEFILS ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SUB-PROGRAMME 2.1: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	*
ADMINIS I KA IEFITS ADMI	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Percentage of COVID-19 Special Relief grant applications processed.
PROGRAMME 2: BENEFIIS ADMINISI RATION AND S SUB-PROGRAMME 2.1: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION	OUTPUT	Provision of COVID-19 social grant to unemployed persons unable to support themselves admontheir dependents due to COVID-19 pandemic.
JGKAMIWE I-PROGRA	OUTCOME	Reduced levels of poverty
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	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	None															None	
	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	None															None	
	2	egulation ctronically.	%	Implemented	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		of Labour d the drices were ans. ans. f this fining the (MOU's) d sharing /alidate s.
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	Achieved. 100% (121 289 of 121 289) of Regulation 26A mandates implemented electronically. Performance breakdown	Mandates	validated	10 507	12 U14 10 508	11 035	13 788	9 342	9 636	12 266	7 478	6 276	8 919	9 430	121 289		Interfaces with the Department of Labour (UIF), GPAA (GEPF), NSFAS and the Department of Correctional Services were established to verify income means. The focus of the activities during this reporting period has been on signing the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU s) with the identified institutions and sharing of information that was used to validate Covid-19 SRD grant applications.
	CHIEVEMEI	Achieved. 100% (121 289 of 121 289 26A mandates implemente Performance breakdown	Mandates	processed	10 507	12 014	11 035	13 788	9 342	9 636	12 266	7 478	6 276	8 919	9 430	121 289	<u> </u>	with the D AA (GEPF) and Corre- ed to verify of the active dum of Unc lentified ins SRD grant
	ACTUALA	Achieved. 100% (121 26A mand Performan		Month	Apr-21	May-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Total	Achieved.	Interfaces (UIF), GP Departme establishe establishe The focus Memoran with the ic with the ic of informa
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	100% of new Regulation 26A mandates implemented electronically.															Interfaces with	Department of Labour (UIF), GPAA (GEPF), NSFAS and Correctional Services established to verify income means.
	ANCE	llation		%	n nn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.03	70.02	100.34	92.76	64.76	137.31	91.10		
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	Not Achieved. 91.10% (7 073 of 7 764) of Regulation 26A mandates implemented electronically.	lown			0	0	0	0	6 326	5 908	7 666	7 731	5 169	3 128	7 073		
	ED ACTUAL PER 2020/2021	Not Achieved. 91.10% (7 073 of 7 764) of F 26A mandates implemented electronically.	Performance breakdown	Mandates	processed	459	72	291	472	6 949	8 438	7 640	8 334	7 982	2 278	7 764		
	AUDIT	Not Achieved. 91.10% (7 073 26A mandates electronically.	Performa	Month	Anr 20	Mav-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	*	
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	*															*	
SUB-PROGRAMME 2.1: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION	OU TPUT INDICATOR	Percentage of new Regulation 26A mandates implemented electronically.															Interfaces with	Department of Labour (UIF), GPAA (GEPF), NSFAS and Correctional Services established to verify income means.
FITS ADI	OUTE																Interf	Departr Labour (GEPF) (GEPF) and Coi Service to verify means.
ie 2.1: Bene	OUTPUT	Automated grant applications implemented															Automated	and digitised business processes.
-PROGRAMN	OUTCOME	Improved organisational efficiencies															Improved	organisational efficiencies.
SUB	NO.	29.															30.	

SUI	B-PROGRAMM	SUB-PROGRAMME 2.1: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION	TS ADMINISTR	ATION												
ÖN N	OUTCOME	Ουτρυτ	OUTPUT INDICATOR	PERF	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	UAL 119/2020	PER	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	ACTUAL E 2020/20	24	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	ACTUAI	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	VT 2021/2022	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS
31.	Improved organisational efficiencies	Reduced turnaround times in social grants application process.	Percentage of new grant applications processed within stipulated timeframes.	Achieved. 99% (1 713 99% cf new gran processed Performan	3 151 of nt applic within 1	1 725 761) ations were 0 days. kdown	Achieved. 99.26% (1 488) of ne processed Performar	Achieved. 99.26% (1 482 442 of 1 493 488) of new grant applications processed within 10 days. Performance breakdown	2 of 1 49: applicati 10 days. akdown		95% of new grant applications processed within 10 days.	Achieved. 98.00% (1 896) of nev processed a collective nine region	Achieved. 98.00% (1 706 158 of 1 740 396) of new grant applications processed within 10 days. This is a collective achievement from the nine regions as detailed below.	of 1 740 plications days. This is nent from the led below.	3.00%	Improved business processes contributed to the overachievement.
				Location	Location New applications	% of new grant applications				pəss		Contrik	Contribution by Regions	gions		
				L L		process ed within 10 days 08 0		snoits	tuer	s proces				pəss		
				2 S	99 716	99.2	uoi	oilqqı		noite:			suo	oroce		
				GP	286 898	98.4	itsoo.	6 WƏİ	ecce مر	oilqqı vittin			licatio) q9Àa ous b Alsu		
				ΝZ	370 953	99.8	-	2	, 			atior	ssəo dde <i>i</i>	f nev licati		
				٩	212410	99.8	+	+	+	00,68		гос		dde o %		
				МР	136 007	99.5	+	+	+	98.68		ы	221706 218 231	31 98.43		
				S	58 900	99.4	-	+	_	99,76		FS	106 993 105 732	32 98.82		
				MC N	12/098	99.3 99		+		99,61		_		_		
				Total	1 713 151	66	-		_	98,83 22,22			3/1324 308 5/4 228 004 223 503	14 99.29 17 07 00		
				86.30%	86.30% (1 489 346 of 1 725 761)	(1 725 761)		11 787 11	39 000 80 110 176 0	90,07 99.46		_	_	_		
				new grar	new grant applications were	s were	-	_	_	99,11		NC	75 305 74 001	01 98.27		
				processe	processed in 1 day.		Total 1	1 493 488 1 482 442		99,26		MN	123 913 121 808	98.30		
				Achiever	Achievement of this target	arget]		ŴC	182 290 174 839			
				experien	contributes to positive customer experience, which is a key driver	e customer a key driver						Total	Total 1 740 896 1 706 158	158 98.00		
									6	-						

ROGRAMME 2: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	None	Improved business processes contributed to the overachievement.																	
	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	None	8.06%																	
	022	thieved. sability Management Model was <i>feweed</i> to improve customer perience. The primary activities sociated with the review included: Developing a draft reviewed Disability Management Model, Consultation with the Health Practitioners, and Adoption of the final Disability Management Model by EXCO.	enquiries This is the nine		% Enquiries		97.90 98.45	96.46	99.27	98.30	98.97	98.74	98.35	98.11	98.06	The dominating enquiries were related to:	ţ	Ĩ,	grant	
	NT 2021/2	ant Model customed any activ ect plan t reviewe lel, the Healt the Healt	562 366) 10 days. nent from	gions	No. of enquiries	resolved	69 417 14 081	55 843	22 790	36 820 18 28 1	11 474	36 524	44 938	241 262	551 430	uiries wer	ome, Leoliof arc	. וכווכו לויס	d (online	ant.
	CHIEVEME	chieved. sability Management Model wa <i>dewed</i> to improve customer perience. The primary activities sociated with the review includ Developing a project plan Developing a draft reviewed Di Management Model, Consultation with the Health Practitioners, and Adoption of the final Disability Management Model by EXCO.	51 430 of ved within e achiever detailed t	ion by Re	No. of enquiries	received	70 908	57 895	22 957	37 457 18 661	11 593	36 989	45 693	245 910	562 366	ating enq	Applications outcome,	Qualifying criteria.	Grant not captured (online grant	application infallsation), Unemployment grant.
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	 Achieved. Disability Management Model was reviewed to improve customer experience. The primary activities associated with the review included: Developing a project plan Developing a draft reviewed Disal Management Model, Consultation with the Health Practitioners, and Adoption of the final Disability Management Model by EXCO. 	Achieved. 98.06% (551 430 of 562 366) enquiries were resolved within 10 days. This is a collective achievement from the nine regions as detailed below.	Contribution by Regions	Location	C	EC EC	GР	KZN	MP	RC N	MN	WC	오	Total	The domin	Applicat	Qualifyi	Grant n	 Unempl
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	Disability Management Model reviewed to improve customer experience.	90% of enquiries resolved within 10 days.																	
	ACE		uie s	% Enquiries resolved	9 0 ,09	98,36	93,62 98.61	95,80	96,98	97,11 06.86	96.80	88,43	93,86							
	:RFORMAN 1		177) enqu days. n	No. of enquiries			25 204 15 555	-		24 223	+	+	300 511							
	CTUAL PER 2020/2021		11 of 320 vithin 21 o	No. of enquiries received	_		26 921 2 15 775 1	+		24 943 2	+		320 177 30							
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021		Achieved. 93.86% (300 511 of 320 177) enquiries were resolved within 21 days. Performance breakdown	Location end	EC 45		GP 26 K7N 15	+		-	MC 30		Total 32(
TION	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	*	*]						
S ADMINISTRA	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Disability Management Model reviewed.	Percentage of enquiries resolved within stipulated timeframe.																	
SUB-PROGRAMME 2.1: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION	OUTPUT	Disability Management Model reviewed.	Improve the turnaround time for resolving customer enquiries.																	
3-PROGRAMM	OUTCOME	Improved organisational efficiencies.	Improve customer experience																	
SUE	N	32	33.																	

SUE	OGRAMME 2: I B-PROGRAMM	PROGRAMME 2: BENEFIIS AUMINISIRATION AND S SUB-PROGRAMME 2.1: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION	MINISTRATION FS ADMINISTR	PROGRAMME 2: BENEFILS ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SUB-PROGRAMME 2.1: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION												
NO.	OUTCOME	OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATOR	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	AUDITE	D ACTUAL PER 2020/2021	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	щ	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	HIEVEMEN	T 2021/2022		DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	VS FOR FIONS
34.	Improve customer experience	Improve the turnaround time for resolving customer disputes.	Percentage of disputes resolved within stipulated time-frames.	*	Achieved. 80.82% (59 of 73) of dispu within 21 days. Performance breakdown	of 73) of dis ys. :e breakdo v	Achieved. 80.82% (59 of 73) of disputes resolved within 21 days. Performance breakdown		60% of disputes resolved within 14 days.	Achieved. 94.39% (21 378 of 22 649) resolved within 14 days. Tl collective achievement fror regions as detailed below.	I 378 of 22 thin 14 day chievemen detailed be	Achieved. 94.39% (21 378 of 22 649) of disputes resolved within 14 days. This is a collective achievement from the nine regions as detailed below.	putes	34.39%	Improved business processes contributed to the overachievement.	usiness to the ement.
					Location	No. of disputes	No. of % Dis disputes reso	% Disputes resolved		Contribution by Regions	on by Regi	ions				
					9 19 19			100		Location	No. of disputes received	No. of disputes resolved	% Disputes resolved			
					e e	16		62,50		ЕС	652		75.61%			
					KZN	4	7 63,	63,64 32 32		ES GP	1342	117 872	95.12% 64.98%			
					WP		+	n;		KZN	1 181	-	97.80%			
					MN	4	3 7	75		LM	1 858	1 834	98.71%			
					NC	1	1 10	100		MP	603	579	96.02%			
					WC	3	3 10	100		NC	9	+	100.00%			
					우	30	_	96,67		MN	8 271	8 099	97.92% 06.77%			
					Total	73	59 80,	80,82		Р	8 479	-	95.46%			
										Total	22 649	21 378	94.39%			
										The most frequent dis	equent dis	The most frequent disputes for 2021/22	121/22			
										Declined	I COVID-15	Declined COVID-19 special relief	ief			
										Grant,						
										Dispute withdra' SAPO account,	withdrawal: ccount,	Dispute withdrawals from SASSA/ SAPO account,	SA/			
										Funeral	Policy pren	Funeral Policy premium disputes, and	es, and			
										Card Ca.	ncellation a	Card Cancellation and re-issue.	<i>c</i> i			

SUB-PROGRAMME: 2: PAYMENT ADMINISTRATION

Table 8: Sub-programme 2.2: Payment Administration - Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievement

PROGRAMME 2: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

SUB-PROGRAMME 2.2: PAYMENT ADMINISTRATION

	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	 The achievement is attributed to: Implementation of a bank verification process prior to extraction of the social assistincts 	payment file, and	 Improved business 	systems.																						
	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	1.99%																						II 99.99 99.99 99.99 99.99 79.99 99.99 79.90 79.90 79.90 70.90 70.70 70.70 70.70 80.00 86.50 70.70 <th 70<="" th=""><th></th></th>		<th></th>	
		ע 2022, were	Jun-21	11 500 274	11 499 385	<u> 99.99</u>	889	0.01	Sep-21	11 513 747	11 513 022	66.66	725	0.01	Dec-21	11 550 605	11 549 509	99:99	1 096	0.01%	Mar-22	11 569 121	11 568 163	66.66	958	0.01	
	021/2022	I to March ayments v	May-21	11 443 543 11 468 413 11 500 274	11 459 193 11 499 385	99.92	9 220	0.08	Aug-21	11 514 040	11 513 245	66.66	795	0.01	Nov-21	11 416 739 11 517 016 11 550 605	11 516 136	66:66	880	0.01%	Feb-22	11 535 925	11 535 040	99.99	885	0.01	
	VEMENT 2	April 202 [°] al grant p ocessed. breakdov	Apr-21	11 443 543	11 442 952	66.66	591	0.01	July-21	11 525 799	11 524 885	66'66	914	0.01	Oct-21	11 416 739	11 415 977	66.66	762	0.01%	Jan-22	11 55 1432	11 550 532	99.99	006	0.01	
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	Achieved. For the period April 2021 to March 2022, 99.99% of social grant payments were successfully processed. Performance breakdown	Month	Payment File	Successful Payments	% Successful	Rejections	% Rejected	Month	Payment File	Successful Payments	% Successful	Rejections	% Rejected	Month	Payment File	Successful Payments	% Successful	Rejections	% Rejected	Month	Payment File	Successful Payments	% Successful	Rejections	% Rejected	
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	98% of social grant payments successfully processed.																									
	ACE) ssfully	Jun	11 349 457	11 349 235	966'66	222	0,002	Sep	11 441 462	11 441 182	866'66	280	0,002	Dec	11 509 390	11 508 698	99,994	692	0,006	Mar	11 380 805	11 380 042	66'66	763	0,01	
	RFORMAN 1	1 380 805 re succes 1 2021. n	May		11 326 188	99,883	1 3314	0,117	Aug	11 410 316	11 410 061	866'66	255	0,002	Nov	11 463 194 11 477 710 11 509 390	11 477 216	966'66	494	0,004	Feb	11 345 979	11 345 272	66'66	707	0,01	
	CTUAL PER 2020/2021	t 042 of 11 ments we t 31 Marcl	Apr	11 329 051 11 339 502	11 328 984	666'66	67	0,001	Ę	11 405 850	11 405 513	766'66	337	0,003	Oct	11 463 194	11 462 777	966'66	417	0,004	Jan	11 358 689	11 357 984	66'66	705	0,01	
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	Achieved. 99.99% (11 380 042 of 11 380 805) social grant payments were successfully processed as at 31 March 2021. Performance breakdown	Month	Payment File	Successful Payments	% Successful	Rejections	% Rejected	Month	Payment File	Successful Payments	% Successful	Rejections	% Rejected	Month	Payment File	Successful Payments	% Successful	Rejections	% Rejected	Month	Payment File	Successful Payments	% Successful	Rejections	% Rejected	
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	*																									
	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Percentage of successful payment transfers paid into correct beneficiary accounts.																									
E 2.2. FATMEN	ουτρυτ	Direct transfers (payments) into correct beneficiaries' accounts.																									
SUD-FRUGRAMME 2.2. FAI MENT ADMINISTRATION	OUTCOME	Reduced levels of poverty.																									
	NO.	35.																									

	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	None
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022 PLANNE PLANNE ACHIE FOR	vect. grant payments were ored on a monthly basis across ment platforms. Dele below indicates usage of schannels: International across ment platforms. Dele below indicates usage of schannels: International across state International across state International across state International across state International across state International across state International across state International across state International across state International across state International across state International across state International across state International across state International across state International across state International across state International across state International across across state International across a
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	Social grant Achie payments monitored monitored monitored monitored all payment all paymen
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	Achieved. Compliance to SASSA SAPO Compliance to SASSA SAPO SLA for social grant payments was monitore and managed. In the process the following non- compliance issues were identified: Reduction in payment transaction rejections: Payment transactions from SASSA into beneficiaries' accounts holding post Bank accounts were overall successful, averaging 99%. The rejection was less than a percentage. Performance breakdown Number of sites with instability of the IGPS and number of beneficiaries rescheduled Region Region Region Region Region Reschedued No of sites No of
AND SUPPORT ATION	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	 Achieved. Achieved. The service provider for social grant payments (SAPO) was managed through monitoring of the signed SLA. Monitoring reports were compiled. By March 2020, a total of 8 066 895 (71%) beneficiaries were accessing their social grants through the SASA card, issued in terms of the contract with SAPO. The remaining 3 231 484 (29%) were receiving their grants directly into their personal bank accounts. Through the monitoring undertaken, issues related to non-compliance and challenges affecting the implementation of the SLA were dealt with at different levels by joint stakeholders. Some of the challenges experienced include: Instability of the system (IGPS). Some of the arrival of cash to paypoint stakeholders. Fraud; Eraud; Late arrival of cash to paypoints leading to late start of payments. Reconcliditions.
IINISTRATION 'S ADMINISTR'	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Social grant payments monitored on a monthly basis across all payment platforms.
PROGRAMME 2: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPOI SUB-PROGRAMME 2.1: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION	OUTPUT	Payment partnerships sAPO, Banks, BankServ, SARB).
ogramme 2: e 3-programmi	OUTCOME	Reduced levels of poverty.
SUI	NO.	ğ

OGRAMME 2: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

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	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS				
	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22				
	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022				
	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022				
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	 Stabilisation of payments at pay points through reduced payment reschedules (Reschedules not to exceed 0.5% of pay-points serviced): 	Performance breakdown	No of PP rescheduled (per quarter) and reasons Recursion Contrastors EC 30 487 11 (55) Door network and robotines 0.015% 0.015% Fs 0.04397 11 (55) 0.04367 Poor network and robotines 0.04397 11 (55) 0.04367 Poor network and robotines 0.04397 10 (0.1%) Poor network and robotines 0.04397 10 (0.1%) Poor network and robotines 0.04397 10 (0.1%) Robbines 0.04397 10 (0.1%) MAN COVID-3 possitive cases and robotines 0 KZN Robbines, poor network and stording-pad weather, poor network and stording-pad stording, bad 0 MP Contenwork and stording-pad stording, bad 0 0 0 NK Poor network and stording-pad stording bad 0 0 0 0 NK Poor network and stording of cash. NK Poor network and stording of cash. 0 NW Poor network and stording of cash. Poor network and stording of cash. 0 0	MC
	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020				
	OUTPUT INDICATOR				
	оитрит				
	OUTCOME				
	Ö	36.			

PF SU	PROGRAMME 2: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SUB-PROGRAMME 2.1: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION	BENEFITS ADM E 2.1: BENEFIT	INISTRATION /	AND SUPPORT ATION							
Ox	OUTCOME	ουτρυτ	OUTPUT INDICATOR	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	PERFORMANO 021	E PLANNED PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	
36.					 Reduction in pay-points and post offices without chairs, shelter and water for beneficiaries on grant payment days: 	-points and p lairs, shelter a aries on grar	ost and t				
					Dignified services provided as per Annexure A1.1 (Clause 15 SLA):	s provided as Clause 15 SL,	per 1):				
					Performance breakdown	down					
					No of PP rescheduled (per quarter) and reasons	No of CPP's without (chairs, water and shelter) dignity services	Tort				
					Region Guarter 1 Guarter 2 Guarter 4	Quarter 1 Quarter 2	Quarter 4				
					EC - 29 24 28	- 242 201	197				
					- 80	- -	20				
					GP - 5 4 4 KZN - 43 43 45	 - 341 276	- 263				
					LP - 4	- 7 -	0				
					MP - 1 4 1	•	4				
					NC - 2 34	- 1	2				
					NW - 13 5 7	•	4				
					WC - 9	- 3	•				
					Tot - 112 82 124	- 591 490	490				

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SUB	-PROGRAMME	E 2.1: BENEFI	SUB-PROGRAMME 2.1: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION	ITS ADMINISTRATION						
NO.	OUTCOME	OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATOR	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2019/2020	AUDITED ACTUAL PEF 2020/2021	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT 2021/2022	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR 2021/22	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS
36.					 Reconciliations received from SAPO by the 15th of the mont following the payment month being reported on: 	Reconciliations received from SAPO by the 15th of the month following the payment month being reported on:				
					Performance breakdown	akdown				
					Month	Period received				
					April 2020	28 May 2020				
					May 2020	6 July 2020				
					June 2020	22 July 2020				
					July 2020	2 September 2020				
					August 2020	26 February 2021				
					September 2020	8 March 2021				
					October 2020	8 March 2021				
					November 2020	8 March 2021				
					December 2020	8 March 2021				
					January 2021	8 March 2021				
					February 2021	8 March 2021				
					March 2021	22 April 2021				
					Delays were caused by challenges experienced by SAPO on updating SOCPEN changes on IGPS.	ed by challenges VPO on updating ton IGPS.				

GRAMME 2: BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION AND (

TARGET	STRATEGY
580 000 children below the age of 1 in receipt of children's grants.	This target remains a priority for SASSA, however, the targeting in the new financial year will focus on the eligible children and not the entire population group.
390 880 SRD applications awarded at cost of R390 880 million.	In the new financial year 2022/23 normal SRD will focus on disasters and persons awaiting payment of approved grants. SASSA will measure its response time in the case of a disaster/s.
30% (R117 264 000 million) of total SRD rand value awarded through Cooperatives and SMMEs.	In the new financial year 2022/23, SASSA will be reporting on the entire goods and services budget on services/goods rendered through Cooperatives and SMMEs.
100% of COVID-19 Special Relief grant applications processed.	Eligible beneficiaries will be paid once the validation process is finalised.

Table 9: Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: Programme 2: Benefits Administration and Support

3.3 PROGRESS ON INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Over the financial year 2021/22, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect the entire nation, disrupting the lives of many South Africans, considerably affecting healthcare systems, the economy, and our social fabric. In an attempt to support the most economically vulnerable households, the government's response to this crisis was unprecedented, as was SASSA's provision of essential services/interventions.

A temporary cash transfer programme, COVID-19 Special Relief (R350) grant, that was introduced (among other interventions/measures) by government during the previous financial year 2020/21 ended in the month of April 2021. Concerned by the fact that many vulnerable and affected individuals or households were still falling through the cracks of the social assistance system, the government extended the COVID-19 Special Relief grant from August 2021 to March 2022.

The COVID-19 grant has brought millions of previously excluded people into the social security system. On a monthly basis, i.e., April 2021 and August 2021 to March 2022, an average of approximately 14 million COVID-19 Special Relief grant applications were received and then processed through a verification system with other government databases. Out of the processed applications, an average of 9.5 million were approved and an average of 3.8 million were not considered for various reasons, such as UIF registration, alternative income source, NSFAS registration, failed identity verification, on government payroll, existing SASSA grant, age outside range, invalid ID. An average of 5.5 million in April 2021 to about 10.2 million South Africans (including asylum Seekers and Special Permit Holders) were supported with R350 payments per month. In this period, the care givers who received child grants for the children in their care also



benefitted from the COVID-19 special relief grant. As at 31 March 2021, SASSA had paid over R32 billion to these beneficiaries.

Over the year, SASSA has also continued to pay approximately 18.7 million social grants to approximately 12.5 million beneficiaries monthly to ensure the poor and vulnerable were able to sustain their livelihood during these trying times.

Lessons learned from this response to COVID-19 pandemic are always used as catalysts for change in how the Agency serves our citizens and coordinates across government. Our response to COVID-19 has emphasized the importance of enhancing our whole-ofgovernment capabilities, building dynamic and integrated data management capabilities, and continuing to invest in developing systems/technology for processing and payment of the COVID-19 Special Relief grant.

Administration and SupportSpecial Relief grant (R350) to eligible citizens who are between the ages 18-59, unemployed and have no income.and 124 204 429 were processed, inclusive of Asylum seekers and Special permit holders. This represents 98.04% of applications processed. The 126 685 470 cumulative applications received, consist of 10 000 663 for April 2021 and an additional 116 684 807 for August 2021 to March 2022.to spend approximately R28.3 billion on the COVID-19 Special Relief grant (R350)Relief grant (R350) was Government's contribution to assist those unemployed and without income to support themselves and/ or their dependents in the midst of the pandemic.reducing levels of poverty, COVID-19 Special Relief grant (R350)Administration are between income.The 126 685 470 cumulative applications received, consist of 10 000 663 for April 2021 and an additional 116 684 807 for August 2021 to March 2022.(This excludes section 16 allocation).(This excludes section 16 allocation).(This excludes section 16 allocation).(This excludes section 16 allocation).	PROGRAMMES/ SUB- PROGRAMME	INTERVENTION	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL BUDGET ALLOCATION PER INTERVENTION	BUDGET SPENT PER INTERVENTION	CONTRIBUTION TO THE OUTPUTS IN THE APP	IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES
resulted in 126 685 470 cumulative applications received and 124 204 429 of those were processed.	2: Benefits Administration	CÓVID-19 Special Relief grant (R350) to eligible citizens who are between the ages 18-59, unemployed and have no	National	applications were received and 124 204 429 were processed, inclusive of Asylum seekers and Special permit holders. This represents 98.04% of applications processed. The 126 685 470 cumulative applications received, consist of 10 000 663 for April 2021 and an additional 116 684 807 for August 2021 to March 2022. All COVID-19 Special Relief grant (R350) applications received by SASSA on a monthly basis including existing ones were considered as new and subjected to a verification process. This resulted in 126 685 470 cumulative applications received and 124 204 429	authorised to spend approximately R28.3 billion on the COVID-19 Special Relief grant (R350) (This excludes Section 16	R32.3 billion	COVID-19 Special Relief grant (R350) was Government's contribution to assist those unemployed and without income to support themselves and/ or their dependents in the midst of the	ultimate outcome of reducing levels of poverty, COVID-19 Special Relief grant (R350) assisted beneficiaries with financial relief to

Table 10: Below provides a summary of measures implemented by SASSA in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 11: Linking performance with budgets: Programme 2: Benefits Administration and Support

		2020/21			2021/22	
PROGRAMME/ ACTIVITY/ Objective	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
Benefits Administration (Cash)	4 641 329	4 549 802	91 527	4 973 235	4 453 822	519 413
Add: Non-cash items	-	30 920	(30 920)	-	5 931	(5 931)
Total	4 641 329	4 580 722	60 607	4 973 235	4 459 753	513 482

The table reconciles to both the statement of financial performance and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. The figure of R4 453 822 reports on cash only while the total figure of R4 459 753 includes non-cash items.

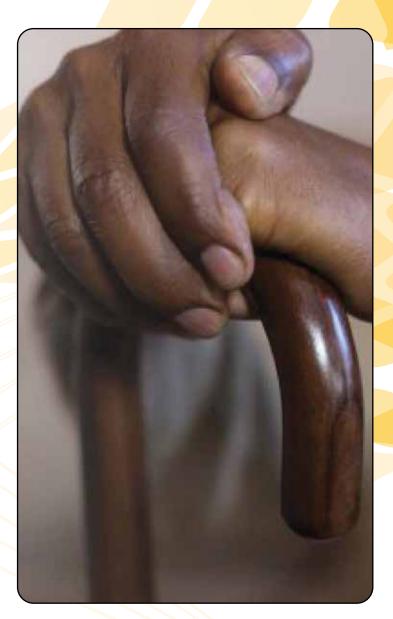
4. REVENUE COLLECTION

Table 12: Revenue Collection

		2020/21			2021/22	
SOURCES OF REVENUE	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
Revenue from exchange transactions	6 385	24 205	(17 820)	4 956	40 845	(35 889)
Finance income	678	31 401	(30 723)	715	712	3
Government grants	7 488 782	7 488 781	1	7 963 901	7 963 901	-
Interest applied on concessionary loan repayment	-	14 405	(14 405)	-	4 789	(4 789)
Total	7 495 845	7 558 792	(62 947)	7 969 572	8 010 247	(40 675)

The bulk of SASSA's revenue comes mainly from the transfers from the Department of Social Development's Vote. Another portion of revenue, although insignificant, comes from other sources such as the sale of wastepaper, recovery of debts, skills development refund, interest and disposal of assets and parking rental income. Transfers received for the period under review amounted to R7 763 901 000.

- a) The actual collection revenue exceeded the estimation, mainly due to R29 million as a result of implementing a contractual penalty against one of our main service providers. This was not expected and it is not an anticipated performance in the future during the ordinary course of business of the Entity.
- b) The interest on the concessionary loan which was granted to South African Post Office on terms that are not market-related, and GRAP standards require that the entity should analyse a concessionary loan into its component and accounts for each component separately. Therefore, this represents deemed interest as a result of the application of the standards and it not anticipated performance in the future during the ordinary course of business of the Entity.



5. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

5.1 CAPITAL INVESTMENT MAINTENANCE

There were no planned capital projects for the financial year 2021/22

5.2 ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

SASSA's Assets Management Policy and Demand Plan, amongst others, are the basis for assets planning. The demand plan (assets procurement) is a yearly plan that is effective from the first day of April of each financial year. The progress is monitored through monthly reports. Such reports are consolidated quarterly for reporting to National Treasury, whereas SASSA Assets Management Policy covers the life span of the assets, depreciation and disposal, amongst others. Below is progress against such for the financial year 2021/22.

The Agency uses the straight-line method to depreciate its assets.

Table 13: Asset Depreciation

ASSETS CATEGORY	USEFUL LIFE
Land	Indefinite
Buildings	20 to 50 Years
Furniture & Fixtures	5 to 17 Years
Motor Vehicles	4 to 10 Years
Office Equipment	5 to 17 Years
IT Equipment	3 to 10 Years
Finance Leases	Lesser of the useful life or the lease agreement term
Machinery & Equipment	2 to 17 Years
Communication Equipment	2 to 17 Years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of the useful life or the lease agreement term
Intangible Assets	3 to 20 Years

The breakdown in numbers for additions, disposals and depreciation as at 2021/2022 financial year is as follows:

Table 1	4: Assets Additions,	Disposals a	and Depreciation
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CATEGORY	NUMBER OF ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF FINANCIAL YEAR	NUMBER OF ADDITIONS	NUMBER OF ASSETS DISPOSED	NUMBER OF ASSETS AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR
Land	1	0	0	1
Buildings	501	10	5	506
Furniture & Fixtures	64 583	1 067	1 870	63 780
Motor Vehicles	1 905	77	103	1 879
Office Equipment	664	8	32	640
IT Equipment	46 190	3 989	3 791	46 388
Finance Leases	661	0	21	640
Machinery & Equipment	Machinery & Equipment 9 970 483		452	10 001
Communication Equipment	13 633	30	1 823	11 840
Leasehold improvements	9	21	2	28
Intangible Assets	41	3	1	43
Total	138 158	5 688	8 100	135 746

RECONCILIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT-2022							
CATEGORY	OPENING BALANCE (R)	ADDITIONS (R)	DISPOSALS (R)	DEPRECIATION (R)	CLOSING BALANCE (R)		
Land	519 500	0	0	0	519 500		
Buildings	200 176 802	2 863 824	(686 250)	(9 685 189)	192 669 187		
Furniture & Fixtures	84 065 552	3 890 732	(1 509 257)	(8 621 299)	77 825 728		
Motor Vehicles	190 124 895	15 958 435	(4 397 908)	(30 100 663)	171 584 759		
Office Equipment	2 570 718	8 068	(17 635)	(359 323)	2 201 828		
IT Equipment	178 863 200	73 248 584	(1 832 705)	(37 921 446)	212 357 517		
Finance Leases	940 534	0.00	(8 419)	(618 924)	313 191		
Machinery & Equipment	46 690 825	5 372 925	(1 134 318)	(6 194 993)	44 748 844		
Communication Equipment	14 941 967	81 000	(419 540)	(1 030 572)	13 558 566		
Leasehold improvements	117 611	445 017	0.00	(242 823)	319 805		
Intangible Assets	74 695 873	1 791 489	(3 640)	(7 075 369)	69 408 353		
TOTAL	793 707 477	103 660 074	(10 009 672)	(101 850 601)	785 507 278		

Table 15: Asset holdings' change over the period under review, including information on disposals, scrapping and loss due to theft.

- The Agency's opening balance of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE), and Intangible Assets as at 01 April 2021
 was R793 707 477
- Assets Additions on period under review R103 660 074
- Disposals of assets due to redundancy, obsolete and unserviceable (R10 009 672)
- Assets Depreciation (R101 850 601)
- Closing balance as at 31 March 2022 R785 507 278
- Agency Assets Register decreased with the value of R8 200 199



5.3 MEASURES TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THE PUBLIC ENTITY'S ASSETS REGISTER REMAINED UP-TO DATE DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

When assets are procured, the assets clearing account is used. This is a suspense account that is cleared on a monthly basis.

Once the assets are confirmed to be delivered at the right quantity and quality, assets are tagged/barcoded and added on the assets register with the asset numbers, description, serial numbers, asset users, etc.

The assets are physically verified half-yearly and their condition noted. For assets not found, and not reported to have been stolen or lost, the loss control process is followed to ensure accountability for such assets.

For movement of assets, a transfer form is completed by the individuals involved in the movement of affected assets and such a form becomes the source documents for the updating of the assets register.

The assets lose value each month through depreciation on the system and the register is automatically updated after depreciation has run to completion. Lost assets, similar to unverified assets are also updated as such and they are managed through the damage and loss process, and when the process is finalised they are updated on the assets register as write-offs/recoverable debt or whatever method that is approved by the Loss Control Committee.

Assets that are donated, scrapped and auctioned are updated as such in the assets register once they are disposed through the disposal process as approved by the delegated authority. Assets reconciliation is done to ensure that the Trial Balance and Fixed Assets Register agree on the assets captured on the register with what is paid for.

5.4 THE CURRENT STATE OF THE PUBLIC ENTITY'S CAPITAL ASSETS

Table 16: Current State of Capital Assets

CONDITION	NUMBER OF ASSETS	PERCENTAGE
Excellent	21 437	15.79%
Good	59 148	43.58%
Fair	49 634	36.57%
Poor	47 21	3.48%
Broken	806	0.58%



PART C GOVERNANCE

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1. INTRODUCTION

Corporate governance embodies processes and systems by which public entities are directed, controlled and held to account. In addition to legislative requirements based on a public entity's enabling legislation and the Companies Act (Act 71 of 2008), corporate governance with regard to public entities is applied through the precepts of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) (Act 1 of 1999, as amended) and run in tandem with the principles contained in the King Report on Corporate Governance. Parliament, the Executive and the Accounting Authority as well as the management of the public entity are responsible for corporate governance. Below is a list of governance structures and dates to which SASSA reported during 2021/22.

2. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES TO WHICH SASSA REPORTED: 2021/22

Table 17: Portfolio Committees

COMMITTEE	SUBJECT	DATE
Portfolio Committee on Social Development	Foster Care court order progress; SASSA & NDA 2020/21 Quarter 3 performance; with Minister & Deputy.	16 Apr 2021
Portfolio Committee on Social Development	SASSA & NDA 2021/22 Annual Performance Plans; with Minister and Deputy Minister.	05 May 2021
Select Committee on Health and Social Services	DSD, SASSA & NDA 2021/22 Annual Performance Plan, with Minister & Deputy Minister.	01 Jun 2021
Select Committee on Health and Social Services	DSD report on the AG's findings on the outcome of the Covid-19 stimulus relief fund package	31 August 2021
Portfolio Committee on Social Development	DSD, SASSA & NDA 2020/21 Quarter 4 performance; update on implementation of Covid-19 grant.	01 Sep 2021
Portfolio Committee on Social Development	Social Development Portfolio Audit Outcomes; DSD, SASSA & NDA 2020/21 Annual Report; with Minister.	10 Nov 2021
Portfolio Committee on Social Development	DSD, SASSA & NDA 2020/21 Annual Report.	12 Nov 2021
Portfolio Committee on Social Development	Committee Report Quarter 3 & 4 Performance of Department and entities.	24 Nov 2021
Portfolio Committee on Social Development	Social Development Portfolio Audit Outcomes; DSD, SASSA & NDA 2020/21 Annual Report; with Minister.	10 Nov 2021
Portfolio Committee on Social Development	DSD, SASSA & NDA 2020/21 Annual Report.	12 Nov 2021
Portfolio Committee on Social Development	Committee Report Quarter 3 & 4 Performance of Department and entities.	24 Nov 2021
Select Committee on Health and Social Development	Briefing to the Select Committee on Health and Social Services by NDA and SASSA on the Annual Report 2020-21.	8 March 2022
Select Committee on Health and Social Development	DSD & SASSA: Progress reports on implementation of social relief programmes & interventions to address effects of GP & KZN "unrest" on social development facilities.	15 March 2022

3. EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Table 18: Reports submitted to the Executive Authority

REPORT	DATE
SASSA 2020/21: 4th Quarter, Annual Unaudited Performance report and Unaudited AFS.	24 June 2021
SASSA 2021/22: 1st Quarterly report.	18 August 2021
Annual Report 2020/21	29 September 2021
SASSA 2021/22: 2nd Quarterly report	21 November 2021
SASSA 2021/22: 3rd Quarterly report	31 January 2022

4. RISK MANAGEMENT

SASSA maintains an active approach towards managing both new and emerging risks through its effective and approved Risk Management Policy and Strategy. The risk management approach is adopted from the best practice Risk Management Guidelines ISO 31000, Committee of Sponsoring Organisations (COSO) Risk Management Framework, and the King IV Report.

The Executive Management team conducted an organisational strategy session which included the alignment of the APP to the strategic risks identified. The strategic risks emphasised critical areas of focus and enforce the accountability of the Executive Management team. These guide the enterprise-wide risk management approach, adopting a top-down, bottom-up risk management process to shape the Agency's performance, guided by its strategic objectives in support of risk-informed decisions at executive management level. The strategic risks identified are mitigated through various programmes streaming across the value chain of the Agency and are continuously monitored and assessed for residual risk exposures. The objective of the risk assessment process is to:

- Ensure that all significant unacceptable and emerging risks with the potential to negatively impact the Agency's strategy are identified, assessed and recorded.
- To provide assurance that adequate and effective risk mitigation strategies are implemented across the Agency.

The Agency has a Risk Management Committee that advises the Minister on the overall system of risk management, especially the mitigation of unacceptable levels of risk. The committee is governed by a formal Terms of Reference and it meets quarterly in line with its work plan.

Information pertaining to the Agency-wide risk management is reported to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis to enable it to provide independent advice on the effectiveness of the systems of risk management. For the period under review, there has been a progressive improvement in the management of Strategic and Operational Risks which promotes the improvement of the Agency's performance in achieving its set outcomes and priorities.

5. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

The Internal Control Unit carried out the following activities during the financial year under review:

a) Secretariat of the Loss Control Committee (LCC)

- In compliance with sections 83 to 86 of the PFMA (1999, as amended), SASSA identifies and records all incidences of financial misconduct and investigates and takes appropriate action against responsible officials.
- The unit performed investigations of financial misconduct cases relating to irregular expenditure; fruitless and wasteful expenditure; and damages and losses. The outcome reports were considered and approved by the delegated authority for implementation.
- The unit also facilitated and convened Loss Control Committee meetings, and scribed and prepared the committee's submissions for consideration by the delegated authority in line with delegation of authority for approval of investigation reports related to financial misconduct cases.
- The unit facilitated submission of requests to National Treasury for condonement of irregular expenditure and co-ordinate resolutions of identified exceptions.

b) Co-ordination of the Audit

The Internal Control Unit was responsible for coordinating the audit conducted by AGSA. This involved ensuring that information requested for audit purposes was submitted to the audit team within stipulated timeframes; providing advice to other units on matters related to the audit; preparing and keeping accurate registers of audit information requests and findings; and following up on any outstanding matters in regard to the audit.

On finalisation of the audit, the Audit Action Plan was developed for implementation by the affected branches and regions, ensuring that control measures were implemented to avoid recurrence of the audit findings. The progress report on the Audit Action Plan was updated monthly and submitted to AGSA, the Audit Committee and EXCO when required. The unit coordinated inputs and progress reports on the status of records review report which deals with high risk areas identified and communicated by AGSA through these reports. Management is required to provide commitments and interventions to ensure that such risks are addressed during the audit and beyond.

- The unit provided secretariat services to SASSA's Audit Steering Committee, including record keeping of information deliberated at the committee's meetings.
- c) Monitoring, Analysis and Follow-up on Compliance with Policies and Relevant Legislation such as the PFMA, Treasury Regulations and National Treasury's Instruction or Practice Notes.
 - The Agency continued to implement the Financial Misconduct Management Policy which is aligned to National Treasury Framework on Irregular Expenditure, as well as the Framework on Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure.
 - In ensuring that SASSA has an effective and efficient financial misconduct management system, the electronic system on Oracle module was developed and implemented and system enhancements are being made timeously. The Oracle module ensures that the Agency has complete and accurate financial misconduct information and for better management of cases and reporting.
 - Upon the conclusion of the audit by the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA), continuous assessments and monitoring of the effectiveness of internal controls is made through analysing progress made by various branches and units of the control measures committed in the Audit Action Plan which is developed from the management report issued by AGSA.

6. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

Independently reporting to the Accounting Authority administratively and to the Audit Committee functionally enhanced Internal Audit independence, which is imperative for the success of any internal audit activity.

Key Activities and Objectives of the Internal Audit and Summary of Work Done

 Internal Audit Department provided independent and consulting services on governance, risk management and control processes of the Agency to assist in achieving its goals and objectives. The Internal Audit Department, though located at Head Office, provides value adding internal audit services to the Agency's Regional Offices including Head Office.

- Internal audit assisted the Accounting Authority to maintain effective controls by evaluating those controls to determine their adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency; identifying the root causes of control deficiencies; and recommending control enhancements or improvements. Internal Audit also reviewed the reliability and integrity of financial and operating information as well as reviewing performance information to ascertain whether results are consistent with established targets.
- For the year under review, Internal Audit conducted a wide range of operational, financial, compliance and information technology audit assignments. In addition to planned audits, the Department also responded to several ad-hoc management requests and assignments. Internal Audit's reviews focused on high-risk areas relating to the following:
 - Annual Financial Statements 2020/21;
 - Annual Performance Review 2020/21;
 - Missing Documents SCM;
 - Eastern Cape Cleaning Tender;
 - SCM Procurement of PPE's;
 - Subsistence & Transport Claims;
 - Recruitment Process;
 - Identity Access Management;
 - Document Management Compliance Audit;
 - Document Management ICT Audit;
 - Supply Chain Management;
 - Interim Financial Statements;
 - Contract Management (DG);
 - Risk Management;
 - COVID-19 Special Relief grant procurement;
 - Ethics Audit;
 - Asset Management; and
 - Online application.

Key Activities and Objectives of the Audit Committee

During the reporting period, the Audit Committee continued to provide independent advice to management and oversaw the functioning of the Internal Audit Department. One member of the Committee passed on during January 2021 due to COVID-19 related conditions when his contract was due to expire on 31 January 2021. Two additional members were appointed on 31 May 2021. An orientation session was held for the new members and formal Terms of Reference were adopted as the Audit Committee Charter to guide the functioning of the Audit Committee was reviewed.

- The Committee reviewed internal audit plans, activity reports as well as management action plans and processes to address areas of weaknesses identified by both Internal Audit and Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA).
- The Committee took note of the activities of the Financial Misconduct Board, which is a governance structure established to deal with matters of financial misconduct as provided for in section 83 of the PFMA (1999 as amended) to ensure that all unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure is dealt with appropriately.

The Audit Committee effectively executed its function which included the following:

- Reviewed the Audit Committee Charter.
- Developed the Audit Committee Work Plan for 2021/2022.
- Approved the Annual Internal Audit Plan for 2021/22.
- Considered the Audit Plan of the AGSA for 2021/2022 to avoid unnecessary duplications of audit efforts between AGSA and Internal Audit.
- Reviewed quarterly performance/financial reports and provided advice on actions to be taken to ensure achievement of targets.
- Reviewed the Annual Financial Statements for 2020/2021.
- Reviewed the Annual Performance Report for 2020/2021.

The table below discloses relevant information on the Audit Committee members:

NAME	QUALIFICATIONS	INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL	IF INTERNAL, POSITION IN THE PUBLIC ENTITY	DATE APPOINTED	DATE RESIGNED	NO. OF MEETINGS ATTENDED
Mr T Magare	 CA (SA) Certificate in the Theory of Accounting Postgraduate Certificate in Financial Accounting 	External	Not applicable	30 May 2019	Not applicable	7 of 7
Mr Z. Fihlani	 CA (SA) M. Com (Tax) Higher Diploma in Tax Law B. Compt. Honours B. Com in Accounting 	External	Not applicable	30 May 2019	Not applicable	6 of 7
Ms S Mzizi	 CSSA Postgraduate Diploma in Corporate Law Postgraduate Certificate in Corporate Governance CIMA B. Com Honours Certificate in Accountancy BTech Cost and Management Accounting Higher Diploma in Education (Economic Sciences) 	External	Not applicable	30 May 2019	Not applicable	7of 7

Table 19: Relevant information on the Audit Committee Members and mee<mark>ting attendance</mark>

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NAME	QUALIFICATIONS	INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL	IF INTERNAL, POSITION IN THE PUBLIC ENTITY	DATE APPOINTED	DATE RESIGNED	NO. OF MEETINGS ATTENDED
Adv. LL Peter	 Masters of Science in Medicine(Wits) LLM- University of WC LLB- University of WC Postgraduate Diploma in Compliance Management- UJ Advanced certificate in construction Contracts- UP Certified- ISO 19600 Compliance. 	External	Not applicable	30 May 2021	Not applicable	7 of 7
Mr W Hero	 Masters in Technology Innovation - Da Vincl Institute Chartered Information Technology professional CIO Council 2019 Bachelor of Science, Research and Statistics- Wits 	External	Not applicable	30 May 2021	Not applicable Not applicable	7 of 7

7. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

To ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, SASSA developed and implemented various compliance checklists and delegations of authority. These include, but are not limited to, Supply Chain Management, Finance, Human Capital and Facilities Management.

8. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

SASSA has adopted Zero Tolerance stance on fraud and corruption. Its anti-fraud and corruption strategic approach focuses on fraud and corruption governance, prevention; detection; investigations and corrective actions/ resolutions. These are explained in detail as follows:

8.1 FRAUD AND CORRUPTION GOVERNANCE

Fraud Management and Compliance Department, which is a segment responsible for fraud and corruption prevention, detection and investigation, reports to SASSA governance structures on a quarterly basis. The governance structures consist of, amongst others, the following: Department of Social Development Oversight Forum, Risk Management and Audit Committees.

8.2 FRAUD AND CORRUPTION PREVENTION

SASSA has a Fraud Prevention Strategy that was approved in March 2020. The reviewed Fraud Prevention Strategy and Plan addresses, amongst others, new fraud trends associated with electronic grant applications and electronic payments. As part of preventing corrupt and fraudulent activities, SASSA conducted 42 awareness sessions. These sessions were aimed at educating SASSA officials on identification and reporting fraudulent activities. The Agency is also taking part in the National School of Government's mandatory Ethics course. Annual fraud risk assessments are also conducted to identify areas of high fraud risk exposure, thereby mitigating such fraud.

8.3 FRAUD AND CORRUPTION DETECTION

The fraud detection measures of the Agency resulted in the following:

Suspicious illegal SASSA office at Bruma at 96
 Ecksteen Street Johannesburg

During the month of November, SASSA received information from a whistle-blower alleging that a suspect was assisting people who are not deserving or qualifying to receive Old Age Grant. The suspect was charging applicants R 4300 for the services. The suspect was colluding with two SASSA officials. The suspect has been arrested for fraud and a criminal case was registered at Yeoville CAS 90/11/2021. The two officials are currently suspended from work pending the finalisation of the investigations. The matter was referred to both SAPS and SASSA FMCD for further investigations. The total monetary value incurred by SASSA is not yet determined.

Fraudulent Disability Grants in Limpopo

Sixty-five disability grants were detected to be possible fraudulent cases whereby fraudulent referral documents were used. While the above resulted in 44 grants being recommended for suspension and were under internal and criminal investigation processes at the end of the reporting period, 21 grants were cleared.

• Public Service Commission and Fraud Hotline

A total of around 558 cases were received through the fraud hotline for the period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, consisting mainly of the following:

- Old Age Grant: beneficiaries are employed/own income generating businesses/ receive pension from other companies;
- Disability Grant: beneficiaries are not disabled or the beneficiaries are employed;
- Child Support Grant: beneficiaries are not living with the children and misuse of grant funds; and
- SRD COVID-19: beneficiaries are earning or having other financial means.

8.4 FRAUD AND CORRUPTION INVESTIGATIONS

SASSA has an internal investigation unit which is well capacitated and also working closely with the law enforcement agencies. By the end of March 2022, 95% (244 of 256) reported fraud and corruption cases were investigated internally and finalised.

8.5 FRAUD AND CORRUPTION RESOLUTION

During the period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, thirtyseven (37) cases were referred to the Law Enforcement Agency for criminal prosecutions. The allegations are for social grant fraudulent activities which include the following: collecting grant funds for deceased persons; applying for disability grant with fraudulent medical information and collecting Child Support Grant fraudulently. Furthermore, there are cases which were investigated externally by the Special Investigation Unit (SIU). The SIU, through the R37 and R23 Presidential Proclamations, referred 50 matters for disciplinary hearing against SASSA officials with 30 referred for criminal prosecution. As part of these proclamations, a total of R28 million was referred for civil recovery.

9. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

As part of the SCM value chain, every official involved in any transaction, including the end-user (custodian of goods and services), is required to declare his/her interest (if any) by completing a Declaration of Interest Form. The form is populated with all Directors of Companies whose bids are being evaluated for access by all role players to verify against the names and declare their interest. There is also a register to record declarations that have been made, if any.

Declaration of interest is a standard practice in all sessions of the Bid Evaluation Committee and the Bid Adjudication Committee (BAC); records are kept (Declaration of Interest Forms) and the BAC minutes reflect that the process is undertaken as an agenda item. Additionally, segregation of functions is maintained to ensure that officials who capture transactions do not also approve them. Equally, the same official cannot nominate suppliers, issue RFQs, receive quotations, evaluate them and issue orders. These business processes are streamlined so that there is segregation of duties. Where there is a shortage of personnel, it is ensured that the approver is different from the official who sourced quotations and the capturer is different from the approver of the transaction on the system.

All officials in the SCM environment are made aware of the SCM Code of Conduct for SCM Practitioners (Treasury Practice Note 4 of 2003) and are required to declare in writing that they are aware of the contents of the Code. The file for such declarations is kept for reference.

The Compliance Checklist, against which all SCM transactions are subjected for approval by the delegated authority, also checks if the Declaration of Interest form has been duly completed. The Compliance Checklist is an internal control mechanism to prevent irregular expenditure and is fully aligned with all applicable legislation, instructions and regulations that govern the SCM environment.

The service providers are compelled (mandatory requirement) to complete the Declaration of Interest Form as a retainable document with their bids or quotation. Additionally, the CSD reports are drawn from the Central Supplier Database to verify whether the service provider is not a government employee and to confirm the Directors against the SBD form.

10. CODE OF CONDUCT

Sub-section 195(1) of the Constitution (Constitution of South Africa, 1996) provides for public administration to be governed by the democratic values and principles enshrined in the Constitution and lists nine (9) principles in this regard. To give effect to this requirement of the Constitution, Sub-section 7(3) of the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA/Agency) Act, 2004 (Act No. 9 of 2004) enjoins the Minister of Social Development (the Minister) in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of SASSA to determine a Code of conduct applicable to all members of staff of the Agency and justiciable for purposes of disciplinary proceedings. This ensures, among others, the promotion and maintenance of a high standard of professional ethics and the prevention of conflicts of interest other than those contemplated in section 8 (of the SASSA Act).

Description of the SASSA Code of Conduct and Ethics – The Code was approved in March 2008 by the then Minister of Social Development. The primary purpose of the Code is to foster a culture of supreme integrity and organisational identity in both conduct and business ethics. It has nine (9) parts. The main body of the Code is constituted by three parts, i.e. Part B: SASSA ETHICAL VALUES, Part C: STANDARDS OF CONDUCT, and Part D: COMPLIANCE and SANCTIONS.

The effect the Code has on the Agency, amongst others, includes the Code being a reference document for policies and other internal prescripts that prescribe standards of conduct to be complied with. The expected behaviour of employees towards these prescripts is thus aligned with the behaviour enjoined on the employees by the Code of Conduct and Ethics. This ensured a shared culture and uniform system of values across all aspects and functions of the Agency.

Regarding the process followed for the breach of Code of conduct, SASSA has policies, procedures and Code of Disciplinary Action which prescribe what constitutes acceptable and unacceptable conduct. Unacceptable behaviour includes, amongst others, the violation of and/ or non-compliance with the provisions of codes of practice and conduct (including policies and Code of Conduct and Ethics) and consequence management, including sanctions, in this regard. Part D of the Code of Conduct and Ethics deals with "Compliance and Sanctions" in relation to the Code. In linking the Code with other internal control instruments, Part D provides that:

D.1 A code without discipline lacks substance. Management will take disciplinary action (as envisaged in the Code of Disciplinary Action, policies and procedures) for violation on the Code, and sanctions and/or penalties will be applied;

D.2 Transgressions on the Code should be reported to immediate supervisors or any other structure or official delegated with the responsibility in this regard;

D.3 Lessons learned from violations will be communicated to employees and reinforced through training; and

D.4 The decisions and sanctions that are imposed are binding on the employee.

11. HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

SASSA regards a proper working environment as key to service delivery. Therefore, it has an approved Occupational Health and Safety Policy (OHS) and Strategy that guides the management of health and safety matters within the organisation. The strategy provides for the establishment of National and Regional OHS Committees to ensure compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act 1993 (Act 85 of 1993). Based on this provision, SASSA has appointed OHS Committees at Head Office and Regional Offices.

OHS representatives have also been appointed to identify hazards within SASSA offices. Where they are identified, corrective measures are implemented jointly with landlords to ensure that health and safety standards are not compromised. These OHS representatives play a key role in ensuring that employees comply with the COVID-19 protocols aimed at protecting them against the virus.

Depending on the terms and conditions of the lease agreements of individual offices, landlords have continued to improve and maintain offices to ensure that they are habitable and that services are rendered in a suitable environment.

12. AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit Committee continues to play its oversight role in relation to the financial, compliance and risk management activities of the agency. The full extent of the impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic continues to manifest, which has seen an increase in the levels of poverty. Additionally, it has resulted in several extensions of the special COVID-19 SRD grant of R350 in an attempt by the government to alleviate the full effects of the pandemic.

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

AUDIT COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 77 of the Public Finance Management Act and Treasury Regulation 3.1.13. The Audit Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Audit Committee Charter has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein, except that we have not reviewed changes in accounting policies and practices.

KEY OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee is a specially appointed statutory committee to assist management in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities for the financial reporting process, as well as the system of internal control including risk management and audit process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations, and the code of conduct. The Committee performs an advisory role to both the Executive and Accounting Authority. The Committee is accountable to the Executive Authority to properly consider and evaluate any matter that it has to deal with or to which it is referred.

The Committee meets separately with auditors to discuss matters that it or the auditors believe should be discussed privately. Additionally, the committee reviews proposed audit approaches, the audit plan, staffing and organisation of the function. The committee also meets with internal auditors and management from both SASSA and the Department of Social Development on a periodic basis to discuss any matters of concern that may arise.

INTERNAL CONTROL ENVIRONMENT

The Audit Committee concludes that the internal control environment was partially effective for the year under review. Some findings indicate control weaknesses including financial loss, fraud, corruption or error that have been reported to the Audit and Risk Committee during the year ended 31 March 2022 through internal audit, fraud management and compliance functions. The matters were raised with management and the Committee is satisfied with the controls and activities that were in place to address the identified weaknesses.

The following internal audit work was completed during the year under review:

- Annual Financial Statements 2020/21;
- Annual Performance Review 2020/21;
- Missing Documents SCM;
- Eastern Cape Cleaning Tender;
- SCM Procurement of PPE's;
- Subsistence & Transport Claims;
- Recruitment Process;
- Identity Access Management;
- Document Management Compliance Audit;
- Document Management ICT Audit;
- Supply Chain Management;
- Interim Financial Statements;
- Contract Management (DG);
- Risk Management;
- Special COVID-19 SRD Grant Procurement;
- Ethics Audit;
- Asset Management; and
- Online application.

In addition, the following documents were revised by internal audit and approved by the Committee during the 2020/21 financial year:

- Audit Committee Charter; and
- Internal Audit Charter and Methodology.

KEY AREAS OF CONCERN

The committee is concerned with regard to the outcomes/ findings of investigations relating to irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure, and in particular the speed with which corrective action is taken. We are "The Audit Committee concludes that the internal control environment was partially effective for the year under review."

encouraged by management's efforts in setting up a special project team to focus on the implementation of the recommendations from investigations. It is important for the management team to develop a comprehensive approach to deal with outcomes/findings of investigations in general.

Performance information reporting remains a concern and management has committed to developing action plans that will result in an improvement in the quality of reporting in order to minimise the number of errors/findings raised by the Auditor General. In addition, internal audit has been tasked to review the performance information on a quarterly basis in order to identify areas of internal control weakness throughout the financial period.

IN-YEAR MANAGEMENT AND MONTHLY/ QUARTERLY REPORT

The public entity has submitted monthly and quarterly reports to the Executive Authority.

repeat findings and have tasked the management team with enhancing the monitoring and action plan aimed at dealing with resolving findings raised during the audit cycle.

In May 2022, the Committee evaluated the Annual Financial Statements (AFS) and the Annual Performance Information for the year ended 31 March 2022 and duly recommended them for the Accounting Authority's approval prior to being submitted to the AGSA for audit.

Subsequently, the material misstatements corrected were reviewed when management report of the AGSA was discussed with the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has discussed the external audit outcomes on the reporting on pre-determined objectives to be included in the annual report with the AGSA and the Accounting Authority. The Committee is pleased that the Agency has achieved an unqualified audit report, however, the number of findings reported by the AGSA are a concern and management has been requested to increase efforts to deal with the matters that resulted in the findings.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIOR YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS

We have reviewed the public entity's implementation plan for audit issues raised in the prior year and we are satisfied that the matters are receiving appropriate attention. However, we are concerned by the number of

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Mr T Magare Chairperson of the Audit Committee South African Social Security Agency Date: 31 July 2022

13. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following table has been completed in accordance with the requirements of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Amendment Act (B-BBEE Act) of 2013 and as determined by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Table 20: B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information

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?	N/A	N/A
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	No	SASSA's SCM policy is fully aligned with Treasury Regulations and National Treasury Instructions. The Agency does not develop its own policies but implements the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act and its Regulations as per the Preferential Procurement Regulations User Guide, 2017.
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	N/A	N/A
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	No	The nature of the partnerships envisaged in this instance is collaborative with no procurement involved.
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment?	N/A	N/A



PART D HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

To ensure that there is capacity to meet service delivery requirements, 77% of funded permanent posts were filled (7 623), including 98 internal promotions. Furthermore, the Agency has contributed towards the reduction of unemployment by appointing 42 interns and also strengthened the capacity by appointing 77 contract workers to perform critical functions, thus bringing the total number of permanent and contract employees to 7 742.

These appointments yielded positive results in addressing capacity challenges which had a direct impact in the attainment of SASSA's strategic objectives.

The contract employees were appointed in the following categories:

- Forty-Two (42) Interns
- Fifty-One (51) EPWP Leaners
- Twenty (20) Clerks
- Two (2) Document Administrators
- One (1) Executive Manager Grants
- Two (2) General Managers (HCM and CEO)
- One (1) Senior Manager (CEO)

In order to keep up with the skills development requirements, SASSA has identified training interventions for the 2021/22 financial year. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdown regulations, it was difficult to roll out training interventions and only 1 217 employees received training in various fields during this period.

Above 77% (192 of 247) of critical funded posts were filled in order to ensure that there is capacity to meet service delivery requirements and 2.4% of funded posts were filled by Persons with Disabilities. Therefore, SASSA contributed towards promoting equal opportunities and fair treatment for people with disabilities.

The Agency will embark on a process of securing service providers for a period of three (3) years to assist in attracting Persons with Disabilities, skilled and capable workforce. This will also assist in fast-tracking the recruitment process. I-Recruitment will be implemented with the aim of attracting a wider scope of a potentially skilled and capable workforce.

During the financial year under review, SASSA successfully implemented the Performance Management Framework of the Agency through performance contracting and assessments of employees to contribute to the improvement of a performance management culture. Performance Incentives in the form of 1.5% salary adjustments were also implemented for eligible employees.

This year was the final year of the implementation of the three-year Employment Equity (EE) Plan, effective from 01 April 2019 - 31 March 2022. The National EE Manager successfully monitored the implementation of the EE Plan through the established EE Consultative Forum and the CEO successfully submitted the annual reports to the Department of Labour as mandated by the Employment Equity Act.

Employees and their immediate families were continuously provided with 24-hour Psychosocial Support services by qualified staff through the comprehensive Employee Wellness Program (Face-to-Face and telephonic counselling services) ensuring that the Agency delivers on its mandate. Both the Employee Wellness and Handling of Harassment Policies were presented and endorsed by EXCO for the CEO's approval. Multiple awareness sessions on harassment were conducted through various platforms to address the prevention, elimination and management of all forms of harassment in the workplace. Other policies that were developed was the Working Remotely Policy which was approved in October 2021, for SASSA employees.

The Agency is committed to creating and maintaining a conducive working environment through sound employee relations. During the period under review (2021/2022), the Agency has managed to finalise 60 grievances lodged by the officials within the Agency and has finalised 165 cases involving officials for various categories of misconduct.

In respect of collective bargaining, the Agency has managed to engage Organised Labour on issues pertinent to the employees' conditions of employment and other planned projects through SASSA National Bargaining Forum. In year 2021/2022, the Agency reached consensus with Organised Labour on the implementation of the Working from home/ Remote Policy. The Agency established an Integrated Task team with Organised Labour to meaningfully engage on all projects which the Agency plans to implement in the near future. The Agency maintained the functioning of the Regional Consultative Forums wherein local issues are discussed by the Agency and local Organised Labour. The Agency dealt with SASSA's plan to deal with COVID-19 wherein it shared ideas and further received inputs from Organised Labour on how to improve the plan going forward to ensure employees' safety within the workplace. The Agency consulted Organised Labour on the implementation of the Business Re-engineering Process and is giving continuous updates.

2. HUMAN RESOURCE OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

Table 21: Personnel Cost by Programme

PROGRAMME	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE ENTITY (R)	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (R)	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE AS A % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE (%)	NO. OF EMPLOYEES	AVERAGE PERSONNEL COST PER EMPLOYEE (R)
1. ADMINISTRATION	2 773 335 172	948 862 734	34.21%	1 979	479 466
Executive Management	125 185 235	83 514 021	66.71%	131	637 512
Internal Audit & Risk Management	66 133 845	44 030 064	66.58%	94	468 405
Corporate Services	1 372 541 951	297 232 934	21.66%	608	488 870
Finance	512 645 039	426 080 493	83.11%	1 012	421 028
Information & Communications Technology	671 600 188	73 874 063	11.00%	107	690 412
Strategy & Business Development	25 228 914	24 131 158	95.65%	27	893 747
2. GRANTS ADMINISTRATION	4 459 753 047	2 232 815 259	50.07%	6 297	354 584
TOTAL	**7 233 088 220	3 181 677 993	43.99%	*8 276	384 446

*Represents all employees paid during the year, including contracts that expired prior to year-end.

**Includes loss on disposal of assets.

Table 22: Personnel Cost by Location

LOCATION	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE ENTITY (R)	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (R)	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE AS A % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE (%)	NO. OF EMPLOYEES	AVERAGE PERSONNEL COST PER EMPLOYEE (R)
Head Office	2 991 288 572	256 957 066	8.59%	441	582 669
Eastern Cape	692 682 102	486 967 745	70.30%	1 338	363 952
Free State	320 774 232	220 905 712	68.87%	584	378 263
Gauteng	498 844 590	336 379 719	67.43%	910	369 648
KwaZulu-Natal	796 796 358	565 827 160	71.01%	1 557	363 409
Limpopo	469 726 008	337 509 431	71.85%	869	388 388
Mpumalanga	340 074 590	228 742 475	67.26%	578	395 748
Northern Cape	313 045 932	206 940 425	66.11%	539	383 934
North West	398 099 607	256 381 210	64.40%	659	389 046
Western Cape	411 756 230	285 067 048	69.23%	801	355 889
TOTAL	**7 233 088 220	3 181 677 993	43.99%	*8 276	384 446

*Represents all employees paid during the year, including contracts that expired prior to year-end.

**Includes loss on disposal of assets.

Table 23: Personnel Cost by Salary Band

LEVEL	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (R)	% OF PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE TO TOTAL PERSONNEL COST (%)	NO. OF EMPLOYEES	AVERAGE PERSONNEL COST PER EMPLOYEE (R)
Top Management	14 735 248	0.46%	8	1 841 906
Senior Management	207 603 269	6.52%	195	1 064 632
Professional Qualified	413 648 727	13.00%	485	852 884
Skilled	1 167 443 555	36.69%	2 535	460 530
Semi-skilled	1 372 582 177	43.14%	4 941	277 794
Unskilled	5 665 017	0.18%	112	50 581
Total	3 181 677 993	100.00%	*8 276	384 446

*Represents all employees paid during the year, including contracts that expired prior to year-end.

**Includes loss on disposal of assets.

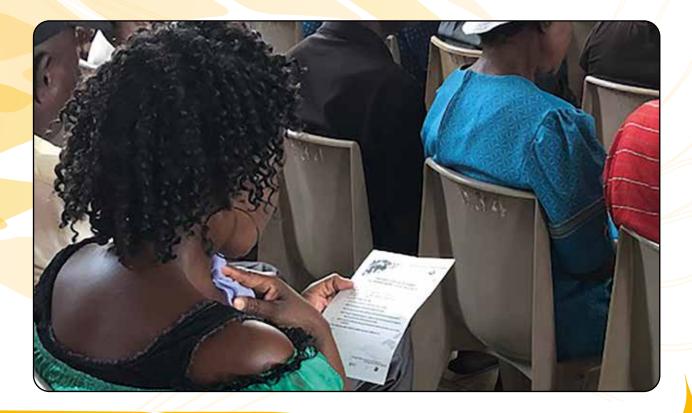
Table 24: Performance Rewards by Salary Band

SALARY BAND	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	PERFORMANCE REWARDS IN RAND	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (R'000)	% PERCENTAGE OF PERFORMANCE REWARDS TO TOTAL PERSONNEL COST (R'000)
Top Management	-	-	14 735 248	-
Senior Management	7	418 397	207 603 269	-
Professional Qualified	64	1 890 448	413 648 727	0.46%
Skilled	420	6 637 402	1 167 443 555	0.57%
Semi-skilled	684	5 843 779	1 372 582 177	0.43%
Unskilled	2	29 195	5 665 017	0.52%
Total	1 177	14 819 221	3 181 677 993	0.47%



Table 25: Training Costs by Branch/Region

PROGRAMME/ACTIVITY/ OBJECTIVE	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (R)	TRAINING EXPENDITURE (R)	TRAINING EXPENDITURE AS A % OF PERSONNEL COST (%)	NO. OF EMPLOYEES TRAINED	AVG. TRAINING COST PER EMPLOYEE
Executive Management	22 532 164	-	0,00%	-	0
Internal Audit and Risk Management	17 313 026	-	0,00%	1	0
Corporate Services	63 582 854	59 683	0,09%	12	4 974
Finance	57 745 443	-	0,00%	2	0
Information and Communications Technology	34 305 256	130 250	0,38%	14	9 304
Grants Administration	37 347 166	-	0,00%	4	0
Strategy and Business Development	24 131 158	-	0,00%	-	0
Eastern Cape	486 967 745	398 510	0,08%	66	6 038
Free State	220 905 712	157 259	0,07%	100	1 573
Gauteng	336 379 719	1 555 598	0,46%	201	7 739
KwaZulu-Natal	565 827 160	2 585 977	0,46%	250	10 344
Limpopo	337 509 431	1 718 035	0,51%	70	24 543
Mpumalanga	228 742 475	849 910	0,37%	160	5 312
Northern Cape	206 940 425	653 313	0,32%	62	10 537
North West	256 381 210	837 075	0,33%	237	3 532
Western Cape	285 067 048	488 938	0,17%	38	12 867
TOTAL	3 181 677 993	9 434 547	0,30%	1 217	7 752



HEAD OFFICE BRANCHES AND REGIONS	2020/2021 NO. OF EMPLOYEES	2021/2022 APPROVED POSTS	2021/22 NO. OF EMPLOYEES	2021/2022 VACANCIES	% OF VACANCIES
The South African Social Security Agency#	2	2	2	0	0.0%
Fraud & Compliance	11	40	9	31	77.5%
Chief Operations Management	20	75	20	55	73.3%
Internal Audit & Risk Management	31	58	24	34	58.6%
Corporate Services	103	225	98	127	56.4%
Finance	93	183	88	95	51.9%
Information & Communications Technology (ICT)	41	110	39	71	64.5%
Grants Operations	80	82	61	21	25.6%
Policy Implementation Support	7	19	8	11	57.9%
Strategy & Business Development	25	118	27	91	77.1%
Eastern Cape	1 290	3 312	1 260	2 052	62.0%
Free State	588	1 801	529	1 272	70.6%
Gauteng	890	2 014	857	1 157	57.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	1 497	3 233	1 463	1 770	54.7%
Limpopo	847	1 789	830	959	53.6%
Mpumalanga	541	1 433	561	872	60.9%
Northern Cape	512	1 300	510	790	60.8%
North West	661	1 586	634	952	60.0%
Western Cape	774	1 345	722	623	46.3%
Total	8 013	18 725	*** 7 742	10 983	58.7%

Table 26: Employment and Vacancies per Head Office Branch and Region

*** Represents all employees (permanent and contract) in service as at 31 March 2022

The South African Social Security Agency represents the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Coordinator.

SASSA's Vacancy Rate is 58.7% in 2021/2022, which is based on the total posts on the establishment, and include both funded and unfunded posts. During the 2021/2022 Financial Year, the Agency had 7 742 filled and funded posts and 10 983 vacant posts on the establishment. The total number of 7 742 employees reflected on the table above, accounts for both permanent (7 623) and all contract (119) employees in the Agency.

The Agency received funding from National Treasury to fill 247 of the vacant posts at the beginning of the financial year of 2021/2022.

With employees leaving the Agency, the number of vacant posts that had funding increased with 164 replacement posts to a total of 411. This implies that vacant posts without funding cannot be filled. The Agency will require additional funding to reduce the Vacancy Rate.

Table 27: Employment and Vacancies per Occupational Group

PROGRAMME/ACTIVITY/ OBJECTIVE (OCCUPATIONAL GROUP)	2020/2021 NO. OF EMPLOYEES	2021/2022 APPROVED POSTS	2021/2022 NO. OF EMPLOYEES	2021/2022 VACANCIES	% OF VACANCIES
Top Management	8	18	8	10	55.6%
Senior Management	168	305	175	130	42.6%
Professional Qualified	458	896	453	443	49.4%
Skilled	2 443	6 789	2 404	4 385	64.6%
Semi-skilled	4 838	10 591	4 630	5 961	56.3%
Unskilled	98	126	72	54	25%
Total	8 013	18 725	*** 7 742	10 983	58.7%

*** Represents all employees (permanent and contract) in service as at 31 March 2021

Table 28: Employment changes

SALARY BAND	EMPLOYMENT AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	APPOINTMENTS	TERMINATIONS	EMPLOYMENT AT END OF THE PERIOD
Top Management	8	1	1	8
Senior Management	177	11	13	175
Professional Qualified	456	16	19	453
Skilled	2 468	12	76	2 404
Semi-skilled	4 785	99	254	4 630
Unskilled	59	39	26	72
Total	7 953	178	389	***7 742

*** Represents all employees (permanent and contract) in service as at 31 March 2021

Table 29: Reason for Staff Leaving

REASON	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL NO. OF STAFF LEAVING
Death	52	0.7%
Resignation	112	1.4%
Dismissal	13	0.2%
Retirement	72	0.9%
III health	5	0.1%
Expiry of contract	123	1.6%
Other - Transfer	12	0.2%
Total	389	-

The percentage provided for staff leaving is based on the total number of employees (389) who terminated service. Resignation and Retirement account for the highest number of employees who exited the Agency. The Agency has a positive Voluntary Attrition Rate of 1.6% which is less than the acceptable norm of 5%.

Exit Interviews were conducted with employees who exited SASSA and participation in this process is voluntary. Employees indicated that the reasons for leaving, amongst others, are dissatisfaction regarding performance management, job enrichment, management style, and employee value. It is strongly believed that more emphasis should be placed on retention management and creating an environment for employees where they feel valued and recognised.

Table 30: Labour Relations - Misconduct and disciplinary actions

NATURE OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION	NUMBER
Verbal Warning	20
Written Warning	86
Final Written warning	19
Dismissal	14
Suspension Without Pay	2
Corrective Counselling	5
Total	146

The variance on dismissals (in Table 29: Reasons for staff leaving) and (Table 30: Labour Relations misconduct and disciplinary action) is caused by dismissals already captured on the Labour Relations database. The 14 cases in Table 30, are currently on appeal but are yet to be effected on the system as terminations after the appeals outcome. The dismissals in Table 29 are as a result of terminations implemented after the finalisation of appeals in the 2020/2021 financial year

Table 31: Equity Target and Employment Equity Status

		MALE						
	AFRI	CAN	COLOURED		INDIAN		WHITE	
LEVELS	CURRENT	TARGET	CURRENT	TARGET	CURRENT	TARGET	CURRENT	TARGET
Top Management	4	7	0	1	0	0	0	1
Senior Management	77	91	7	12	4	4	5	9
Professional Qualified	215	234	26	21	8	9	10	19
Skilled	8 61	1 054	82	112	28	42	16	103
Semi-skilled	1 518	1 871	168	201	14	40	10	81
Unskilled	32	56	0	4	0	1	0	5
Total	2 707	3 313	283	351	54	96	41	218

		FEMALE						
	AFRI	CAN	COLOURED		INDIAN		WHITE	
LEVELS	CURRENT	TARGET	CURRENT	TARGET	CURRENT	TARGET	CURRENT	TARGET
Top Management	3	6	0	1	0	0	1	1
Senior Management	73	89	2	10	3	4	4	9
Professional Qualified	168	198	11	19	6	7	9	19
Skilled	1 231	1 248	115	122	25	26	46	75
Semi-skilled	2 614	2 759	239	233	22	30	45	91
Unskilled	37	82	3	3	0	1	0	3
Total	4 126	4 382	370	388	56	68	105	198

	DISABLED STAFF				
	AFR	ICAN	COLO	URED	
LEVELS	CURRENT	TARGET	CURRENT	TARGET	
Top Management	0	1	0	0	
Senior Management	3	4	2	3	
Professional Qualified	5	7	4	9	
Skilled	19	45	23	38	
Semi-skilled	66	87	66	72	
Unskilled	0	3	0	2	
Total	93	147	95	124	

The Overall EE targets were not achieved due to reprioritisation of vacant funded positions and organisational reengineering. Disability targets were set at 3% of the total funded positions across occupational levels, the total current workforce is 7 742 inclusive of 188 employees with disabilities, which means 2.4% of the disability target was achieved during this reporting period.



PART E ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIAL SECURITY AGENCY

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EMPHASIS OF MATTERS

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

OPINION

- I have audited the financial statements of the South African Social Security Agency set out on pages 100 to 139, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
- 2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the South African Social Security Agency as at 31 March 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

BASIS FOR OPINION

- I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor-General's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
- 4. I am independent of the entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
- I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT

7. As disclosed in note 5 to the financial statements, the entity has made an impairment provision of R633 million against a total debt owed by a previous service provider on the social assistance fees. The service provider is currently under the liquidation process.

CONTINGENCIES

8. With reference to contingent liabilities of R782 million disclosed in note 26 to the financial statements, the entity is the defendant in various claims and lawsuits and is opposing these claims. The ultimate outcome of these matters could not be determined and no provision for any liability that may result was made in the financial statements.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 9. The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards of GRAP and the requirements of the PFMA, and for such internal control as the accounting authority determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- 10. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting authority is responsible for assessing the entity'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 entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

- 13. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify material findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
- 14. My procedures address the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information, which must be based on the entity's approved performance planning documents. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators included in the planning documents. My procedures do not examine whether the actions taken by the entity enabled service delivery. My procedures do not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to the extent of achievements in the current year or planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.
- 15. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined

in the general notice, for the following selected programme presented in the entity's annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2022:

Programmes	Pages in the annual performance report
Programme 2 – Benefits Administration and Support	52 - 69

- 16. I performed procedures to determine whether the reported performance information was properly presented and whether performance was consistent with the approved performance planning documents. I performed further procedures to determine whether the indicators and related targets were measurable and relevant, and assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
- 17. The material finding on the usefulness and reliability of the performance information of the selected programme is as follows:

Programme 2: Benefits Administration and Support – Percentage of new grant applications processed within stipulated timeframes

18. The achievement of 98% was reported against the target of 95% in the annual performance report for the new grant applications processed within 10 days. However, the supporting evidence provided did not agree to the reported achievement and materially differed from the reported achievement.

OTHER MATTER

19. I draw attention to the matter below.

ACHIEVEMENT OF PLANNED TARGETS

20. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 53 to 67 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year and management's explanations provided for the under/overachievement of targets. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in paragraph 18 of this report.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

- 21. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the entity's compliance with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
- 22. The material finding on compliance with specific matters in key legislation is as follows:

EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT

23. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure of R54,6 million, as disclosed in note 31 to the annual financial statements, in contravention of section 51(1)(b)(ii) of the PFMA. The majority of the irregular expenditure resulted from expired lease contracts still in use.

OTHER INFORMATION

- 24. The accounting authority is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, which includes the audit committee's report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected programmes presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported in this auditor's report.
- 25. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on the reported performance information and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
- 26. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- 27. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read this information and if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required

to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if it is corrected this will not be necessary.

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES

- 28. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, reported performance information and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the finding on the performance report and the findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.
- 29. Leadership did not exercise adequate oversight of compliance with applicable legislation and performance reporting. This resulted in instances of irregular expenditure not being prevented and the finding on performance information.
- 30. Management did not properly review and monitor compliance to prevent non-compliance with procurement legislation.
- 31. Management did not maintain a system of adequate record keeping to ensure complete and accurate source documentation to support performance reporting.

MATERIAL IRREGULARITIES

- 32. In accordance with the PAA and the Material Irregularity Regulations, I have a responsibility to report on material irregularities identified during the audit.
- 33. The material irregularities identified are as follows:

R350 grant payments made to ineligible applicants

34. Between May 2020 and August 2021, the entity made payments to ineligible individuals who were not entitled to the social relief for distress (SRD) COVID-19 R350 grant. This was because internal controls were inadequate to perform validations and prevent payments to ineligible persons. This resulted in non-compliance with section 51(1)(a)(i) of the PFMA, as the entity did not maintain effective, efficient and transparent systems of financial and risk

management and related internal controls. The noncompliance is likely to result in a material financial loss for Department of Social Development (department) on whose behalf the entity administers the grant.

- 35. I notified the accounting authority of the material irregularity on 4 October 2021 and invited a written submission on their actions to address the matter. The accounting authority's response to the notification, on 8 November 2021, disagreed on the non-compliance with section 51(1)(a)(i) of the PFMA, arguing that the entity had taken adequate actions to prevent payments to ineligible applicants, based on the best data available to them before payments were made.
- 36. On 16 May 2022, I received a further submission from the accounting authority detailing steps that were being taken to address the material irregularity. Based on an assessment of the accounting authority's submission, I concluded that appropriate action is not being taken to fully address the material irregularity.
- 37. I recommend that the accounting authority take the following actions to address the material irregularity, which should be implemented by 29 January 2023
 - a) Reasonable steps should be taken to implement internal controls to prevent and detect payments to ineligible beneficiaries. These should include verifying the applicants against the latest available databases, maintaining an audit trail of verifications that were performed and cancelling further payments to ineligible beneficiaries.
 - b) Appropriate action should be taken to recover payments made to ineligible beneficiaries that were working for the state at the time of applying for the grant. The recovery process should not be unduly delayed.
 - c) Appropriate action should be taken to obtain legal advice on the process to be followed to recover monies paid to ineligible beneficiaries who are not employed by the state. Based on the legal advice, the feasibility and cost effectiveness of recovering the money should be determined and, if it is determined that such recovery is feasible and cost effective, then such money should be recovered from the ineligible beneficiaries who are not employed by the state.
- **38.** I will follow up on the implementation of the recommendations after the due date.

PAYMENT OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE FEES FOR SERVICES NOT RENDERED

- 39. In April 2018, the entity made a payment of social assistance fees to a service provider in relation to grant payments to beneficiaries. The service provider was not entitled to the fees because the entity had made the relevant grant payments directly to the beneficiaries' bank accounts. The payment for services not rendered to the entity resulted in non-compliance with section 50(1)(a) of the PFMA, as the accounting authority did not act in the best interests of the entity. The non-compliance resulted in a material financial loss of R74 million for the entity, which forms part of the closing balance of fruitless and wasteful expenditure, as indicated in note 30 to the 2021-22 annual financial statements.
- 40. I notified the accounting authority of the material irregularity on 23 August 2021 and invited a written submission on their actions to address the matter. The accounting authority responded to the notification on 30 September 2021 and provided a comprehensive account of the circumstances that led to the material irregularity, steps taken to address the material irregularity, and recourse to recover the financial loss incurred.
- 41. On 7 December 2021, a private firm was appointed through the National Treasury to conduct a forensic investigation into the entity's undue payments to the service provider in 2018. The draft investigation report was submitted to the chief executive officer on 12 July 2022 for discussion and finalisation of the recommendations.
- 42. I will follow up on the investigation and implementation of the planned actions during my next audit.

OVERPAYMENT OF R316 MILLION TO A SERVICE PROVIDER

43. During June 2014, the entity made a payment of R316 million to a service provider that was appointed to administer grant payments at the time. The payment was made as part of a variation to the service level agreement with the service provider. However, this variation was concluded contrary to the entity's supply chain management policy as no prior approval had been sought or given from the bid adjudication committee. The courts later confirmed that the variation in question was not necessary as the additional services referred to were covered by the existing service level agreement with service provider. This meant that the service provider was not entitled to the additional payment of R316 million. The payment for services not rendered resulted in non-compliance with section 51(1)(c) of the PFMA, and is likely to result in a financial loss of R316 million to the entity as the service provider is currently under liquidation.

44. I notified the accounting authority of the material irregularity on 4 October 2021 and invited a written submission on their actions to address the matter. The accounting authority responded to the notification on 8 November 2021 and provided a comprehensive account of the circumstances that led to the material irregularity, steps taken to address the material irregularity, and recourse to recover the financial loss incurred.

On 9 February 2022, a private firm was appointed through the National Treasury to conduct a forensic investigation into the payment of R316 million to the service provider in 2014-15. At the date of this report the investigation was still in progress.

45. I will follow up on the investigation and the implementation of the planned actions during my next audit.

OTHER REPORTS

46. In addition to the investigations relating to material irregularities, I draw attention to the following engagements conducted by various parties, which had, or could have, an impact on the matters reported in the entity's financial statements, reported performance information, compliance with applicable legislation and other related matters. These reports did not form part of my opinion on the financial statements or my findings on the reported performance information.

47. At the request of the department, an independent consultant investigated allegations of misappropriation of the department's social relief for distress grant payments, which covered the period 2017 to 2018. The investigation was concluded on 26 November 2021 and resulted in criminal proceedings as well as disciplinary hearings against officials. These proceedings were in progress at the date of this auditor's report and the entity is still in the process of implementing the recommendations and disciplinary hearings against the implicated officials.

- 48. The entity's fraud and compliance unit conducted various investigations related to fraud and corruption as well as non-compliance with procurement and contract management legislation. Thirty-seven (37) cases, all relating to grant fraud, were referred to the South African Police Service (SAPS) during the year for investigation. As at the date of this report, the SAPS has not provided the entity with detailed reports on any of these cases, as the investigations are still in progress.
- 49. The Special Investigation Unit investigated the procurement of, or contracting for goods, works or services during or in respect of the national state of disaster. These included construction, refurbishment, leasing, occupation and use of immovable property by or on behalf of state institutions. The investigation, conducted in terms of Proclamation No. R23 of 2020, covered the period 1 January 2020 to 23 July 2020, or transactions that took place prior to 1 January 2020 or after the date of publication of the Proclamation, but were relevant to or connected with the matters being investigated under authority of the Proclamation. For the entity, the investigation focused on allegations relating to the irregular procurement and distribution of SRD food parcels to various communities. The investigation was concluded on 10 December 2021 and resulted in disciplinary referrals against officials.

Uditor - General

Pretoria 31 July 2022



AUDITOR-GENERAL SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

ANNEXURE AUDITOR-GENERAL'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programmes and on the entity's compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 2. 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 entity's internal control.
 - evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting authority.
 - conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the

financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the South African Social Security Agency 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 an entity 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

- 3. I communicate with the accounting authority 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.
- 4. I also provide the accounting authority 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.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

ASSETS Inventories 3 18,641,613 22,042,127 Receivables from exchange transactions 4 11,122,402 12,168,100 Prepayments 6 2,941,153 2,599,836 Short-term portion on concessionary loan granted 33 1,011,764 129,612,100 Cash and cash equivalents 7 2,146,714,540 2,043,592,924 Automatic and equipment 8 716,098,925 719,011,604 Intangible assets 9 785,507,278 793,707,477 Total Assets 9 370,903 641,269 LABILITIES 2,946,938,750 3,003,712,564 CURRENT LIABILITIES 11 16,276,658 24,450,460 Provisions 12 371,700,143 552,630,662 Provisions 12 371,700,143 552,630,662 Provisions 12 371,700,143 552,659,790 Non-CURRENT LIABILITIES 233,80,701 374,651,349 Operating lease liability 11 627,708,405 952,283,740 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 2		NOTES	2022 R	2021 R
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Image: Non-Current Assets 2,180,431,472 2,210,005,087 Property, plant and equipment 8 716,098,925 719,011,604 Intangible assets 9 69,408,353 74,695,873 Total Assets 2,965,938,750 3,003,712,564 LIABILITIES 2,965,938,750 3,003,712,564 CURRENT LIABILITIES 10 370,903 641,269 Operating lease liability 11 16,276,658 24,450,460 Payables from exchange transactions 12 371,700,143 552,630,662 Provisions 13 239,360,701 374,561,349 627,708,405 952,283,740 627,708,405 952,659,790 Non-Current LIABILITIES 10 376,050 627,708,405 952,659,790 Non-Current LIABILITIES 10 376,050 627,708,405 952,659,790 Not Assets 2,338,230,345 2,051,052,774 2,051,052,774	Short-term portion on concessionary loan granted	33	1,011,764	129,612,100
NON-CURRENT ASSETS Property, plant and equipment 8 716,098,925 719,011,604 Intangible assets 9 69,408,353 74,695,873 Total Assets 2,965,938,750 3,003,712,564 LIABILITIES 2,965,938,750 3,003,712,564 CURRENT LIABILITIES 10 370,903 641,269 Operating lease liability 11 16,276,658 24,450,460 Payables from exchange transactions 12 371,700,143 552,630,662 Provisions 13 239,360,701 374,561,349 627,708,405 952,283,740 627,708,405 952,659,790 Net Assets 2,338,230,345 2,051,052,774 Accumulated surplus 2,338,230,360 2,051,052,774	Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,146,714,540	2,043,592,924
Property, plant and equipment 8 716,098,925 719,011,604 Intangible assets 9 69,408,353 74,695,873 Total Assets 2,965,938,750 3,003,712,564 LIABILITIES 2,965,938,750 3,003,712,564 CURRENT LIABILITIES 10 370,903 641,269 Operating lease liability 11 16,276,658 24,450,460 Payables from exchange transactions 12 371,700,143 552,630,662 Provisions 13 239,360,701 374,561,349 627,708,405 952,283,740 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 627,708,405 952,283,740 Finance lease obligation 10 _ 376,050 Total Liabilities 627,708,405 952,283,740 Net Assets 2,338,230,345 2,051,052,774 Accumulated surplus 2,338,230,360 2,051,052,774		1	2,180,431,472	2,210,005,087
Property, plant and equipment 8 716,098,925 719,011,604 Intangible assets 9 69,408,353 74,695,873 Total Assets 2,965,938,750 3,003,712,564 LIABILITIES 2,965,938,750 3,003,712,564 CURRENT LIABILITIES 10 370,903 641,269 Operating lease liability 11 16,276,658 24,450,460 Payables from exchange transactions 12 371,700,143 552,630,662 Provisions 13 239,360,701 374,561,349 627,708,405 952,283,740 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 627,708,405 952,283,740 Finance lease obligation 10 _ 376,050 Total Liabilities 627,708,405 952,283,740 Net Assets 2,338,230,345 2,051,052,774 Accumulated surplus 2,338,230,360 2,051,052,774		1		
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Total Assets 785,507,278 793,707,477 LIABILITIES 2,965,938,750 3,003,712,564 LIABILITIES	Property, plant and equipment	8	716,098,925	719,011,604
Total Assets 2,965,938,750 3,003,712,564 LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES	Intangible assets	9	69,408,353	74,695,873
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES Finance lease obligation 10 Operating lease liability 11 Payables from exchange transactions 12 Provisions 13 239,360,701 374,561,349 627,708,405 952,283,740 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 627,708,405 Finance lease obligation 10 Total Liabilities 627,708,405 Net Assets 2,338,230,345 Accumulated surplus 2,338,230,360			785,507,278	793,707,477
CURRENT LIABILITIES Image: Finance lease obligation 10 370,903 641,269 Operating lease liability 11 16,276,658 24,450,460 Payables from exchange transactions 12 371,700,143 552,630,662 Provisions 13 239,360,701 374,561,349 MON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 627,708,405 952,283,740 Finance lease obligation 10	Total Assets		2,965,938,750	3,003,712,564
CURRENT LIABILITIES Image: Finance lease obligation 10 370,903 641,269 Operating lease liability 11 16,276,658 24,450,460 Payables from exchange transactions 12 371,700,143 552,630,662 Provisions 13 239,360,701 374,561,349 MON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 627,708,405 952,283,740 Finance lease obligation 10				
Finance lease obligation 10 370,903 641,269 Operating lease liability 11 16,276,658 24,450,460 Payables from exchange transactions 12 371,700,143 552,630,662 Provisions 13 239,360,701 374,561,349 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 627,708,405 952,283,740 Finance lease obligation 10 - 376,050 Total Liabilities 627,708,405 952,659,790 Net Assets 2,338,230,345 2,051,052,774 Accumulated surplus 2,051,052,774	LIABILITIES			
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Provisions 13 239,360,701 374,561,349 627,708,405 952,283,740 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 627,708,405 952,283,740 Finance lease obligation 10 - 376,050 Total Liabilities 627,708,405 952,659,790 Net Assets 2,338,230,345 2,051,052,774 Accumulated surplus 2,338,230,360 2,051,052,774	Operating lease liability	11	16,276,658	24,450,460
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 627,708,405 952,283,740 Finance lease obligation 10 - 376,050 Total Liabilities 627,708,405 952,659,790 Net Assets 2,338,230,345 2,051,052,774 Accumulated surplus 2,338,230,360 2,051,052,774	Payables from exchange transactions	12	371,700,143	552,630,662
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 10 - 376,050 Finance lease obligation 10 - 376,050 Total Liabilities 627,708,405 952,659,790 Net Assets 2,338,230,345 2,051,052,774 Accumulated surplus 2,338,230,360 2,051,052,774	Provisions	13	239,360,701	374,561,349
Finance lease obligation 10 - 376,050 Total Liabilities 627,708,405 952,659,790 Net Assets 2,338,230,345 2,051,052,774 Accumulated surplus 2,338,230,360 2,051,052,774			627,708,405	952,283,740
Finance lease obligation 10 - 376,050 Total Liabilities 627,708,405 952,659,790 Net Assets 2,338,230,345 2,051,052,774 Accumulated surplus 2,338,230,360 2,051,052,774				
Total Liabilities 627,708,405 952,659,790 Net Assets 2,338,230,345 2,051,052,774 Accumulated surplus 2,338,230,360 2,051,052,774	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Net Assets 2,338,230,345 2,051,052,774 Accumulated surplus 2,338,230,360 2,051,052,774	Finance lease obligation	10	-	
Accumulated surplus 2,338,230,360 2,051,052,774	Total Liabilities		· · ·	· · ·
Total Net Assets 2,338,230,360 2,051,052,774				
	Total Net Assets		2,338,230,360	2,051,052,774

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	NOTES	2022 R	2021 R
REVENUE			
REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS			
Miscellaneous other revenue	14	39,146,591	24,204,914
Interest on Concessionary loan	33	3,874,608	14,404,594
Finance income	17	1,543,565	31,401,468
Total revenue from exchange transactions		44,564,764	70,010,976
REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS TRANSFER REVENUE	-		
G <mark>overnment grants &</mark> sub <mark>sidies</mark>	15	7,963,901,000	7,488,781,000
Service in kind		21,370,399	-
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		7,985,271,399	7,488,781,000
Total revenue		8,029,836,163	7,558,791,976
EXPENDITURE			
Employee related costs	18	3,181,677,993	3,356,132,448
Depreciation and amortisation		101,850,602	102,745,214
Finance costs	19	49,701	59,133
Debt Impairment		5,931,155	31,420,842
Social assistance service fees	21	1,977,839,791	2,038,116,394
Repairs and maintanance		25,533,370	22,008,610
General Expenses	20	1,933,026,364	1,664,823,903
Total expenditure	_	7,225,908,976	7,215,306,544
		000 007 407	040 405 400
Surplus for the year from continuing operations Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities		803,927,187	343,485,432
Social benefit		(7,179,247) 24,240,721	(5,335,501)
Social benefit		820,988,661	338,149,931
Sulpius IVI lile yeal	1	020,900,001	330,149,931

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	Accumulated surplus/ (Deficit) R	Total net assets R	
Opening balance as previously reported	2,774,462,843	2,774,462,843	
Balance at April 1, 2020	2,774,462,843	2,774,462,843	
Changes in net assets			
Surplus for the year	338,149,931	338,149,931	
Surplus surrendered	1,061,560,000)	(1,061,560,000)	
Total changes	(723,410,069)	(723,410,069)	
Opening balance as previously reported	2,051,052,774	2,051,052,774	
Balance at April 1, 2021	2,051,052,774	2,051,052,774	
Changes in net assets			
Surplus for the year	820,988,661	820,988,661	
Surplus surrendered	(533,811,075)	(533,811,075)	
Total changes	287,177,586	287,177,586	
Balance at March 31, 2022	2,338,230,360	2,338,230,360	

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CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	NOTES	2022 R	2021 R
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
RECEIPTS			
Cash receipts		8,019,532,533	7,510,326,078
PAYMENTS			
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	_	(7,282,617,628)	(7,184,656,622)
Net cash flows from operating activities	24	736,914,905	325,669,456
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8	(101,868,585)	(146,506,044)
Purchase of other intangible assets	9	(1,791,489)	(26,902)
Proceeds from sale of sale of assets		2,830,423	1,694,148
Interest Income		1,543,565	481,927
Net cash flows from investing activities		(99,286,086)	(144,356,871)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash surplus surrendered to National Treasury		(533,811,075)	(1,061,560,000)
Finance lease payments		(646,426)	673,274
Finance costs		(49,701)	(59,133)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(534,507,202)	(1,060,945,859)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		103,121,617	(879,633,274)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,043,592,924	2,923,226,200
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	2,146,714,541	2,043,592,926

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STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Approved	Adjustmente	Final	Budget Actual amounts on comparable	Difference between final budget and	
	budget R	Adjustments R	Budget R	basis R	actual R	Reference
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE						
REVENUE						
REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS						
Miscellaneous other revenue	-	-	-	39,146,591	39,146,591	
Interest on concessionary loan	-	-	-	3,874,608	3,874,608	
Finance income	-	-	-	1,543,565	1,543,565	
Total revenue from exchange transactions	-	-	-	44,564,764	44,564,764	
REVENUE FROM NON-						
EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS						
TRANSFER REVENUE						
Government grants & subsidies	7,463,901,000	500,000,000	7,963,901,000	7,963,901,000	-	
Servi <mark>ce</mark> in kind	-	-	-	21,370,399	21,370,399	
Total revenue	7,463,901,000	500,000,000	7,963,901,000	8,029,836,163	65,935,163	
EXPENDITURE	(0.007.404.000)		(0.044.004.054)	(0.404.077.000)	100 050 001	
Personnel Social assistance service fee	(3,607,484,000)	(3,550,054)	(3,611,034,054)	(3,181,677,993)	429,356,061	34 34
	(1,588,750,000)	(257,546,005)	(1,846,296,005)	(1,977,839,790)	(131,543,785) 4,226,978	34 34
Repairs and maintenance Finance costs	(24,651,129)	(5,109,219)	(29,760,348)	(25,533,370) (49,701)	4,220,978 (49,701)	34
Capital expenses	(26,257,029)	- (16,293,958)	- (42,550,987)	(43,701)	42,550,987	34
Administrative expenses	(2,216,758,842)	(217,500,764)	(2,434,259,606)	(1,933,026,364)	501,233,242	34
Total expenditure	(7,463,901,000)	(500,000,000)	(7,963,901,000)	(7,118,127,218)	845,773,782	
Actual Amount on Comparable	(.,,,	(,,)	(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(.,,,,	,	1
Basis as Presented in the						
Budget and Actual Comparative Statement	-	-	-	911,708,945	911,708,945	

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. PRESENTATION OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 91(1) of the Public Finance Management Act (Act 1 of 1999).

These annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention as the basis of measurement, unless specified otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand.

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been consistently applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements, are disclosed below.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

When the presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are restated. Where accounting errors have been identified in the current year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly. Where there has been a change in accounting policy in the current year, the adjustment is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

1.1 PRESENTATION CURRENCY

These annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand, which is the functional currency of the entity.

1.2 GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

These annual financial statements have been prepared based on the expectation that the entity will continue to operate as a going concern for at least the next 12 months.

1.3 MATERIALITY

Material omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the decisions or assessments of users made on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the nature or size of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The nature or size of the information item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.

Assessing whether an omission or misstatement could influence decisions of users, and so be material, requires consideration of the characteristics of those users. The Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements states that users are assumed to have a reasonable knowledge of government, its activities, accounting and a willingness to study the information with reasonable diligence. Therefore, the assessment takes into account how users with such attributes could reasonably be expected to be influenced in making and evaluating decisions.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.4 SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements. Significant judgements include:

TRADE RECEIVABLES LOANS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in surplus or deficit, the provincial entity makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

On debtors an impairment loss is recognised in surplus and deficit when there is objective evidence that it is impaired. The impairment is measured as the difference between the debtors carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate, computed at initial recognition.

ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses are liabilities to pay for goods and services received or supplied but have not yet been invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier, including amounts due to employees.

Accrued expenses are recognised when are measurable in the accounting period in which those transactions, events, or condition occur.

PROVISIONS

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in note 13 - Provisions. Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

USEFUL LIVES AND RESIDUAL VALUES

The entity re-assesses the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment on an annual basis. In re- assessing the useful lives and residual values of property, paint and equipment management considers the condition and use of the individual assets, to determine the remaining period over which the asset can and will be used.

1.5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one period.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
 - the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

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The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost.

Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at date of acquisition.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, it's deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment, where the entity is obligated to incur such expenditure, and where the obligation arises as a result of acquiring the asset or using it for purposes other than the production of inventories.

Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Items such as spare parts, standby equipment and servicing equipment are recognised when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment.

Major inspection costs which are a condition of continuing use of an item of property, plant and equipment and which meet the recognition criteria above are included as a replacement in the cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. Any remaining inspection costs from the previous inspection are derecognised.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Buildings	Straight-line	20 - 50 years
Leasehold property	Straight-line	Lesser of the useful life or the lease agreement term
Machinery and equipment	Straight-line	2 - 17 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight-line	5 - 17 years
Motor vehicles	Straight-line	4 - 10 years
Office equipment	Straight-line	5 - 17 years
IT equipment	Straight-line	3 - 10 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	Lesser of the useful life or the lease agreement term
Communication equipment	Straight-line	2 - 17 years

The depreciable amount of an asset is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be consumed by the entity. The depreciation method applied to an asset is reviewed at least at each reporting date and, if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset, the method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such a change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the entity expectations about the residual value and the useful life of an asset have changed since the preceding reporting date. If any such indication exists, the entity revises the expected useful life and/or residual value accordingly. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

The entity separately discloses expenditure to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment in the notes to the financial statements (see note 8).

The entity discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the financial statements (see note 8).

1.6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

An asset is identifiable if it either:

- is separable, i.e. is capable of being separated or divided from an entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, identifiable assets or liability, regardless of whether the entity intends to do so; or
- arises from binding arrangements (including rights from contracts), regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the entity or from other rights and obligations.

A binding arrangement describes an arrangement that confers similar rights and obligations on the parties to it as if it were in the form of a contract.

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will
 flow to the entity; and
- the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

The entity assesses the probability of expected future economic benefits or service potential using reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the set of economic conditions that will exist over the useful life of the asset.

Where an intangible asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its initial cost at the date of acquisition is measured at its fair value as at that date.

Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense when it is incurred. An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it.
- there is an ability to use or sell it.
- it will generate probable future economic benefits or service potential.
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset.
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows or service potential. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

Internally generated goodwill is not recognised as an intangible asset.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight-line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life 🥖
Computer software, internally generated	Straight-line	3 - 20 years
Computer software, other	Straight-line	3 - 20 years

The entity discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the financial statements (see note 9).

1.7 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or a residual interest of another entity.

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectibility.

A concessionary loan is a loan granted to or received by an entity on terms that are not market related.

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Derecognition is the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from an entity's statement of financial position.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, an entity shall estimate cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, call and similar options) but shall not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (see the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Exchange Transactions), transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. There is a presumption that the cash flows and the expected life of a group of similar financial instruments can be estimated reliably. However, in those rare cases when it is not possible to reliably estimate the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument (or group of financial instruments), the entity shall use the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instruments).

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

A financial asset is:

- cash;
- · a residual interest of another entity; or
- a contractual right to:
 - receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
 - exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to:

- deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
- exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Liquidity risk is the risk encountered by an entity in the event of difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Loan commitment is a firm commitment to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

A financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due.

A residual interest is any contract that manifests an interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. A residual interest includes contributions from owners, which may be shown as:

- · equity instruments or similar forms of unitised capital;
- a formal designation of a transfer of resources (or a class of such transfers) by the parties to the transaction as forming part of an entity's net assets, either before the contribution occurs or at the time of the contribution; or
- a formal agreement, in relation to the contribution, establishing or increasing an existing financial interest in the net assets of an entity.

Financial instruments at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets or non-derivative financial liabilities that have fixed or determinable payments, excluding those instruments that:

- the entity designates at fair value at initial recognition; or
- are held for trading.

Financial instruments at cost are investments in residual interests that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

INITIAL RECOGNITION

The entity recognises a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

INITIAL MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The entity measures a financial asset and financial liability initially at its fair value.

The entity first assesses whether the substance of a concessionary loan is in fact a loan. On initial recognition, the entity analyses a concessionary loan into its component parts and accounts for each component separately. The entity accounts for that part of a concessionary loan that is:

- a social benefit in accordance with the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, where it is the issuer of the loan; or
- non-exchange revenue, in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers), where it is the recipient of the loan.

1.8 LEASES

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

When a lease includes both land and buildings elements, the entity assesses the classification of each element separately.

FINANCE LEASES - LESSEE

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of on the remaining balance of the liability.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

OPERATING LEASES - LESSEE

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

1.9 INVENTORIES

Inventories are initially measured at cost except where inventories are acquired through a non-exchange transaction, then their costs are their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost where they are held for;

- distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge; or
- consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange or distribution.

Current replacement cost is the cost the entity incurs to acquire the asset on the reporting date.

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The carrying amounts of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the goods are distributed, or related services are rendered. The amount of any write-down of inventories to current replacement cost and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write- down of inventories, arising from an increase in current replacement cost, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits.

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise bank balances, cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other shortterm highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less which are available on demand.

Some equity investments are included in cash equivalents when they are, in substance, cash equivalents.

Bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand forms an integral part of the entity's cash management activities, and as such are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

1.11 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

SHORT-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of surplus sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Payments made to industry-managed (or state plans) retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as defined contribution plans where the entity's obligation under the schemes is equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

1.12 PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

Provisions are recognised when:

- the entity has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- 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 can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement does not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are reversed if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required, to settle the obligation.

Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as an interest expense.

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised. Provisions are not recognised for future operating surplus (deficit).

If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation (net of recoveries) under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 26.

1.13 COMMITMENTS

Items are classified as commitments when an entity has committed itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of cash.

Disclosures are required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments.

Commitments for which disclosure is necessary to achieve a fair presentation should be disclosed in a note to the financial statements, if both the following criteria are met:

- Contracts should be non-cancellable or only cancellable at significant cost (for example, contracts for computer or building maintenance services); and
- Contracts should relate to something other than the routine, steady, state business of the entity therefore salary
 commitments relating to employment contracts or social security benefit commitments are excluded.

1.14 REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net asets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

An exchange transaction is one in which the entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services or use of assets) to the other party in exchange.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

MEASUREMENT

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and volume rebates.

INTEREST, ROYALTIES AND DIVIDENDS

Revenue arising from the use by others of entity assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends or similar distributions is recognised when:

- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity, and
- The amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest is recognised using the effective interest rate method for financial instruments.

1.15 REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

RECOGNITION

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset is recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same inflow.

As the entity satisfies a present obligation recognised as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a nonexchange transaction recognised as an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the liability recognised and recognises an amount of revenue equal to that reduction.

MEASUREMENT

Revenue from a non-exchange transaction is measured at the amount of the increase in net assets recognised by the entity.

When, as a result of a non-exchange transaction, the entity recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition, unless it is also required to recognise a liability. Where a liability is required to be recognised it will be measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and the amount of the increase in net assets, if any, recognised as revenue. When a liability is subsequently reduced, because the taxable event occurs or a condition is satisfied, the amount of the reduction in the liability is recognised as revenue.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transactions other than services rendered, that meet the definition of an asset is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

The entity assesses the degree of certainty attached to the flow of future economic benefits or service potential ont the basis of the available evidence. Certain grants payable by one level of government to another are subject to the availability of funds. Revenue from these grants is only recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. An announcement at the beginning of a financial year that grants may be available for qualifying agencies in accordance with an agreed program may not be sufficient evidence of the probability of the flow. Revenue is then only recognised once evidence of the probability of the flow becomes available.

Conditions on government grants may result in such revenue being recognised on a time proportion basis. Where there is no condition on the period, such revenue is recognised on receipt or when the Act becomes effective, which-ever is earlier.

GIFTS AND DONATIONS, INCLUDING GOODS IN-KIND

Gifts and donations, including goods in kind, are recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

SERVICES IN-KIND

The entity recognise services in-kind that are significant to its operations and/or service delivery objectives as assets and recognise the related revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Where services in-kind are not significant to the entity's operations and/or service delivery objectives and/or do not satisfy the criteria for recognition, the entity disclose the nature and type of services in-kind received during the reporting period.

1.16 FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Fruitless expenditure means expenditure which was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.

All expenditure relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.17 IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

Irregular expenditure as defined in section 1 of the PFMA is expenditure other than unauthorised expenditure, incurred in contravention of or that is not in accordance with a requirement of any applicable legislation, including-

- a) this Act; or
- b) the State Tender Board Act, 1968 (Act No. 86 of 1968), or any regulations made in terms of the Act.
- c) any provincial legislation providing for procurement procedures in that provincial government.

Irregular expenditure is accounted for in line with the National Treasury Instruction No. 2 of 2019/20 issued in terms of section 76 of the PFMA, on Irregular Expenditure Framework.

RECOGNITION

Irregular expenditure is incurred when the resulting transaction is recognized in the financial records of the public entity in accordance with the relevant Accounting Framework. The entity will only record irregular expenditure when a transaction is recognised as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance in accordance with the Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP).

Disclosures are required in term of the National Treasury Regulations 9.1.5 and 28.2.1, as a note to the annual financial statement in respect of irregular expenditure incurred by the entity. Irregular expenditure is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed.

1.18 BUDGET INFORMATION

The annual financial statements and the budget are not on the same basis of accounting therefore a reconciliation between the statement of financial performance and the budget have been included in the annual financial statements. Refer to note 34.

Comparative information is not required.

1.19 RELATED PARTIES

A related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control.

Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Joint control is the agreed sharing of control over an activity by a binding arrangement, and exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control (the venturers).

Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but is not control over those policies.

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, including those charged with the governance of the entity in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by that person in their dealings with the entity.

The entity is exempt from disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions if that transaction occurs within normal supplier and/or client/recipient relationships on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those which it is reasonable to expect the entity to have adopted if dealing with that individual entity or person in the same circumstances and terms and conditions are within the normal operating parameters established by that reporting entity's legal mandate.

Where the entity is exempt from the disclosures in accordance with the above, the entity discloses narrative information about the nature of the transactions and the related outstanding balances, to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its annual financial statements.

1.20 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

Events after reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).

The entity will adjust the amount recognised in the financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date once the event occurred.

The entity will disclose the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such estimate cannot be made in respect of all material non-adjusting events, where non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

2.1 STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED, BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The entity has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the entity's accounting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022 or later periods:

GRAP 25 (AS REVISED): EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

BACKGROUND

The Board issued the Standard of GRAP on Employee Benefits (GRAP 25) in November 2009. GRAP 25 was based on the International Public Sector Accounting Standard on Employee Benefits (IPSAS 25) effective at that time. However, GRAP 25 was modified in some respects where the Board decided the requirements of the International Accounting Standard on Employee Benefits (IAS® 19) were more appropriate. Specifically, the Board:

- Eliminated the corridor method and required recognition of actuarial gains and losses in full in the year that they arise.
- Required the recognition of past service costs in the year that a plan is amended, rather than on the basis of whether they are vested or unvested.

Since 2009, the International Accounting Standards Board® has made several changes to IAS 19, including changes to the recognition of certain benefits, and where these changes are recognised. The IPSASB made similar changes to its standard and as a result of the extent of changes, issued IPSAS 39 on Employee Benefits to replace IPSAS 25 in 2016.

When the Board consulted locally on the proposed amendments to IPSAS 25 in 2016, stakeholders welcomed the amendments to align IPSAS 25 to IAS 19 and supported the changes that resulted in IPSAS 39.

In developing GRAP 25, the Board agreed to include the guidance from the IFRS Interpretation on IAS 19 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction (IFRIC 14®) partly in GRAP 25 and partly in the Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP on The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction (IGRAP 7).

KEY AMENDMENTS TO GRAP 25

The Board agreed to align GRAP 25 with IPSAS 39, but that local issues and the local environment need to be considered. As a result of this decision, there are areas where GRAP 25 departs from the requirements of IPSAS 39. The Board's decisions to depart are explained in the basis for conclusions.

The amendments to GRAP 25 are extensive and mostly affect the accounting for defined benefit plans. A new renumbered Standard of GRAP (e.g. GRAP 39) will not be issued, but rather a new version of the current GRAP 25.

The effective date of the standard is for years beggining on or after 1 April 2022.

The entity expects to adopt the revisions for the first time in the 2021/2022 annual financial statements. It is unlikely that the revisions will have a material impact on the entity's annual financial statements.

GRAP 104 (AS REVISED): FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Following the global financial crisis, a number of concerns were raised about the accounting for financial instruments. This included that (a) information on credit losses and defaults on financial assets was received too late to enable proper decision-making, (b) using fair value in certain instances was inappropriate, and (c) some of the existing accounting requirements were seen as too rules based. As a result, the International Accounting Standards Board® amended its existing Standards to deal with these issues. The IASB issued IFRS® Standard on Financial Instruments (IFRS 9) in 2009 to address many of the concerns raised. Revisions were also made to IAS® on Financial Instruments: Presentation and the IFRS Standard® on Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The IPSASB issued revised International Public Sector Accounting Standards in June 2018 so as to align them with the equivalent IFRS Standards.

The revisions better align the Standards of GRAP with recent international developments. The amendments result in better information available to make decisions about financial assets and their recoverability, and more transparent information on financial liabilities.

The most significant changes to the Standard affect:

- Financial guarantee contracts issued
- Loan commitments issued
- Classification of financial assets
- Amortised cost of financial assets
- Impairment of financial assets
- Disclosures

The effective date of the standard is not yet set by the Minister of Finance.

It is unlikely that the standard will have a material impact on the entity's annual financial statements.

3. INVENTORIES	2022 R	2021 R
Stationery and consumables	17,253,675	20,825,021
Postage/franking machine	1,387,938	1,217,106
	18,641,613	22,042,127
4. RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS		
Staff debtors	5,657,050	8,349,217
Other debtors	232,582	175,908
Inter-departmental claims	5,232,770	3,642,975
	11,122,402	12,168,100

TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES PLEDGED AS SECURITY

Trade and other receivables were not pledged as security for any for any financial liability.

FAIR VALUE OF TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables	18,830,163	14,580,490
Provision for doutful debts	(7,707,761)	(2,412,390)
	11,122,402	12,168,100

The fair value of receivables approximates the carrying value amount due to their short-term nature.

RECONCILIATION OF PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT OF TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Opening balance	2,41	2,390 2,662,608
Provision for impairment	5,93	51,155 501,301
Amounts written off as uncollectible	(63	5,784) (751,519)
	7,70	2,412,390

5. RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

FAIR VALUE OF RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS					
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	632,894,722	632,894,722			
Provision for impairment	(632,894,722)	(632,894,722)			

CREDIT QUALITY OF RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

On 15 June 2012 SASSA and Cash Paymaster Services (Pty) Ltd (CPS) entered into a Variation Agreement which resulted into a payment made in June 2014 to CPS in the sum of R316,447,361. Corruption Watch made an application to the High Court to review this decision by SASSA and CPS.

On 23 March 2018, the High Court ruled in favour of Corruption Watch and ordered CPS to repay R316,447,361 to SASSA with interest from June 2014 to date of payment. The interest was calculated at the then applicable prescribed rate of 15.5% from 4 June 2014, this being the date on which payment was made and thus CPS owes SASSA R632,894,722 inclusive of interest as at the end of March 2021.

CPS is currently placed under liquidation and therefore, the recoverable amount can only be determined at the conclusion of the liquidation process

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5. RECEIVABLES RESULTING FROM COURT JUDGEMENT	2022	2021
(CONTINUED)	R	R

These events provide evidence that the impairment occurred after initial recognition of the assets:

RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

RECEIVABLE RESULTING FROM COURT JUDGEMENT IMPAIRED

As of March 31, 2022, other receivables resulting from court judgment of R 632,894,722 (2021: R 632,894,722) were impaired and provided for.

The amount of the provision as at March 31, 2022 is R 632,894,722

The ageing of these loans is as follows:

3 to 12 months		-	30,919,541
Over 12 months	632,89	94,722	601,975,181

6. PREPAYMENTS

	2,940,308	2,588,991
Increased for the period	7,191,415	8,779,059
Amount realised as an expense	(6,840,098)	(8,012,085)
Opening balance	2,588,991	1,822,017

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Petty cash	105,000	105,000
Bank balances	2,146,609,540	2,043,487,924
	2,146,714,540	2,043,592,924

CREDIT QUALITY OF CASH AT BANK AND SHORT TERM DEPOSITS, EXCLUDING CASH ON HAND

The credit quality of cash at bank and short term deposits, excluding cash on hand that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or historical information about counterparty default rates:

The vast majority of the entity's funds are not held within a commercial bank, therefore the entity is not exposed to credit risk.

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		2022			2021	
	Cost / Valuation R	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment R	Carrying value R	Cost / Valuation R	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment R	Carrying value R
Land	519,500	-	519,500	519,500	-	519,500
Buildings	264,892,180	(72,222,993)	192,669,187	262,979,497	(62,802,695)	200,176,802
Leasehold property	859,816	(540,011)	319,805	606,799	(489,188)	117,611
Furniture and fixtures	185,660,808	(107,835,080)	77,825,728	185,833,953	(101,768,401)	84,065,552
Motor vehicles	392,133,363	(220,548,604)	171,584,759	394,375,154	(204,250,259)	190,124,895
Office equipment	6,910,880	(4,709,052)	2,201,828	7,062,936	(4,492,218)	2,570,718
IT equipment	545,498,150	(333,140,633)	212,357,517	497,250,566	(318,387,366)	178,863,200
Finance lease assets	1,874,539	(1,561,348)	313,191	1,933,261	(992,727)	940,534
Machinery and equipment	108,522,396	(63,773,552)	44,748,844	106,324,280	(59,633,455)	46,690,825
Communication equipment	22,788,950	(9,230,384)	13,558,566	25,982,501	(11,040,534)	14,941,967
Total	1,529,660,582	(813,561,657)	716,098,925	1,482,868,447	(763,856,843)	719,011,604

RECONCILIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - 2022

	Opening balance R	Additions R	Disposals R	Transfers R	Depreciation R	Total R
Land	519,500	-	-	-	-	519,500
Buildings	200,176,802	2,863,824	(686,250)	-	(9,685,189)	192,669,187
Leasehold property	117,611	445,017	-	-	(242,823)	319,805
Furniture and fixtures	84,065,552	3,890,732	(1,509,257)	-	(8,621,299)	77,825,728
Motor vehicles	190,124,895	15,958,435	(4,397,908)	-	(30,100,663)	171,584,759
Office equipment	2,570,718	8,068	(17,635)		(359,323)	2,201,828
IT equipment	178,863,200	73,248,584	(1,832,705)	(116)	(37,921,446)	212,357,517
Finance lease assets	940,534	-	(8,419)	-	(618,924)	313,191
Machinery and equipment	46,690,825	5,372,925	(1,134,318)	14,405	(6,194,993)	44,748,844
Communication equipment	14,941,967	81,000	(419,540)	(14,289)	(1,030,572)	13,558,566
	719,011,604	101,868,585	(10,006,032)	-	(94,775,232)	716,098,925

RECONCILIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - 2021

Land	519,500	-	-	-	-	519,500
Buildings	208,410,940	1,451,003	-	-	(9,685,141)	200,176,802
Leasehold property	133,365	82,225	-	-	(97,979)	117,611
Furniture and fixtures	88,786,785	5,675,985	(1,971,846)	109,160	(8,534,532)	84,065,552
Motor vehicles	140,938,462	80,746,189	(2,178,548)	-	(29,381,208)	190,124,895
Office equipment	3,237,595	887,510	(83,028)	(996,234)	(475,125)	2,570,718
IT equipment	180,380,545	40,162,233	(2,186,262)	863,992	(40,357,308)	178,863,200
Finance lease assets	326,862	1,032,698	(4,077)	-	(414,949)	940,534
Machinery and equipment	47,156,624	5,913,285	(433,961)	38,683	(5,983,806)	46,690,825
Communication equipment	5,217,916	10,554,916	(140,682)	(15,601)	(674,582)	14,941,967
	675,108,594	146,506,044	(6,998,404)	-	(95,604,630)	719,011,604

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CON	TINUED)	2022 R	2021 R
ASSETS SUBJECT TO FINANCE LEASE (NET CAR	RYING AMOUNT)		
Leasehold property		319,805	117,611
DETAILS OF PROPERTIES			
Land - Limpopo Region: Portion 4 of ERF 655 Warmbaths			
TERMS AND CONDITIONS			
- Purchase price: 13 May 2016		519,500	519 500
RECONCILIATION OF WORK-IN-PROGRESS 2022	Opening balance R	Movement R	Total R
Dithakong local office	3,358,589	246,935	3,605,524
Churchill local office	2,564,034	226,910	2,790,944
Batlharos local office	1,164,717	1,310,064	2,474,781
IT equipment	-	8,685,400	8,685,400
	7,087,340	10,469,309	17,556,649
RECONCILIATION OF WORK-IN-PROGRESS 2021			
Dithakong local office	3,234,690	123,899	3,358,589
Churchill local office	2,383,033	181,000	2,564,033
Batlharos local office	902,064	262,652	1,164,716
	6,519,787	567,551	7,087,338
Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain proper	ty, plant and equipm	ent	
EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO REPAIR AND MAINT, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT INCLUDED IN STATEMEN PERFORMANCE		2022 R	2021 R

	26,287,002	22,017,210
General expenses	5,088,639	5,457,818
Contracted services	21,198,363	16,559,392

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9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

		2022 Accumulated			2021 Accumulated	
	Cost / Valuation R	amortisation and accumulated impairment R	Carrying value R	Cost / Valuation R	amortisation and accumulated impairment R	Carrying value R
Computer software, internally generated	143,120,646	(73,712,293)	69,408,353	141,334,756	(66,638,883)	74,695,873
RECONCILIATION C	OF INTANGIBLE A	SSETS - 2022				
		Opening balance R	Additions R	Disposals R	Amortisation R	Total R
Computer software	9	74,695,873	1,791,489	(3,640)	(7,075,369)	69,408,353
	OF INTANGIBLE A	SSETS - 2021				
Computer software	9	81,840,799	26,902	(31,245)	(7,140,583)	74,695,873
10. FINANCE L	EASE OBLIGA	ATION			2022 R	2021 R
MINIMUM LEASE	PAYMENTS DU	F				
- within one year		-			382,184	691,786
- in second to fifth	year inclusive				-	387,450
					382,184	1,079,236
less: future finance	e charges				(11,282)	(61,916)
Present value of r	minimum lease	payments			370,902	1,017,320
PRESENT VALUE		EASE PAYMEN	TS DUE			
- within one year					370,902	641,270
- in second to fifth	year inclusive				-	376,050
					370,902	1,017,320
Non-current liabiliti	ios					376,050
Current liabilities					370,903	641,269
					370,903	1,017,319

The average lease term is between 2-5 years and the average effective borrowing rate is linked to the prime rate as determined by the South African Reserve Bank. Interest rates are fixed at the contract date. All the leases have fixed repayment terms. No arrangements have been entered into for contingent rent. Obligations under finance leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased asset.

The agency did not default on any interest or capital portions on any of the finance leases. None of the terms attached the finance leases were renegotiated in the period under review.

The agency's obligations under finance leases are secured by the lessor's charge over the leased assets. Refer note 9

11. OPERATING LEASE LIABILITY	2022 R	2021 R
Contractual payments	(147,721,521)	(124,222,682)
Str <mark>aight-line basis e</mark> xpense	163,889,095	148,673,142
	16,167,574	24,450,460
Within one year	107,912,859	141,828,133
In second to fifth year inclusive	176,416,077	181,322,998
Later than five years	2,457,043	4,346,273
	286,785,979	327,497,404

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments have been recognised as an operating lease liability

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Agency for certain of its office properties and equipment. Leases are negotiated for periods ranging from 12 months to 120 months. The leases escalate on average between 5% and 10%. The operating lease liability at the end of the period is R16 188 162 (2021: R24,450,459)

12. PAYABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Trade payables	70,288,132	198,492,396
Inter-departmental claims	35,756	561,221
Payroll - Third-party	18,206	18,564
Accrued service bonus	95,079,767	95,510,680
Accrued expense	204,595,576	253,725,631
Operating lease payables - Office building	1,682,706	4,322,170
	371,700,143	552,630,662

FAIR VALUE OF TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade payables	70,288,132	198,492,396
Inter-departmental claims	35,756	561,221
Payroll - Third-party	18,206	18,564
Accrued service bonus	95,079,767	95,510,680
Accrued expenses	204,595,576	253,725,631
Operating lease payables - Office buildings	1,682,706	4,322,170
	371,700,143	552,630,662

13. PROVISIONS

RECONCILIATION OF PROVISIONS - 2022	Opening balance R	Additions R	Utilised during the year R	Total R
Provision for legal fees	4,575,516	1,610,075	(4,872,709)	1,312,882
Provision for shared services and other third-party	9,945,912	8,473,859	(6,291,307)	12,128,464
Provision for leave pay	344,167,050	141,938,376	(260,186,071)	225,919,355
Provision for perfomance bonus	15,872,871	-	(15,872,871)	-
	374,561,349	152,022,310	(287,222,958)	239,360,701

13. PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

RECONCILIATION OF PROVISIONS - 2021	Opening balance R	Additions R	Utilised during the year R	Total R
Provision for legal fees	753,588	4,575,516	(753,588)	4,575,516
Provision for shared services and other third-party	13,442,132	5,674,297	(9,170,517)	9,945,912
Provision for contractors	48,200,238	-	(48,200,238)	-
Provision for leave pay	246,854,957	344,167,050	(246,854,957)	344,167,050
Provision for perfomance bonus	24,227,278	-	(8,354,407)	15,872,871
	333,478,193	354,416,863	(313,333,707)	374,561,349

The provision for performance bonus represents the estimated liability in respect of performance bonus to be paid out.

The provision for leave pay includes both capped and uncapped leave entitlement to employees. The agency policy rate used in the calculation for the provision for leave pay is the same for both capped and uncapped entitled leave.

The provision for shared services and other third-party represents shared services and other third-party incurred by the agency still outstanding at year end.

14. REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS	2022 R	2021 R
Sale of waste paper and others	30,110	20,483
Commision received	53,645	67,338
Rental income - parking	433,728	422,148
Recovery of debts and other revenue	5,907,929	3,367,228
Skills development refund	3,256,244	2,643,553
Contractual penalties	29,143,547	17,684,164
Other revenue	321,388	-
	39,146,591	24,204,914

15. REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

OPERATING GRANTS		
Government grant	7,963,901,000	7,488,781,000
Service in kind	21,370,399	-
	7,985,271,399	7,488,781,000

SERVICE IN KIND - GOVCHAT

SASSA received service in kind to the value of R13 125 744 provided by GovChat through the provision of a digital application and engagement platform to facilitate the flow of information and receipt of grants in relation to the Covid-19 grant initiative. In terms of the agreement entered into with GovChat the services are rendered free of charge.

SERVICE IN KIND - FINMARK TRUST

SASSA received service in kind to the value of R8 244 655 provided by Finmark Trust, where they provided research on investment options that will build and strengthen the capacity of the Agency to reduce cost and enhance implementation of alternative payment options that end users or beneficiaries would have through interoperable digital payment platforms.

15. REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS	2022	2021
(CONTINUED)	R	R

SERVICE IN KIND - OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

SASSA receives services in kind on various terms and conditions; it occupies office accommodation and parking bays buildings free of rental mostly on inherited arrangements by the DSD and its stakeholders (property owners). Hence most of these buildings are owned by the National & Provincial Government, District and Local Municipalities, Department of Health, Department of Education, and tribal authorities. The DSD and the stakeholders had these arrangements to provide multi-government services at a common point, to form a strong relationship with local authorities, community-based organisations, tribal authorities and othergovernment departments.

The relationship is mutually beneficial to both parties involved; it reduces the vandalism of buildings that would otherwise remain vacant; it provides regular maintenance and ensures that Government-owned building values do not deteriorate. On the other hand, it has benefited the SASSA financially.

The nature of the relationship between SASSA and the Stakeholders' is not comparable to the market offerings, and the fair value of services in-kind received cannot be measured reliably

16. OPERATING SURPLUS

Operating surplus for the year is stated after accounting for the following:

OPERATING LEASE CHARGES

Straight-lining of operating leases 163,882,271 148,673,142 Loss on disposal of assets (7,179,247) (5,335,501) Motor vehicle expenses 50,404,459 45,506,712
Motor vehicle expenses 50,404,459 45,506,712
Security 312,984,430 295,029,709
Cellphone, telephone and fax expenses 16,184,438 24,815,003
Travel -local 53,969,583 42,256,445
Computer expenses 453,027,391 348,860,048
Consulting and professional fees241,043,796158,455,767
Amortisation on intangible assets7,075,3707,140,584
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment94,775,23295,604,630
Employee costs 3,181,677,993 3,356,132,448

17. INTEREST REVENUE

Bank interest received	38,641	15,138
Interest on other receivables	1,504,924	466,789
interest charged on court judgement debt-income	-	30,919,541
	1,543,565	31,401,468

The amount included in Investment revenue arising from exchange transactions amounted to R1 543 565.

18. PERSONNEL COSTS	2022 R	2021 R
Basic	2,206,175,437	2,255,420,158
Bonus	174,905,983	193,659,707
Medical aid - company contributions	244,877,801	231,108,360
Bargain Council	233,306	244,572
Defined contribution plans	285,865,916	291,405,118
Overtime payments	10,278,175	21,221,617
Housing benefits and allowances	131,684,634	131,767,308
Serviced based remuneration	4,111,159	3,031,373
Circumstantial compensation	5,126,255	6,253,162
Non pensionable benefits	217,175,082	96,753,724
Leave	(98,755,755)	125,267,349
	3,181,677,993	3,356,132,448

The leave line item discloses an expenditure of -R98,755,755 (2021: R125,267,349). Employees accumlated many abnormal leave days during the 2019 and 2020 Covid-19 lockdown, and the DPSA extended the utalisation expiry date for vacation leave for all public servants from 30 June 2021 to 31 December 2021. Therefore, substantial provision was made in the financial year 2021. The employees took most of the leave days during the 2022 financial year, which resuted in a reversal of provision, hence the leave credit included in personel cost.

19. FINANCE COSTS

Finance charge incurred on finance leases		49,701	59,133

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20. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2022 R	2021 R
20. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	n	n
Advertising	20,288,864	28,148,777
Auditors remuneration	28,764,051	19,720,015
Bank charges	11,991,298	6,068,208
Cleaning	115,402,776	115,588,219
Computer expenses	453,027,391	348,860,048
Consulting and professional fees	241,043,796	158,455,767
Consumables	2,514,552	2,090,285
Entertainment	1,685,028	947,534
Straight-lining on operating lease	163,882,271	148,673,142
Medical expenses	89,462,911	69,567,464
Motor vehicle expenses	50,404,459	45,506,712
Postage and courier	32,607,855	15,124,544
Printing and stationery	50,339,417	45,684,607
Security	312,984,430	295,029,709
Cellphone, telephone and fax expenses	16,184,438	24,815,003
Training	9,434,548	5,912,354
Travel - local	53,969,583	42,256,445
Travel - overseas	497,613	6,926
Staff bereavement	295,000	325,000
Other administrative expenses*	3,832,745	3,461,446
Assets expensed	4,623,323	9,762,205
Utilities - Municipal services	58,763,459	61,515,533
Uniforms	2,585,852	3,933,187
Communication licences	1,164,306	2,016,538
Resettlement cost	4,117,171	3,900,921
Skills development levy	25,760,044	17,468,833
Rentals	163,751,518	179,712,251
Venue expenses	5,456,711	3,585,988
Staff Bursaries	8,190,954	6,686,242
	1,933,026,364	1,664,823,903

21. SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE FEES

	1.977.839.790	1.745.946.527
Covid- 19 unemployement service fees and bank charges	378,333,350	-
Grant payment bank charges	251,611,486	237,189,665
Social assistance service fee	1,347,894,954	1,508,756,862

COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT GRANT SERVICE FEES & BANK CHARGES

• South African Post Office service fees 210,550,202 241,195,275 • Bank charges and service fees 167,783,148 50,974,593			378,333,350	292,169,868
South African Post Office service fees 210,550,202 241,195,275	•	Bank charges and service fees	167,783,148	50,974,593
	•	South African Post Office service fees	210,550,202	241,195,275

22. TAXATION

No provision has been made for 2022 tax as the Agency is exempted from income tax in terms of section 10(1)(cA) (i) of the Tax Act, 1962.

23. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION	2022 R	2021 R
Audit fees	28,764,051	19,720,015
24. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS		
Surplus	820,988,661	338,149,931
Adjustments for:	, ,	
Depreciation and amortisation	101,850,602	102,745,214
Loss on disposal of assets	7,179,247	5,335,501
Recovered from concessionery credit notes	156,715,666	179,804,397
Social benefit	(24,240,721)	-
Finance costs - Finance leases	49,701	59,133
Finance income	(1,543,565)	(481,927)
Interest applied on concessionery loan	(3,874,610)	(14,404,594)
Movements in operating lease assets and accruals	(8,173,802)	11,546,953
Movements in provisions	(135,200,648)	41,083,156
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	3,400,514	(4,612,137)
Receivables from exchange transactions	1,045,698	(2,158,535)
Prepayments	(351,317)	(767,819)
Payables from exchange transactions	(180,930,521)	(330,629,817)
	736,914,905	325,669,456
25. COMMITMENTS		
AUTHORISED OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE		
AUTHORISED OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE Already contracted for but not provided for		
	1,160,035,320	694,358,145
Already contracted for but not provided for	1,160,035,320 1,377,326,574	694,358,145 983,753,982
Already contracted for but not provided for • estimated within one year		
 Already contracted for but not provided for estimated within one year estimated in second to fifth year 	1,377,326,574	983,753,982
Already contracted for but not provided for • estimated within one year	1,377,326,574	983,753,982
 Already contracted for but not provided for estimated within one year estimated in second to fifth year TOTAL OPERATIONAL COMMITMENTS Already contracted for but not provided for	1,377,326,574 2,537,361,894	983,753,982 1,678,112,127
 Already contracted for but not provided for estimated within one year estimated in second to fifth year 	1,377,326,574 2,537,361,894	983,753,982 1,678,112,127
 Already contracted for but not provided for estimated within one year estimated in second to fifth year TOTAL OPERATIONAL COMMITMENTS Already contracted for but not provided for	1,377,326,574 2,537,361,894	983,753,982 1,678,112,127
 Already contracted for but not provided for estimated within one year estimated in second to fifth year TOTAL OPERATIONAL COMMITMENTS Already contracted for but not provided for TOTAL COMMITMENTS	1,377,326,574 2,537,361,894	983,753,982 1,678,112,127
 Already contracted for but not provided for estimated within one year estimated in second to fifth year TOTAL OPERATIONAL COMMITMENTS Already contracted for but not provided for TOTAL COMMITMENTS TOTAL COMMITMENTS TOTAL COMMITMENTS	1,377,326,574 2,537,361,894 2,537,361,894	983,753,982 1,678,112,127 1,678,112,127

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26. CONTINGENCIES	2022 R	2021 R
Various claims	23,285,570	25,531,046
Up <mark>grade of salary le</mark> vels	230,284,046	230,284,046
CPS outstanding invoices	358,196,928	358,196,928
Azande Consulting	170,000,000	170,000,000
	781,766,544	784,012,020

VARIOUS CLAIMS INCLUDES:

	23,285,570	25,531,046
Wrongful arrest	2,200,000	2,200,000
SARS SDL 2012 au <mark>dit claim</mark>	-	2,279,913
Contractual claims	4,040,482	5,711,717
Grant deduction claims	14,606	5,056
Motor vehicle claims	1,229,964	914,262
Labour related claims	15,800,518	14,420,098

WRONGFUL ARREST

The plaintiff is an employee of SASSA, who is, in the alternative to his claim against Minister of Police, suing MEC for Health and Social Development (which he considers as SASSA) for the damages suffered as a result of the arrest effected by the police on charges of stolen vehicle.

UPGRADE OF SALARY LEVELS

Based on Resolution 3 of 2009 and Resolution 1 of 2012, various directives were developed by the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) that outlined the implementation of the said resolutions. The Agency followed a prescribed phased approach to upgrade posts centered on the said directives and communique by the department. All incumbents (core and support) on salary level 9 and 11 that were appointed before 31 July 2012, were automatically upgraded to salary level 10 and 12 respectively. Incumbents performing the support functions that were appointed from 01 August 2012 had to be consulted and their respective salary levels were downgraded to 9 and 11. The incumbents performing core functions were upgraded with circumspect and based on the outcomes of a job evaluation process.

The implementation of the said directives resulted in numerous labour disputes regarding salary disparities within the entire public service sector. The matter was before the Labour Court, and SASSA implemented the outcome accordingly. Incumbents in core were upgraded from salary level 9 and 11 to salary level 10 and 12 respectively at the local office tier only, based on the outcome of the job evaluation process that was conducted during 2016.

A contingent liability was raised to address support and outstanding incumbents (as at 01 August 2012), that were not previously upgraded pending the outcome of the Labour Court matter for the review and set aside of the award and judgment issued by CCMA in arbitration proceedings instituted by Public Servants Association (PSA) and Others against SASSA.

26. CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

AZANDE CONSULTING CC

Azande is claiming R170 000 000.00 (R 170 million) for an alleged termination of the contract it concluded with SASSA for the provisioning of Integrated Community Registration Outreach Programme (ICROP) services. SASSA's stance is that the contract was not terminated but suspended in order to investigate the allegations that Azande has misrepresented its experience regarding the provision of action research services for the SASSA's North West Regional Office. It transpired that such services were not rendered as Azande claimed.

SASSA is defending this matter and has amended its court papers to include a counter-claim for reimbursement of all monies paid to Azande in terms of the contract in issue. The state attorney has applied for trial date and awaiting allocation by the court.

CPS OUTSTANDING INVOICES

The Constitutional Court, in its order dated 23 March 2018 ordered that the declaration of invalidity of the contract between SASSA and CPS, in relation to the beneficiaries who receive their grants in cash, is further suspended for a six months period from 1 April 2018 to 30 September 2018. SASSA and CPS were ordered to ensure that for the period of six months from 1 April 2018 to 30 September 2018 payment of social grants was made to beneficiaries who were paid in cash on the same terms and conditions as to those in the contract between them. The Constitutional Court further ordered that, CPS may, in writing request National Treasury during the six months period to investigate and make a recommendation regarding the price to be paid for the services it is to render in terms of paragraph 4 of the order. CPS did approach National Treasury for a fee increase

National Treasury recommended to the Constitutional Court the transaction fees of R51 per recipient per month for traditional cash pay points; an amount of R19.48 per recipient per month for other biometric payments. CPS requested that SASSA accede to reimburse these services in line with these recommendations however SASSA agreed to accept these rates for the period July to September 2018. CPS instituted a claim against SASSA for the adjusted fees for the period April 2018 to September 2018 in the sum of R 358 196 928. SASSA is defending the claim on the basis that, inter alia, CPS did not provide National Treasury with material information requested for purposes of determining revised transaction fees. This position is line with the recommendation made by the Auditor-General and Panel of Experts appointed by the Constitutional Court in their 10th report to the Court. CPS is currently under liquidation and all pending matters, including this claim, have been presented to the liquidators. The final liquidator has been appointed and she will provide guidance as to how she intends dealing with this matter.

27. RISK MANAGEMENT

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

LIQUIDITY RISK

The entity's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The entity manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

All the payable balances reflected at year end are payable within 30 days.

27. RISK MANAGEMENT

CREDIT RISK

The entity does not sell any goods or charge money for its services. Debtors relate to employees that have loans with the agency. Management evaluate credit risk relating to debtors on an ongoing basis.

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and trade debtors. The entity only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT	2022 R	2021 R
Receivables	11,122,402	12,168,100
Concessionary loan granted to SAPO Ltd	1,011,764	129,612,100

28. GOING CONCERN

We draw attention to the fact that at March 31, 2022, the entity had an accumulated surplus (deficit) of R2,338,230,360 and that the entity's total assets exceed its liabilities by R2,338,230,360.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

29. DAMAGES AND LOSSES

Opening balance	3,069,215	3,991,678
Add: Damages and losses expenditure - current year	2,370,466	823,578
	, ,	
Add: Incurred in the previous year recorded in the current year	604,992	447,679
Less: Damages and losses - finalised in the prior year	(55,813)	(136,117)
Less: Damages and losses - absorbed and removed	(2,514,230)	(926,492)
Less: Damages and losses transferred to receivables	(1,306,441)	(1,117,618)
Less: Damages and losses - credit note received	(108,013)	(13,915)
Add: Adjustment relating to prior year cases	12,217	422
	2,072,393	3,069,215

DETAILS OF DAMAGES AND LOSSES EXPENDITURE - CURRENT YEA	R	
Demograp on motor vehicles	706 904	
Damages on motor vehicles	726,831	550,598
Damages and losses of laptops	305,778	280,580
Damage and losses of assets due to unrest	1,059,272	-
Damages and losses due to Burglary	677,140	-
Other matters	206,437	440,079
	2,975,458	1,271,257

30. ERUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE	2022 R	2021 R
Opening balance as previously reported	87,313,454	86,429,571
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recorded in the current year	97,108	594,384
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure identified in the current year but	- ,	,
incurred in the prior period	18,609	488,833
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to prior year cases	1,515,602	8,318
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure cleared	(499,568)	(87,931)
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure cleared transfere to receivable	(819,556)	(115,362)
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure credit note received	(1,526)	(1,617)
Less: Correction of prior year error	-	(2,742)
Closing balance	87,624,123	87,313,454
EXPENDITURE IDENTIFIED IN THE CURRENT YEAR INCLUDE THOSE	LISTED BELOW:	
Interest and penalties	6,209	61,147
Hotel - no shows	20,915	8,908
Bid advertisement	82,466	-
Doctors assesments	5,954	-
Other	173	746,403
Payment for training	-	266,760
	115,717	1,083,218
POSSIBLE FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE		
Mpisholo training solutions - payment for training that never took place	-	266 760
Less: Transferred to fruitless and wasteful expenditure	-	(266 760)
	-	-
31. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE		
Opening balance	1,142,194,397	1,227,924,605
Opening balance as restated	1,142,194,397	1,227,924,605
Add: Irregular Expenditure - current	2,025,768	20,330,503
Add: Irregular Expenditure - recorded in the current year but incurred in the prior year	7,482,751	6,137,116
Add: Irregular Expenditure - lease contract expired in prior periods but still in use	44,938,739	43,143,127
Add: Irregular Expenditure - prior period*	177,133	3,491,329
Less: Irregular Expenditure - condoned	(202,049,225)	(144,986,772)
Less: Amounts found not to be irregular expenditure	(1,108,421)	(13,845,511)
and a second s	(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(12,010,011)

Closing balance

POSSIBLE IRREGULAR

Opening balance	-	7,298,504
Less: possible irregular expenditure cleared	-	(1,743,341)
Less: Transferred to irregular expenditure	-	(5,555,163)
	-	-
*Bid splitting, local content, CIBD , capturing error, etc	177,133	3,491,329

993,661,142

1,142,194,397

31. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE (CONTINUED)

Incidents/cases identified in the current year include those listed below:

	DISCIPLINARY STEPS TAKEN	2022 R	2021 R
Extension of other contracts and leas	e		
payments	Internal investigation are still in process	8,146,415	5,614,535
Cleaning and sanitation	Internal investigation are still in process	728,067	13,509,947
CIDB non-compliance	Internal investigation are still in process	17,500	-
Local content non-compliance	Internal investigation are still in process	83,979	-
COVID 19 -procurement	Internal investigation are still in process	123,255	-
Procurement with less than three			
quotations	Internal investigation are still in process	-	3,050,763
Other matters	Internal investigation are still in process	409,303	4,292,373
		9,508,519	26,467,618

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS DISCLOSURE

CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

FINANCIAL ASSETS	At amortised cost R	Total R
Loans to economic entities	1,011,764	1,011,764
Receivables before impairment	16,051,306	16,051,306
Impaired receivables	(5,931,155)	(5,931,155)
Cash and cash equivalents	2,146,714,540	2,146,714,540
	2,157,846,455	2,157,846,455
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	371,700,143	371,700,143
2021		
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Loans to economic entities	129,612,100	129,612,100
Loans to economic entities Receivables before impairment	129,612,100 12,648,802	129,612,100 12,648,802
Receivables before impairment	12,648,802	12,648,802
Receivables before impairment Impaired receivables	12,648,802 (501,301)	12,648,802 (501,301)
Receivables before impairment Impaired receivables	12,648,802 (501,301) 2,043,592,924	12,648,802 (501,301) 2,043,592,924

33. CONCESSIONARY LOAN GRANTED

LONG-TERM PORTION ON CONCESSIONARY LOAN GRANTED	2022 R	2021 R
Opening balance	_	154,778,039
Current year repayments	-	(169,182,633)
Interest applied on concessionary loan repayments	-	14,404,594
	-	-

SHORT-TERM PORTION ON CONCESSIONARY LOAN GRANTED

	1.011.764	129.612.100
Short-term portion adjusted	28,115,330	169,182,633
Current year repayments	(156,715,666)	(179,804,397)
Opening balance	129,612,100	140,233,864

34. RECONCILIATION BETWEEN BUDGET AND STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

RECONCILIATION OF BUDGET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) WITH THE SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) IN THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE:

Net surplus per approved budget	(24,240,721) 911,708,943	477,651,488
Social benefit		
Loss on disposal of assets	7,179,247	5,335,501
	, ,	
Debt impairment	5,931,155	31,420,842
Depreciation and amortisation	101,850,601	102,745,214
Adjusted for:		
Net surplus per the statement of financial performance	820,988,661	338,149,931

	Operating activities R	Investing activities R	Financing activities R	Total R
Actual amount on comparable basis	803,724,582	108,034,063	(49,701)	911,708,944
Basis difference	(66,809,673)	(207,320,150)	(534,457,501)	(808,587,324)
	736,914,909	(99,286,087)	(534,507,202)	103,121,620

The following are the highlights of the operating circumstances which had an impact on the agency's financial performance:

The Special COVID-19 SRD R350 Grant was reintroduced. Consequently, SASSA was allocated an additional R500 million during the Adjustment Process to fund the administration cost of implementing the grant. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on expenditure continued during the reporting period as certain activities could not be fully undertaken thus impacting on certain expenditure items whose activities were affected by the lockdown regulations. The digital workspace (remote work and online meetings) became the "new normal" and thus also impacting on expenditure.

PERSONEL COSTS

Overall expenditure for the period ended March 2022 reached 93%. The under spending is attributed to the item compensation of employees mainly due to the funded vacant positions that could not be filled or filled in the latter part of the financial year. Out of a total of 247 funded vacant posts which were planned to be filled in 2021/22 a total of 192 posts were filled meaning 77% was filled. The average monthly spending for the year on compensation of employees was R274, 673,990.

34. RECONCILIATION BETWEEN BUDGET AND STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Expenditure on goods and services reached 91, which is 9% below the expected level of spending for the reporting period. The underspending on goods and services was on cash handling fees as the spending was not as was planned due to the majority of the beneficiaries having opted to receive their benefits through ATMs and the merchants' point of sale (POS) and thus reducing the cost of paying the grants. Secondly, there was an upward adjustment of the budget emanating from the additional R500 million received through the Adjusted Appropriation Bill process which could not be utilised fully.

There was spending of 72% on communication due to the expenditure on bulk messaging which forms part of the cost of implementing the Special COVID-19 SRD R350 grant for which an adjustment with additional funding was made and the budget not fully utilised. The expenditure on telephones decreased due the COVID-19 pandemic consequently the convergence of ICT infrastructure, whereby calls between SASSA offices were using data infrastructure and were zero-rated. However mobile data (3G/4G/5G) cost increased as digital workspace (remote work and online meetings) is the "new normal" due to remote work as well as online meetings.

The funds earmarked for fraud investigations which are performed internally was not fully utilised as the Agency is realised efficiency in utilising its internal capacity related to fraud prevention, detection, and investigation unlike previously when third parties were brought on board.

There was low spending on fleet, maintenance and repairs, travel, training and staff development, and venues and facilities which resulted from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities associated with these items.

35. RELATED PARTIES

RELATIONSHIPS

Inter-governmental trading

South African Post Office Limited

SASSA is a government agency set up to ensure the efficient and effective management, administration and payment of social assistance. Section 4(2)(a) of the SASSA Act, (Act No. 9 of 2004) requires the Agency to: "with the concurrence of the Minister enter into an agreement with any persons to ensure effective payments to beneficiaries" In order to give effect to this section of the SASSA Act, SASSA has entered into an agreement with the South African Post Office.

SASSA gave notice; in the government gazette dated 11 May 2018; that the method of payment determined by SASSA is the payment of social grants through an integrated social grant payment system, into the special disbursement accounts held with the South African Post Office, in line with the Implementation Protocol signed on 17 November 2017 and the Services Agreement signed on 08 December 2017.

RELATED PARTY BALANCES	2022	2021
LOAN ACCOUNTS - OWING BY RELATED PARTIES	R	R
South African Post Office Limited	1.011.764	157,727,629
	1,011,704	107,727,020

In terms of transitional agreement between SAPO and SASSA; SASSA made an advance payment to SAPO in the amount of R541 000 003 for SAPO infrastructure development. This amount (R541million) shall be repaid through 10% (ten percent) deduction from the service charges payable to SAPO under each monthly invoice issued to SASSA pursuant this agreement as from 01 October 2018, until such time that the advance payment is repaid in full.

The balance of the loan as at 31 March 2022 is R1 011 764 having recovered R156 715 666 through 10% deduction from invoices payable to SAPO during the period under review.

	2022	2021
35. RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)	R	R

(108,628,400)

1,593,321,838

(305,460,325)

1,291,054,213

AMOUNTS INCLUDED IN TRADE RECEIVABLE (TRADE PAYABLE) REGARDING RELATED PARTIES

South African Post Office Limited

ADMINISTRATION FEES PAID TO (RECEIVED FROM RELATED PARTIES)

South African Post Office Limited

REMUNERATION OF MANAGEMENT

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT 2022	Emoluments R	Service bonus R	Car allowances R	Other benefits R	Total R
Ms BJ Memela-Khambula (CEO)	1,855,000	154,583	72,000	856,666	2,938,249
Mr TJ Chauke (CFO)	1,043,870	86,989	24,000	723,283	1,878,142
Ms DE Dunkerly (EM-Policy					
Implemantation)	1,199,333	99,824	50,000	1,076,978	2,426,135
Mr SW Jabavu (Acting REM KZN)	830,506	85,975	99,000	208,528	1,224,009
Mr AS Mahlangu (Acting REM WC)	1,267,270	105,606	108,000	405,735	1,886,611
Mr JC Makondo (Acting CIO)	615,653	-	76,500	294,341	986,494
Mr BB Maqetuka (REM-WC,NC & EC)	1,043,871	86,989	239,640	389,624	1,760,124
Mr MT Matlou (REM-MP,FS & KZN)	1,181,603	98,467	156,000	320,700	1,756,770
Mr Z Mpeta (Acting REM-EC)	845,316	70,443	60,000	498,969	1,474,728
Ms EZ Mvulane (REM-GP,LP & NW)	983,097	81,925	108,000	683,565	1,856,587
Ms R Ramokgopa (EM-Strategy)	1,217,849	101,487	80,000	446,401	1,845,737
Mr MB Tsosane (Acting REM-NC)	966,029	69,402	60,000	715,917	1,811,348
	13,049,397	1,041,690	1,133,140	6,620,707	21,844,934

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT 2021	Emoluments R	Service bonus R	Car allowances R	Other benefits R	Total R
Ms BJ Memela-Khambula (CEO)	1,855,000	154,583	72,000	838,123	2,919,706
Mr TJ Chauke (CFO)	1,028,444	85,704	24,000	576,977	1,715,125
Ms R Ramokgopa (EM-Strategy)	1,199,852	99,988	80,000	336,715	1,716,555
Mr JC Makondo (Acting CIO)	136,812	68,406	17,000	62,807	285,025
Ms TM Sibanyoni (EM-Internal Audit)	942,741	135,482	69,663	480,269	1,628,155
Ms DE Dunkerly (EM-Policy Implemantation)	1,164,391	105,154	60,000	351,422	1,680,967
Ms EZ Mvulane (REM-GP,LP & NW)	940,549	78,379	108,000	580,883	1,707,811
Mr BB Maqetuka (REM-WC,NC & EC)	1,028,444	85,704	239,640	487,904	1,841,692
Mr MT Matlou (REM-MP,FS & KZN)	1,130,480	94,207	156,000	299,471	1,680,158
Mr HJ De Grass (Acting REM-WC)	146,297	-	8,000	80,672	234,969
Mr AS Mahlangu (Acting REM WC)	1,248,542	104,045	108,000	337,681	1,798,268
Mr MT Makhetha (Acting REM-NC	79,112	-	8,500	72,620	160,232
Ms MM Mamabolo (Acting REM-LP)	81,195	-	10,000	38,743	129,938
Mr GSK Mathebula (Acting REM-MP)	83,188	-	13,333	45,491	142,012
Mr Z Mpeta (Acting REM-EC)	225,624	996	15,000	128,303	369,923
Mr MB Tsosane (Acting-REM)	198,214	-	15,000	123,205	336,419
	11,488,885	1,012,648	1,004,136	4,841,286	18,346,955

35. RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)	2022 R	2021 R
Emoluments	13,049,397	11,488,885
Service bonus	1,041,690	1,012,648
Car allowance	1,133,140	1,004,136
Other benefits	6,620,707	4,841,286
	21,844,934	18,346,955

SASSA is governed by a team of executive members who are appointed in concurrence with the Minister of the Department of Social Development. These executive members, together with the CEO are responsible for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the entity. During the year, the above emoluments were paid to these members of management.

These emoluments have been included in note 18 Personnel costs.

OTHER RELATED PARTIES

Due to the entity being a National Public entity, all other entities within the national sphere of government are deemed to be related parties. Most notably, the entity is related to the Department of Social Development, the Minister being the entity's Executive Authority. The entity and National Development entity are schedule 3A public entities under Department of Social Development.

The entity receives from, and is dependent on the Department of Social Development for funding, and this has been disclosed as grant revenue received in note 15.

The entity holds nine bank accounts with First National Bank on behalf of the department of social development. These bank accounts are used as a facility to accept cash payments from debtors whereas cash payments cannot be made directly to the paymaster general account or South African Reserve Bank; which is the official Government banker. The transactions in these bank accounts are swept (transferred) on a daily basis to the paymaster general account time. These amounts are disclosed in the annual financial statements of the Department of Social Development.

The following funds also fall under the Executive Authority of the Department of Social Development:

- State President Fund;
- Social Relief Fund;
- Refugee Relief Fund; and
- Disaster Relief Fund.

	NOTES	
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Contact Details

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