

Department of Justice and Constitutional Development







## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT VOTE 21

# ANNUAL REPORT 2020/2021 FINANCIAL YEAR



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# **PARTA** GENERAL INFORMATION

## **1. DEPARTMENT GENERAL INFORMATION**

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## 2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

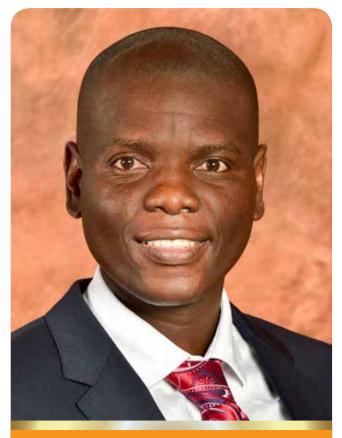
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution	
ACTT Anti-Corruption Task Team		
AFU	Asset Forfeiture Unit	
AGSA	Auditor General South Africa	
APP	Annual Performance Plan	
AVR	Audio-Visual Remand	
<b>B-BBEE</b> Broad-based Black Economic Empowerr		
BCMI Business Continuity Management Instr		
BCSDI	Branch Coordination and Service Delivery Improvement	
BEC	Bid Evaluation Committee	
BIA	Business Impact Analyses	
CARA	Criminal Assets Recovery Account	
CAT	Convention Against Torture	
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	
CJS	Criminal Justice System	
CLO	Chief Litigation Office	
COGTA	Department of Corporate Governance and Traditional Affairs	
СРО	Court Preparation Officer	
CRMA	Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Act	
СТА	Certificate in the Theory of Accounting	
DBA	Doctor of Business Administration	
DBAC	Departmental Bid Adjudication Committee	
DCS	Department of Correctional Services	
DFI	Department of Justice Financial Instructions	
DG	Director-General	
DHA	Department of Home Affairs	
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation	
DMP	Disaster Management Plan	
DoJ&CD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	
DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation	
DPCI DPP	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation Director of Public Prosecutions	

DPWI	Department of Public Works & Infrastructure		
DSD	Department of Social Development		
DVA	Domestic Violence Amendment Bill		
DWYPD	Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities		
EC	Eastern Cape		
EME	Exempted Micro Enterprise		
ERAP	Emergency Response Action Plan		
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management		
EWP	Employment Wellness Programme		
EXCO	Executive Management Committee		
FIC	Financial Intelligence Centre		
GBV	Gender-Based Violence		
GBVF	Gender-Based Violence and Femicide		
GCIS	Government Communication and Information System		
HR	Human Resource		
HRD Human Resource Development			
HSRC Human Sciences Research Council			
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination		
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights		
ICMS	Integrated Case Management System		
ICT	Information Communication and Technology		
IDT	Independent Development Trust		
IJS	Integrated Justice System		
ISM	Information System Management		
IT	Information Technology		
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security		
КРІ	Key Performance Indicators		
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal		
LASA	Legal Aid South Africa		
LERMS	Legal and Employee Relations Management Services		
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex		

LPA	Legal Practice Act		
MBA	Master of Business Administration		
MEC	Member of Executive Council		
MMS	Middle Management Services		
ΜΟΥΙΤ	Masters' Own Verification Technology		
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework		
NAP	National Action Plan		
<b>NCOP</b> National Council of Provinces			
NDP	National Development Plan		
NDPP	National Director of Public Prosecutions		
NEHAWU	National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union		
NMDC	National Disaster Management Centre		
NOCIMT	National Operation Centre Information Monitoring Tool		
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority		
NPS	National Prosecutions Service		
NRSO	National Register for Sexual Offenders		
NSP	National Strategic Plan		
<b>OCJ</b> Office of the Chief Justice			
ОСМ	Office of Chief Master		
OSA	Office of the State Attorney		
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act		
PDI	Previously Disadvantaged Individual		
PEAS	Paperless Estates Administration System		
PEC	Public Education and Communications		
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act		
PIVA	Person Identification and Verification Application		
POA	Programme of Action		
POCA	Prevention of Organised Crime Act		
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment		
PPP	Public Private Partnership		
PPPFA	Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act		
PRVG	Promotion of the Rights of the Vulnerable Groups		
PRVP	Protection of the Rights of Vulnerable Persons		
QSE's	Qualifying Small Enterprises		

RAP	Risk Adjusted Plan	
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme	
RICA	Regulation of Interception of	
	Communications Act	
ROSC	Regional Operation Committee	
SABC	South African Broadcasting Corporation	
<b>SAHRC</b> South African Human Rights Commission		
SALRC	South African Law Reform Commission	
SAPS	South African Police Service	
SARS	South African Revenue Service	
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency	
SCA	Supreme Court of Appeal	
SCC	Small Claims Court	
SCCCs	Specialised Commercial Crime Courts	
SCM	Supply Chain Management	
SCOPA	Standing Committee on Public Accounts	
<b>SDPP</b> Special Director of Public Prosecutions		
SEJA Socio-Economic Justice for All		
SHERQ Safety Health Environment Risk & Quality		
SIU	Special Investigating Unit	
SMS	Senior Management Service	
SOCA	Sexual Offences and Community Affairs	
SONA	State of the Nation Address	
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure	
SS	Support Services	
тсс	Thuthuzela Care Centre	
TOR	Terms of Reference	
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission	
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of	
	Persons with Disabilities	
VPS	Virtual Platforms Solution	
WLCT	Women's Legal Centre Trust	
WSP	Workplace Skills Plan	

## 3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



Mr. R. Lamola, MP Minister of Justice and Correctional Services

For the financial year 2020/2021, the mandate of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development remained, among other things, to enable the administration of justice and the promotion of constitutional development.

The Department's efforts to promote access to justice and the Constitution have involved a range of activities. Great strides have been made in establishing a total of six new Specialised Commercial Crime Courts in the provinces of Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West and Northern Cape to reduce criminal case backlogs and promote the rule of law.

During the year under review, two new courts, Dimbaza Magistrate and Durban Point Family Court have been completed to increase access to justice.

The Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU), a component of the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), continues to make great strides in its endeavour to combat corruption by diverting gains earned through illicit means to programmes aimed at strengthening our criminal justice system. The Department is in a process to overhaul the criminal justice system (CJS) in order to strengthen constitutional democracy. The terms of reference for CJS were developed for South African Law Reform Commission to commence with the review of CJS in the 2021/2022 financial year to accelerate the re-enactment of the Criminal Procedure Act.

Government has enacted victim-centric laws to fight genderbased violence and to protect citizens, especially vulnerable groups. South Africa remains unsafe for women and children. I have tabled the Domestic Violence Amendment Bill in Parliament. This Bill seeks to amend the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998) (the Act), to address practical challenges, gaps and anomalies which have manifested themselves since the Act was put into operation in 1999. The Bill further proposes the introduction of online applications for domestic violence, among others.

In addition, the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Bill of 2020 was introduced in Parliament. The Bill proposes *inter alia*, to:

- expand the scope of the NRSO to include the particulars of all sex offenders. Currently, the NRSO registers sex offenders convicted of sex crimes against children and persons who are mentally disabled;
- expand the ambit to include other vulnerable persons, namely, female persons between the ages of 18 and 25, persons with physical, intellectual or mental disabilities and persons 60 years of age or older who, for example, receive community based care and support services; and
- increase the periods for which a sex offender's particulars must remain on the NRSO before they can be removed from the Register.

Steps to enhance the capacity of the Department are in progress. The appointment of the Director-General, Adv Doc Mashabane, happened during the time the Department was facing various challenges. I am optimistic that through his vast experience and leadership, the Department's performance and service delivery will improve in the next financial period.

The Department continues to implement rigorous measures in the medium and long term period to address these challenges, which include, but are not limited to the following:

- The rollout of programmes which will assist the Department to review the implementation of the constitution in so far as socioeconomic rights are concerned as well as systemic racism.
- Modernise and digitise South Africa's courts through the use of ICT that will enable the Department to improve access to justice services by making justice available through online channels and mobile applications.
- Strengthening the fight against fraud and corruption, by ensuring that the Specialised Commercial Crime Courts (SCCCs) are being extended to every province in the country which does not yet have a SCCC.
- The Department will strengthen its administrative capacity and practices and ensure that we improve our audit outcomes.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Chief Justice Mogoeng Mogoeng and the entire judiciary, the Deputy Minister, Mr John Jeffrey, the Director-General, Adv Doc Mashabane and the staff of the Department, Adv Shamila Batohi and the staff of the NPA, the Chairperson and staff of Legal Aid South Africa, my Cabinet colleagues and members of the JCPS Cluster, the Portfolio Committee on Justice and Constitutional Development, the Chapter 9 institutions and all other stakeholders for their support.

Mr. R. Lamola, MP Minister of Justice and Correctional Services Date: 30 August 2021

## 4. DEPUTY MINISTER STATEMENT



John Jeffery, MP Deputy Minister of Justice and Correctional Services

It has been more than a year since we, as a nation, have had to grapple with the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The pandemic has changed our daily lives in ways unimaginable and has also placed significant demands on the justice system to adapt and continue to function optimally under challenging conditions.

Our main focus remains the optimal functioning of our courts and the justice system as well as the protection of human rights and vulnerable groups in times of COVID-19.

We worked closely with the key stakeholders in our magistrates courts – the Chief Magistrates, the National Prosecuting Authority, Legal Aid SA, the Department of Correctional Services, the SAPS and the Department of Social Development to ensure that we finalise the maximum number of cases that we were able to, during this period under review.

The magistrates' courts continued to grapple with case backlogs which were already high even before the

pronouncement of the state of national disaster in March 2020. These backlogs increased during the hard lockdown. From the records kept by the Department, case backlogs stood at 53% and 48% in the regional courts and district courts respectively immediately before the announcement of the lockdown in March 2020.

By 31 March 2021, the backlogs had decreased to 48.87% and 14.14% in respect of the regional courts and the district courts respectively. This is because of the continued focus which the Department and our stakeholders have been putting on reducing the backlog cases and the prioritisation of matters involving Gender-Based Violence and Femicide, matters involving children as well as corruption-related matters. Matters where there were persons awaiting trial were also prioritised.

We continued with the implementation of measures to bring down the backlogs. As part of the measures underway, the Department has procured over 1 500 new laptops and the requisite data and IT equipment for use by magistrates. This yielded results as many cases, particularly civil matters, were dispensed with on virtual platforms during the hard lockdown. There were 37 572 matters where Audio-Visual Remand (AVR) was utilised as a virtual appearance method with the detainee in DCS custody in 2020/2021.

Our magistrates have to perform their duties at the very coalface of justice. The Department is presently refining a draft Magistrates Bill which is aimed at replacing the Magistrates Act of 1993, in order to engage with, and obtain the inputs of the interested role-players, including those of the superior courts' judiciary. We are also developing legislation, provisionally called the "Lower Courts Bill" that is aimed at replacing the Magistrates' Courts Act of 1944.

Progress has been made in this area of work which is intended to transform the statutory framework regulating the structure and functioning of the lower courts and enhancing the independence, impartiality, dignity, accessibility and effectiveness of the lower courts.

With regard to the sheriffs' profession, I want to convey my appreciation to the outgoing chairperson and members of the South African Board for Sheriffs for further enhancing the work of the sheriffs' profession and for the clean audits received during their term. I also want to welcome the new board and congratulate them on their appointment. The year 2021 is an important year for the Information Regulator. In June last year, the President issued a proclamation to bring into effect a number of the remaining sections of the Protection of Personal Information Act 4 of 2013 (POPIA) on 1 July 2020. The last two sections, Sections 110 and 114(4), commenced on 30 June this year. In short, private and public bodies have had to ensure compliance with the Act by 1 July this year.

I would like to pay tribute to the various officials and magistrates who continue to serve the public and ensure access to justice for all during this pandemic. Sadly, many have passed away during the pandemic and we wish to convey our sincerest condolences to the families of these officials and magistrates.

As we celebrate the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of our Constitution – a Constitution which has been lauded around the world as being one of the most progressive – it is an opportune time to reflect on how far we have come as a nation.

Over the past 24 years, our 1996 Constitution has enjoined us to the attainment of human rights for all and respect for the rule of law.

But there is still much more to be done. Poverty, inequality and discrimination stand in the way of the full attainment of the society we are trying to create – a society where every single person can claim freedom and human dignity as their own.

John Jeffery, MP Deputy Minister of Justice and Correctional Services Date: 30 August 2021

## 5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



Adv. Doc Mashabane Accounting Officer

#### Overview of the operations of the Department

It is my great honour and privilege to present the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development's 2020/21 Annual Report and to provide an overview of the operations of the Department. Our Constitutional mandate is to uphold and protect the Constitution and the rule of law. The two key strategic focuses of the Department are to modernise the justice system to increase access to justice services and the advancement of the Constitution, human rights and rule of law. The Department will be commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the Constitution in the coming financial year 2021/22.

In addition, the Department is committed to improving the overall administration in order to deliver services to the public and achieve an unqualified audit opinion for the Budget Vote and its pre-determined objectives.

The Department has been grappling with declining performance for the last three years in succession as a result of the many challenges it faces. Paramount were the delays experienced in filling critical vacant positions, unforeseeable operational issues, and the resultant audit qualifications. This has impacted on the overall performance. Being proactive, the Department developed a turnaround plan and determinedly implemented it to address these challenges. The efforts put in place have begun to bear fruit as evidenced by the Department's improved performance, from 51% in 2019/2020 to 66% in the 2020/2021 financial period. We are cognizant of the fact that we will need to work at a fast pace and collectively as a team, and we are committed to doing so. I have no doubt that the Department's performance will improve significantly in 2021/2022.

The fight against the scourge of gender-based violence and femicide continues to be a priority. Three Bills, namely, the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Bill, 2020, the Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Bill, 2020 and the Domestic Violence Amendment Bill were introduced in Parliament to deal with issues relating to gender-based violence and femicide.

The Domestic Violence Bill introduces the modernisation of essential processes in a radical form. If passed, our Domestic Violence Bill will make it possible for one to apply for a protection order online. This represents a giant leap forward in the fight against gender-based violence and femicide. Already in January 2021, the Department introduced the SMS notification system for applications of domestic violence and harassment protection orders, in its efforts to facilitate and modernise processes for those at risk. The Department is currently monitoring the SMS service in terms of the volumes and the success rate of SMSes sent from the system.

The Department initiated the process of reviewing and amending the Criminal Procedure Act, legislated in 1977, to ensure that it meets the challenges and norms and standards of our current society.

During the financial year under review, the Department completed phase 3 of Femicide Watch, which is a special monitoring system to highlight and track violent crimes committed against women.

To advance Constitutionalism and human rights, our Department will be continuing with various Constitutional awareness and human rights education programmes, aimed at protecting the rights of LGBTQI+ persons. A total of 18 awareness sessions were conducted during the period under review. In addition, six anti-xenophobia campaigns were conducted in collaboration with key role-players to focus on the protection of the rights of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons in different communities and through virtual platforms. By the end of the financial year, the Durban (Point) Family Branch Court in KwaZulu-Natal and the Dimbaza Magistrate's Court in Eastern Cape's new buildings were completed, thus increasing access to justice services.

The Department continues to play a crucial role in the fight against corruption, particularly through its implementation of the anti-corruption strategy. Part of the Department's responsibility in combating corruption, is ensuring the effective and optimal functioning of the Specialised Commercial Crime Courts (SCCCs) which the current MTSF envisages as being extended to every province in the country,

Overview of the financial results of the department:

which does not yet have an SCCC. A total of six new SCCCs in the provinces of Limpopo (3), Mpumalanga (1), North West (1) and Northern Cape (1) were established. Every province now has SCCCs.

To improve the administration of the courts, the Cashless Court Solution was deployed to a total of 25 courts.

The retired Judge Sirajudien Desai was appointed as the Legal Services Ombud in terms of S 47 of the Legal Practice Act 28 of 2014 (LPA) to protect and promote the public interest in relation to the rendering of legal services.

		2020/21			2019/20	
	Estimate	Actual amount collected	(Over)/ Under collection	Estimate	Actual amount collected	(Over)/ Under collection
Departmental receipts	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000
Tax receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casino taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse racing taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor licences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle licences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	106 050	118 949	(12 899)	153 069	173 075	(20 006)
Transfers received	-	1 422	(1 422)	-	6 525	(6 525)
Fines, penalties and forfeits	172 383	191 246	(18 863)	207 202	211 573	(4 371)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	6 136	3 066	3 070	10 500	11 030	(530)
Sale of capital assets	-	282	(282)	4 000	5 612	(1 612)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	29 906	22 370	7 536	13 312	15 713	(2 401)
Total	314 475	337 335	(20 097)	388 083	423 528	(35 445)

### Departmental receipts

#### Programme expenditure

	2020/2021					
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/ Under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/Under expenditure
Programme name	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000
Administration	2 920 749	2 704 685	216 064	2 589 469	2 537 688	51 781
Court Services	6 373 234	6 204 613	168 621	6 595 401	6 428 654	166 747
State Legal Services	1 454 823	1 374 690	80 133	1 544 762	1 295 058	249 704
National Prosecuting Authority	4 300 819	4 196 852	103 967	4 134 650	4 009 197	125 453
Auxiliary & Associated Services	3 616 658	3 404 641	212 017	3 917 224	3 917 223	1
Programme Sub - Total	18 666 283	17 885 481	780 802	18 781 506	18 187 820	593 686
Statutory appropriation: Magistrates' Salaries	2 442 459	2 146 761	295 698	2 263 695	2 100 166	163 529
Total	21 108 742	20 032 242	1 076 500	21 045 201	20 287 986	757 215

The Department's final expenditure for the financial year 2020/2021 amounted to R20.032 billion against the final appropriation amounting to R21.109 billion. This translates to an expenditure performance of 94.9 percent and the resultant underspending of R1.077 billion. The recorded performance is 1.5 percent below the previous financial year performance of 96.4 percent.

- Vacant posts across all programmes and the magistrates' salaries, delays in the implementation of the youth and aspirant prosecutors programme and lower than anticipated payment of performance bonuses;
- Proper management of private leases and expenditure in the Commission of Inquiry into the State Capture resulting in less than anticipated expenditure;

- Delays in the execution of planned procurement activities for justice modernisation;
- Lower than expected payment for leave gratuity resulting from natural attrition for magistrates;
- Underperformance of IJS/CJS member departments which have been seriously impacted by COVID-19 restrictions; and
- Slow progress by the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure in the implementation of planned court infrastructure projects due to COVID-19 regulations.

#### Virements/rollovers

The Department did not receive rollovers during the financial year 2020/2021.

VIREMENT APPROVED IN TERMS OF SECTION 43: 2020/21 FINANCIAL YEAR						
From		То				
Programmes	Amount '000	Programmes	Amount '000			
Programme 2						
Virements/shifts between the programmes	(138 032)	Programme 1	127,378			
		Programme 3	354			
		Programme 4	10,300			
Total	(138,032)		138,032			
Programme 3						
Virements/shifts between the programmes	(113)	Programme 4	113			
Total	(113)		113			
Programme 5						
Virements/shifts between the programmes	(314,544)	Programme 1	166,765			
		Programme 2	285			
		Programme 3	123,967			
		Programme 4	23 527			
Total	(314,544)		314,544			
Total Virements	(452,689)		452,689			

The below table provides a summary of virements implemented at financial year-end.

#### **Reason for the virement**

#### Programme 1

The programme's net underspending amounts to R216.1 million which is mainly on goods and services. The underspending is utilised as follows:

- Compensation of employees: a savings amounting to R2.7 million is shifted to defray excess expenditure on transfers and subsidies within the programme.
- Goods and services: a savings amounting to R7.2 million

is shifted to payments for capital assets to defray excess expenditure mainly caused by the procurement of additional server in the Commission of Inquiry into the Allegations of State Capture.

#### Programme 2

The programme's net underspending amounts to R168.6 million which is mainly on compensation of employees and payments for capital assets. The underspending is utilised as follows:

- Compensation of employees: a savings amounting to R7.8 million is shifted to defray excess expenditure on transfers and subsidies within the programme.
- Goods and services: a savings amounting to R10.7 million is shifted to defray excess expenditure on payments for financial assets within the programme.

Further, a savings of R23 million is shifted out of the programme as follows:

- Goods and services: a savings amounting to R9.9 million is shifted to goods and services on programme 3 (R354 thousand) to defray excess expenditure on legal costs, (R7.8 million) on programme 4 to defray excess expenditure on subscription fees as well as payment for financial assets (R1.7 million), still in the latter programme.
- Payment for capital assets: a savings amounting to R13 million is shifted to payments for capital assets in programme 1 (R12.4 million) to defray excess expenditure on procurement of laptops and (R671 thousand) to programme 4 to defray excess expenditure on same.
- Transfers and subsidies: a savings amounting to R119 thousand is shifted out of the programme to defray excess expenditure on transfers and subsidies in programme 4.

In total, the programme is shifting out an amount of R23 million.

#### Programme 3

The programme's net underspending amounts to R80.1 million. The underspending is utilised as follows:

- Compensation of employees: a savings amounting to R353 thousand is shifted to defray excess expenditure on transfers and subsidies within the programme.
- Goods and services: a savings amounting to R601 thousand is shifted to defray excess expenditure on payments for financial assets within the programme.

A further saving on transfers and subsidies amounting to R113 thousand is shifted out of the programme to defray

excess expenditure on transfers and subsidies in programme 4.

In total, the programme is shifting out an amount of R113 thousand.

#### Programme 4

The programme's net underspending amounts to R104 million.

• Compensation of employees: a savings amounting to R3 million is shifted to defray excess expenditure on transfers and subsidies within the programme.

#### Programme 5

The programme's net underspending amounts to R212 million. The underspending is utilised as follows:

- Goods and services: a savings amounting to R1.3 million is shifted to defray excess expenditure on payment for capital assets within the programme.
- A further savings on goods and services amounting to R312 million is shifted out of the programme to defray excess expenditure on goods and services in programme 1 (R166.7 million), programme 3 (R123.3 million) and programme 4 (R22 million).

In total, the programme is shifting out an amount of R312 million.

#### Irregular expenditure

The closing balance for the irregular expenditure as at 31 March 2021 amounted to R2.063 billion. During the period under review, a total of 34 new cases amounting to R75 million were detected and reported to National Treasury. In total, irregular expenditure increased by R401.6 million during the financial year 2020/2021.

The increase includes expenditure amounting to R140.3 million for the previous financial years incurred by the Department as per the table below:

Year Award	Description	Description of Movement	Amount	Reason Irregular
2019/20	Procurement of catering and stationary	New	15 646	Non-adherence to Supply Chain Processes
	Local online and electronic publications	New	963 354	Prior approval to commit expenditure not obtained in contravention with section 8.2.1 of the Treasury Regulations
	Lease Photocopiers	New	70 976	Non-compliance with RT3-2018
	ICT Services	New	17 592 568	Declaration of Interest no Declared
	Travel and Accommodation	New	21 823	Prior approval to commit expenditure not obtained in contravention with section 8.2.1 of the Treasury Regulations

Year Award	Description	Description of Movement	Amount	Reason Irregular
	IJS Transversal skills resourcing services	New	35 244 649	Deviation to exceeds the 15% threshold not obtained from National Treasury
	Appointment of Counsel	Increase	74 762 013	Non-compliance with Section 2 of the PPPFA with the procurement of outsourced legal services (departure from competitive bidding process)
	Renewal of software license - K2 License	New	11 624 771	Prior approval from National Treasury to deviate not obtained
Total			140 295 800	

During the 2020/2021 financial year, nine cases of irregular expenditure to the value of R2.089 million were condoned by National Treasury where the Department implemented appropriate corrective action and consequence management. Seven cases to the value of R95.3 thousand were confirmed as not irregular and removed from the Department's lead schedule.

Irregular expenditure to the value of R667 million is currently under investigation by the Special Investigations Unit for possible fraud and collusion. Thirty-three cases to the value of R429 million are under disciplinary process by the Department.

Engagement meetings were held during February and March 2021 with various branches to address the root causes of the irregular expenditure and provide solutions in order to prevent future reoccurrences of irregular expenditure.

#### Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

The closing balance for the fruitless and wasteful expenditure as at 31 March 2021 amounted to R2,415 million. During the period under review, a total of 18 new cases amounting to R18 thousand were detected and reported to National Treasury. Eighty-Seven reported cases to the value of R65 thousand were written off where responsible officials either resigned, were witnesses from other entities or members of the public could not be traced by the Department. Expenditure to the value of R3 thousand was resolved as not fruitless or wasteful while R36 thousand was recovered from responsible officials.

#### Strategic focus over the short to medium term period

- Modernising and increasing access to justice services
- Commitment to build and deepen Constitutionalism, respect for human rights and rule of law
- Implementation of the National Action Plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in order to advance constitutionalism, human rights and the rule of law

- Addressing the scourge of gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF) against women and children
- Provision of facilities (offices/courts/service points) that are accessible to persons with disabilities as required by building regulations
- Transformation of state legal services to improve effectiveness and efficiency through the implementation of the State Attorney Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No. 13 of 2014)
- Transformation of the legal profession and improvement of the audit outcomes in respect of the vote account and pre-determined objectives.
- Improving the departmental performance
- Strengthening the fight against fraud and corruption by ensuring that the Specialised Commercial Crime Courts (SCCCs) are being extended to every province in the country which does not yet have a SCCC
- Reduction of case backlogs in the criminal justice system by developing solutions which will allow effective and optimal operation of the courts
- Implementation of an integrated education campaign that will profile justice services through the use of a variety of multimedia communication to improve citizens' experience of justice services

#### Public-private partnerships

None

#### Discontinued key activities/activities to be discontinued

None

New or proposed key activities

None

#### Supply chain management (SCM)

Unsolicited bid proposals concluded for the year under review

The Department has not concluded any unsolicited bid proposal agreements during the year under review.

## SCM processes and systems in place to prevent irregular expenditure:

The Department has not concluded any unsolicited bid proposal agreements during the year under review.

## SCM processes and systems in place to prevent irregular expenditure:

- · Officials signing of code of conduct;
- Availability of vault for safeguard of tender documentations;
- Security personnel allocated at the entrance of the vault;
- Vault keys are being kept at the office of the acting CFO;
- SCM officials attending training at Palama or School of Government;
- Having incoming and outgoing register, both manually and electronically, for procurement less than R 500 000;
- Extension of contracts due to protracted procurement procedures to ensure tighter quality assurance processes for all procurement above R10 million; and
- Procurement systems has been put in place for ensure compliance with PFMA.

## Challenges experienced in SCM and how they were resolved

- Resistance of some officials to participate in bid committees;
- Poor contract management processes and controls; and
- Poor security of bid records in the vault, resulting in a loss of records in some instances.

## Gifts and donations received in kind from non-related parties

- Flowers from a client (Masters office EC) R100.00
- Basket of biscuits from a client (Masters office EC) R150.00
- Bottle of whiskey from a client (Masters office EC) R150.00
- Perfume from Mrs Dickenson (retired magistrate) (KZN region) R850.00

## Exemptions and deviations received from the National Treasury

The Department requested the exemption from PFMA. Section 79 states that National Treasury may on good grounds approve a departure from treasury regulation or instructions or any conditions imposed in terms of PFMA and must promptly inform the office of Auditor General in writing when it does so. The approval was granted to the office of State Attorney to depart from treasury regulations or instructions only as far as following a normal bidding process in procuring legal and ancillary services (any professional who may be called upon for the purpose of providing an expert opinion, report or appear as a witness in court proceedings) is concerned.

The approval to depart from a normal bidding process is effective from 20th of August 2019 until 31 March 2021 and subject to the following conditions:

- 1. For legal and associate ancillary services, other than services for urgent court applications;
- 2. For services in respect of urgent court applications, a service provider may be appointed without obtaining three quotations; and
- 3. As far as possible, it must be endeavoured to appoint persons historically disadvantaged by unfair discrimination on the basis of race, gender or disability as envisaged in section 2(1)(d)(i) of the PPPFA.

National Treasury through the office of Chief Director: SCM Strategic procurement, will assist the Department to procure services providers for legal and ancillary services with whom the framework contracts will be entered into.

#### Events after the reporting date

#### None

In conclusion, the effects of the global pandemic presented us with unprecedented challenges. We had to find new ways of providing justice services to the public. My deepest gratitude goes to the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development staff, particularly those working at the front line of service delivery, for their continued, collective commitment to providing services to the public during this difficult period towards the achievement of our mandate and strategic outcomes.

Adv. Doc Mashabane Accounting Officer Date: 30 August 2021

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

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

All information and amounts disclosed throughout the annual report are consistent.

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

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines on the annual report as issued by National Treasury.

The annual financial statements (Part E) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by the National Treasury.

The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information.

The accounting officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the annual financial statements. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

In my opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the Department for the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

Yours faithfully

Adv. Doc Mashabane Accounting Officer Date: 30 August 2021

## 7. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

#### 7.1. Vision

Enabling access to justice, advancement of constitutionalism, respect for human rights and the rule of law.

#### 7.2. Mission

An accessible justice system in a vibrant and evolving constitutional democracy

#### 7.3. Values

The Department has the following values:

- i. Commitment to constitutional values and a culture of human rights
- ii. Promotion of the rule of law
- iii. Batho Pele
- iv. Good governance
- v. Ubuntu
- vi. Professionalism and continuous improvement
- vii. Transparency

## 8. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

The Department derives its statutory mandate from a broad range of statutes and legislation. A key constitutional mandate of the Department is derived from Chapter 8 of the Constitution "Courts and Administration of Justice".

Specific provisions of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution furthermore gave rise to other pieces of legislation which forms a significant part of the legislative mandate of the Minister, namely, Section 9 on Equality; Section 12 on Freedom and Security of the person; Section 14 on Privacy; Section 28 on Children; Section 32 on Access to Information; Section 33 on Just Administrative Action; Section 34 on Access to Courts; and Section 35 on "Arrested, Detained and Accused Persons. The legislative mandate of the Department flows from these constitutional provisions, all of which are aimed at advancing and sustaining constitutionalism and the rule of law.

The legislative mandate can be broadly categorised into (i) Courts and the administration of justice; (ii) Other legislation crucial to the administration of justice and (iii) Legislation for the promotion, protection and enforcement of human rights.

#### Courts and administration of justice

The Constitution Seventeenth Amendment Act, 2012, affirms the Chief Justice as Head of the Judiciary and assigns to him/her the responsibility to oversee the development and monitoring of norms and standards for the performance of all courts. Performance of courts is therefore the responsibility of the Office of the Chief Justice.

The following are legislations providing for the establishment and functioning of superior courts and lower courts as well as other courts designated to deal with specialised cases which are both at the level of the High Court and Magistrates Courts:

- Superior Courts Act, 2013 (Act 10 of 2013). The Act rationalised, consolidated and amended the laws relating to the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court of Appeal and the High Court of South Africa. The Act also makes provision for the administration of the judicial functions of all courts and those administrative and budgetary matters relating to the superior courts. The Act provides for assignment of certain functions to the Office of the Chief Justice (OCJ) which, among others, includes support to the Heads of Courts, Judicial Service Commission and the Judicial Education Institute.
- The Magistrates Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944). The Act empowers the Minister to create various magistrates' court districts, regional divisions and sub-districts, and to define their local limits, appoint magistrates, additional magistrates and regional court magistrates as well as persons to act in those offices when necessary and to determine various amounts and fees related to the monetary jurisdiction of the courts, witness fees and others.
- Small Claims Courts Act, 1984 (Act 61. of 1984). The Act empowers the Minister to establish small claims courts, determine their seats and areas of jurisdiction, appoint commissioners and determine various amounts related to the jurisdiction of the courts.
- The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007), aims to comprehensively and extensively review and amend

all aspects of the laws and the implementation of the laws relating to sexual offences, and to deal with all legal aspects of, or relating to sexual offences in a single statute. This Act provides for the designation of courts to be established as sexual offences courts.

• The Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act, 2000 (Act 4 of 2000), also provides for the designation of courts to sit as equality courts.

#### Other legislation crucial to the administration of justice

The following are key legislation within the administration of justice that the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development has oversight and other responsibilities:

- The National Prosecuting Authority Act, 1998 (Act 32 of 1998), provides for the establishment of a single national prosecuting authority in accordance with the provisions of Section 179 of the Constitution. Provision is, among others, made for the structure and composition of a single national prosecuting authority; the appointment, remuneration and conditions of service of members of the prosecuting authority; and the powers, duties and functions of such members.
- The Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunals Act, 1996 (Act 74 of 1996), provides for the establishment, composition, functions and powers of special investigating units for the purpose of investigating serious malpractices or maladministration in connection with the administration of state institutions, state assets and public money as well as any conduct which may seriously harm the interests of the public and for the establishment of special tribunals through which money owed to the state can be claimed.
- The Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act 121 of 1998), introduces measures to combat organised crime, money laundering and criminal gang activities and prohibits certain activities relating to racketeering activities. Provision is made for the prohibition of money laundering and for an obligation to report certain information. The Act also criminalises certain activities associated with gangs and provides, among others, for the recovery of the proceeds of an unlawful activity; the civil forfeiture of criminal assets that have been used to commit an offence or assets that are the proceeds of an unlawful activity; and for the establishment of a criminal assets recovery account.

- Legislation regulating the provisioning of legal services to government departments. The State Attorney Amendment Act 13 of 2014 amended the State Attorney Act, 1957, to make provision for the establishment of offices of State Attorney; the appointment of a Solicitor-General and State Attorneys; the powers of the Minister relating to the functions of the offices of State Attorney; and provides for the powers and functions of the Solicitor-General; and matters connected therewith.
- The Legal Practice Act, 2014 (Act 28 of 2014) aims to introduce a legislative framework for the transformation and restructuring of the legal profession in line with constitutional imperatives so as to facilitate and enhance an independent legal profession that broadly reflects the diversity and demographics of the Republic.
- Legislation providing for the establishment of bodies responsible for law reform and rulemaking: The South African Law Reform Commission Act, 1973 (Act 19 of 1973) and the Rules Board for Courts of Law Act, 1985 (Act 107 of 1985).
- Legislation providing for the administration of estates: The Act provides for the appointment of masters of the High Court and the administration of the Guardian's Fund and deceased estates (the Administration of Estates Act, 1965 (Act 66 of 1965), and the making of regulations prescribing the procedure to be observed in connection with insolvent estates and determine policy for the appointment of a curator bonis, trustee, provisional trustee or co-trustee by the Master of the High Court (Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act 24 of 1936);

#### Legislation for the promotion, protection and enforcement of human rights as derived from the Bill of Rights

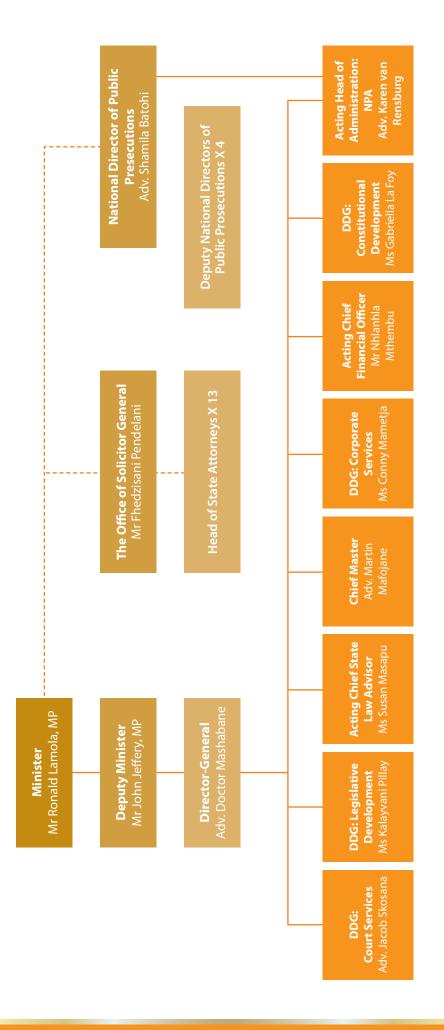
The following are pieces of legislation derived from the Bill of Rights, for the promotion and protection of human rights:

• The Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act, 2000 (Act 4 of 2000), gives effect to Section 9 of the Constitution by providing for, among others, the equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms by every person; the promotion of equality; the values of non-racialism and non-sexism contained in Section 1 of the Constitution; the prevention of unfair discrimination and protection of human dignity as contemplated in Sections 9 and 10 of the Constitution; and the prohibition of advocacy of hatred, based on race, ethnicity, gender or religion, that constitutes incitement to cause harm as contemplated in Section 16(2)(c) of the Constitution.

- The Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), regulates aspects relating to the criminal procedure in the South African law. The Act provides, among others, for the procedures to be followed in criminal proceedings; arrest and other measures of securing the attendance of accused persons in court; and the release of an accused on warning or bail. It further regulates the laws pertaining to search warrants; seizure and forfeiture of property; and assistance to accused persons. It also regulates the trial process and sentencing options.
- The Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act 4 of 2013), aims to give effect to the right to privacy by introducing measures to ensure that the personal information of an individual is safeguarded when it is processed by responsible parties. It also aims to balance the right to privacy against other rights, particularly the right to access to information and to generally protect important interests, including the free flow of information within and across the borders of the Republic.
- The Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 of 2008), aims to establish a criminal justice system for children who are in conflict with the law and are accused of committing offences, in accordance with the values underpinning the Constitution and the international obligations of the Republic.

- The Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act 2 of 2000), gives effect to Section 32 of the Constitution subject to justifiable limitations, including but not limited to, limitations aimed at the reasonable protection of privacy, commercial confidentiality and effective, efficient and good governance and in a manner which balances the right of access to information with any other rights including the rights in the Bill of Rights in Chapter 2 of the Constitution.
- The Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act 3 of 2000), gives effect to the right to administrative action that is lawful, reasonable and procedurally fair and to the right to written reasons for administrative action as contemplated in Section 33 of the Constitution.
- Legal Aid South Africa Act, 2014 (Act 39 of 2014) which aims to ensure access to justice and the realisation of the right of a person to have legal representation as envisaged in the Constitution and to render or make legal aid and legal advice available; for that purpose to establish an entity called Legal Aid South Africa with a Board of Directors and to define its objectives, powers, functions, duties and composition; and to provide for the independence and impartiality of Legal Aid South Africa.

# 9. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



## **10. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER**

The table below indicates the entities that report to the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services and funded through the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development vote account:

Name of entity	Legislative mandate	Financial relationship	Nature of operations
Council of Debt Collectors	Debt Collectors Act (Act No. 114 of 1998)	No financial relationship	Monitors the conduct and professionalism of debt collectors, promoting a culture of good governance and thus protecting the public and creditors.
Legal Aid South Africa (LASA)	Legal Aid Act (Act No. 22 of 1969)	Transfer payment	Renders or makes available legal aid to indigent persons and provides legal representation at the state's expense.
National Prosecuting Authority	National Prosecuting Authority Act, Act No. 32 of 1998	Part of the vote of the Department	Renders prosecutorial services as well as witness protection and forfeiture of ill- gotten assets.
Rules Board for Courts of Law	Rules Board for Courts of Law Act (Act No. 107 of 1985)	Part of the vote in the Legislative Development and Law Reform Branch	Reviews existing rules of courts and subject to the approval of the Minister, makes, amends or repeals rules for the Supreme Court of Appeal, High Court and lower courts.
South African Board of Sheriffs	Sheriffs Act (Act No. 90 of 1986)	No financial relationship	Monitors services of the sheriffs and deputies and ensures that the services are executed in terms of the Code of Conduct for Sheriffs.
South African Law Reform Commission (SALRC)	South African Law Reform Commission Act (Act No. 19 of 1973)	Part of the vote in the Legislative Development and Law Reform Branch	Conducts research regarding the development, improvement, modernisation or reform of all branches of the law of South Africa.
Special Investigating Unit (SIU)	Special Investigating Unit and Special Tribunals Act (Act No. 74 of 1996)	Transfer payment	Provides professional forensic investigations and litigation services to all state institutions at national, provincial and local level.

**PART B** PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

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## 1. AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

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

Refer to page 175 of the Report of the Auditor General, published as Part E: Financial information.

## 2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

#### 2.1 Service delivery environment

The 2020/2021 Annual Performance Plan (APP) was finalised during the peak of COVID-19, which brought uncertainties in delivering the services to the public and the impacts of the global pandemic are incredibly multi-faceted. The Department had to adjust how its services are provided to the public, which involved putting measures in place to ensure sustainable access to justice services.

Below are highlights and challenges of services delivery areas:

#### 2.1.1 The Office of the Solicitor General

The Office of the Solicitor General is tasked with overseeing the management of state litigation, develop and implement policies relating to the functions and operations of the State Attorney, develop mechanisms for management and reduction of state contingent liability in relation to litigation; and further assist in developing prescripts for transformation of the legal profession. The mandate is to revive the Office of the State Attorney to its glory and for the people to have trust in the Department. The appointment of Acting Solicitor-General, Mr Fhedzisani Pandelani was done on 15 March 2020 to oversee the running of all offices of the State Attorney.

In the 2020/2021 financial year, the office of the Solicitor-General embarked on a turnaround strategy which included appointing the heads of state attorneys in 11 offices, countrywide. Thus far, there are eight heads of offices and five are yet to be appointed.

The Office of the Solicitor-General has finalised all three policies, namely, Mediation Policy, Management of State Litigation and State Legal Representation as per State Attorney's Amendment Act and they are expected to be taken to Cabinet in the 2021/2022 financial year.

The Office of the Solicitor-General has advocates for increased alternative dispute resolution (ADR). The advocacy for the ADR is informed by the high cost of litigation, and ADR will ensure that some of the cases should be resolved out of court. The state has experienced challenges in settling matters out of court and to mitigate against this, the Department will work to ensure that ADR is implemented in order to limit the extent of money being wasted by the state when caught in the wrong.

The Department wishes to see the reduction of the contingent liability and the proper management of state liability. It is necessary to educate citizens because law is changing almost every day. The intention is to turn the state attorney's image around and resource mobilisation will be key to fulfil this function.

#### 2.1.2 Improvements in access to justice services

#### (i) Gender-Based Violence

In March 2020, Cabinet approved the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (NSP: GBVF) which sets out roles, responsibilities and actions for government and civil society to speedily address this scourge. Pillar 3 of the NSP on GBVF *inter alia* requires the Department, SAPS, and the NPA to reduce backlog cases related to GBVF, which include cases of domestic violence.

The Department initiated the Justice 100 Days Rapid Results Challenge in March 2020 against Gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF), which is a pilot project to rapidly eliminate backlog cases of domestic violence and other GBVF related cases at piloted courts in five provinces, to introduce innovations to address challenges that often reduce the impact of domestic violence protection orders, and to improve support services offered by courts to survivors of domestic violence.

The project was halted during the COVID-19 National Lockdown which began on 26 March 2020. It was consequently re-launched on 25 November 2020 and the project was concluded on 4 March 2021. This project is

positively changing the court experience of court users impacted by domestic violence and abuse.

The NRSO is a national repository capturing the particulars of sex offenders convicted of sex crimes involving children and persons with mental disabilities. In November 2020, the Minister introduced to Parliament the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Bill which proposed the amendments which originated from the 24 demands made by the #TheTotalShutDown Movement. The Bill proposes the extension of this scope to ALL victims of sex crimes and increase the periods for which a sex offender's particulars must remain on the NRSO before they can be removed from the Register, among others.

The NRSO Registrar issues certificates for the vetting of employees working at service points having direct contact with children and persons with mental disabilities. The employers have an obligation to apply to the Registrar to determine whether or not their details of the existing employees or prospective employees are in the Register. This obligation is also applicable to applicants for foster care, kingship care-giving, temporary safe-care giving, and adoption of children or curatorship.

From April 2020 to March 2021, the NRSO received and processed 1 834 applications for clearance certificates and achieved the target of 100% of this work, as planned. The NRSO vetting carries the same indicator on Pillar 3 of the GBVF National Strategic Plan and performance reports were forwarded to the Presidency via the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (DWYPD) on weekly basis.

#### (ii) Building of new courts

By the end of the financial year, the Durban (Point) Family Branch Court in KwaZulu-Natal and Dimbaza Magistrate's Court in Eastern Cape new buildings were completed. In addition, the refurbishments and upgrading projects were completed in five magistrates' courts, namely, Groblershoop and Fraserburg in Northern Cape, Tabankulu, Indwe and Queenstown in Eastern Cape.

The courts will increase access to justice and bringing justice closer to the historically disadvantaged communities.

#### (iii) Specialised Commercial Crimes Courts (SCCCs)

A total of six new SCCCs in the provinces of Limpopo (3), Mpumalanga (1), North West (1) and Northern Cape (1) were established during the period under review. The establishment of new SCCCs will have a tremendous impact on society as well as on the Department's ability to reduce criminal case backlogs and to improve the public's perception of justice and the rule of law.

#### (iv) Masters services

The Master's Branch has provided information on the internet on several areas of its activities, such as the forms to be used by public, information regarding the unclaimed funds in the Guardian's Fund, list of liquidators and further operational information, such as liquidation and distribution accounts received. Members of the public can obtain certain basic information themselves without needing to contact the relevant Master's Office. This initiative is regarded as a success and improves service delivery.

There is also a self-help aspect available on the Master's Portal where members of the public can obtain certain basic information on estates and trusts themselves without needing to contact the relevant Master's Office.

The availability of information on the website assists with lessening the pressure on Master's officials with regard to dealing with enquiries, and also assists the public as they can freely access the information they need if and when they need to, without needing to deal with frustrations such as travelling to offices, phoning offices and offices closed outside working hours.

In addition, the Department has developed trust and deceased online registration services which were at advanced stages during the period under review. It is envisaged that Trust online services will be implemented in the 2021/2022 year. This will streamline the Trust registration process and assist in curbing fraud as applicants will be able to lodge their applications online assisting with the workload of the Trust Sections as most information will be captured and scanned in by the applicants, freeing the Masters' hands to apply their minds thoroughly to the lodged documents and other clients.

The development of the deceased online system is currently in the development and testing phase. This approach will be a drastic move to reduce the influx of customers in the Master's offices or service points. This will enhance access to the Master's services in the country.

The Department has developed an intervention plan to transform the Guardian's Fund current administration and financial process to an automated full administration and financial system. The tender process has been done in the 2020/2021 financial year and it is envisaged that development will be finalised and the system rolled out in the 2022/2023 financial year.

## 2.1.3 Improvements in administration to support service delivery

A number of key ICT-based initiatives have been undertaken to improve the efficiency of administration in support of service delivery. For the year under review, these were largely focused within court services and the integrated justice system. These initiatives are discussed below.

#### i. Third party management system (MojaPay)

The solution, among others, reduces the payment turnaround times of monies due to maintenance beneficiaries through a court order, from approximately 30 days to one or two days. By the end of the financial year, this solution had been implemented at 483 courts in nine regions. The remaining seven courts were rolled-out in the 2020/2021 financial year. The solution also caters for the administration of financial management processes at State Attorney Offices and has been implemented at all 12 State Attorney Offices countrywide.

#### ii. SMS notifications

The implementation of electronic notifications in the form of SMS notifications is aimed at optimising the tracking and communication on the processing of justice services, in that as court cases proceed through various stages, SMS messages will be sent to the parties to notify them of the status of their case as well as communicating court appearance dates. This alleviates the need for the parties of a case to telephonically contact or visit the courts to enquire about the status of their cases or their next court appearance dates. This capability has been implemented for domestic violence and family advocate services and will be implemented for other identified services in the next financial years.

#### iii. Web information portal

The implementation of a web information portal is aimed at optimising the tracking and communication on the processing of justice services, in that as court cases and service requests proceed through various stages, the web information portal will be updated accordingly. This will include the publication of court rolls as well as other public information on the portal and will alleviate the need for the parties of a court case to telephonically contact or visit the courts in order to enquire about next court appearance dates. This capability has been developed and tested, with implementation earmarked for the next financial year.

The Master's web portal has been updated to include case information for insolvency matters (liquidations and sequestrations). This replaces the weekly manual update of spreadsheets, with insolvency information that was published on the Department's website. The insolvency information published on the portal includes appointments of liquidators and trustees, bond of security, meetings, etc.

#### iv. Judiciary eWorkspace

The Department has continued with the modernisation of the **Judiciary eWorkspace** over the past year, where the solution has been enhanced to cater for the automation of forms (e.g., J7) as well as its sign-off through digital signatures. These new features will be tested and implemented in the next financial year. These digitally signed electronic forms are envisaged to also be shared as part of the criminal justice system processes via the IJS (e.g., digitised J7 shared with DCS, thus improving the integrity and authenticity of the form).

#### v. Integrated justice system

The programme focuses on three priority areas: (1) Person management to empower the CJS to identify, verify, track, and where necessary, safeguard all persons moving through the criminal justice system, creating a holistic single view of a person, including accused persons and victims; (2) Case integration to facilitate the digitisation of the CJS for the efficient, seamless exchange of electronic case information between IJS member departments; and (3) System-based performance instrumentation and BI reporting on the health status of the South African CJS.

The following delivery highlights were achieved in 2020/2021 across these three priority areas:

#### 1. CJS person integration achievements

The use of the Person Identification and Verification Application (PIVA) provides a critical person-related function at SAPS stations, enabling the identity of an arrested individual to be verified using their fingerprints and checked against DHA records. In addition, the SAPS officer is provided with immediate feedback as to whether the accused has a prior criminal record, and/or is wanted as a suspect for other police cases. This information about an accused is critical to assist NPA during a suspect's first court appearance to make relevant bail arguments. In the 2020/2021 financial year, the solution was used to check more than 190,589 accused persons, and in near realtime it was determined that over 70 022 of these individuals (37%) have prior criminal records that could be referenced. Further, 4,502 (2.4%) wanted persons could be identified as linked to SAPS circulations as persons of interest for other cases. Given these successes in the identification of persons of interest, it is unfortunate that the utilisation of the solution has been adversely reduced by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on SAPS operations. This timeous information is assisting SAPS and NPA during the subsequent management of the accused and providing data to assist bail considerations.

#### 2. IJS case integration achievements

The IJS case integration work package seeks to realise a streamlined and efficient CJS process with effective case processing and fair outcomes. This is achieved by establishing a robust platform for managing inter-departmental information exchanges across the CJS. Further, CJS departmental capabilities will be enhanced to strengthen and improve the effectiveness of the South African CJS.

During the 2020/2021 financial year, 371,593 cases were electronically processed via the IJS Transversal Hub using IJS system integrations between the SAPS, NPA and the DoJ&CD. These electronic information exchanges include associated docket ready notifications, docket requests, electronic charge sheets, and electronic case outcome (postponement date & reasons) integrations.

The solution is in operation nationally with these integrations connecting 1,144 police stations linked to 509 courts across all nine provinces. These case integrations have significantly reduced time spent on data capturing and provided valuable business information for the management of the criminal justice system. There has also been extensive management focus on embedding the use of the system applications.

The IJS is actively engaging with the NPA senior management to promote the adoption of the electronic case management system, with the ultimate objective of ensuring docket screening functions are performed.

## 3. IJS performance instrumentation and business intelligence

During the 2020/2021 financial year, IJS maintained the operations and 26 out of 28 KPI's have been responded to and are active. This provides the platform for reporting of 26 of the 28 KPIs based on available electronic data submitted by the SAPS, DoJ&CD and DCS.

Following the recommendation by United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women that South Africa establish a Femicide Watch, the IJS programme continued to work with DoJ&CD to prepare and refine the requirements for an interactive dashboard to support the department in analysing trends and profiles of offenders and victims.

The IJS programme provided the necessary technical expertise to complete the research and design of a femicide prototype, which refers to the identified areas that form part of the larger femicide project. One of the areas refers to the development of a monitoring tool in the form of the Femicide Watch dashboard, which acts as a common data repository. During the 2020/2021 financial year, Phase 3 of the Femicide Watch development was completed. The developed Femicide Watch dashboard is capable of utilising IJS data sourced from multiple member departments. It is anticipated that the platform will ultimately assist in the development of responsive and impactful policies, law, programmes and initiatives in this critical area.

#### 2.1.4 The Office of the Family Advocate

There are only 26 sub-offices of the Office of the Family Advocate servicing over 700 courts including the Maintenance Courts, Divorce Courts and Domestic Violence Courts. The office is also plagued by severe capacity constraints as there are only 96 family advocates, 46 family law assistants and 126 family counsellors to provide both the litigation and non-litigation services of the office. This situation still persists despite the growing demand of the services.

The Department, through the Office of the Family Advocate, continues to provide professional services to children in families with conflict and other difficulties. During the year under review, 8119 non-litigation matters were recorded while 6 485 matters were finalised. This has translated to 80% performance.

Target was achieved despite severe capacity constraints caused by the Department's failure to fully implement the recommendations of the costing report on the Children's Act, 2005 especially in relation to Chapter 2 of the Children's Act, 2005 regarding additional functions and responsibilities which were allocated to the Office of the Family Advocate.

As a result of this situation, the unit has only 46 family law assistants countrywide that are dealing with non-litigation matters, thus having to request family advocates and family counsellors to assist with such matters despite the high work load of litigation matters. In addressing the aforesaid challenges, the Office of the Family Advocate is to be capacitated and strengthened by creating a family advocate ad hoc system in terms where suitably qualified persons can be employed on an ad hoc basis to perform the functions and responsibilities of the family advocates and family counsellors. Unemployed graduates will be recruited and trained through in-house service training and designated to perform limited functions within the office.

#### 2.1.5 The Office of the Chief State Law Adviser

The Department, through the Office of the Chief State Law Adviser, provides legal advice, representation and legislative drafting services to the executive, all state departments at both national and provincial levels, municipalities, parastatals and independent or autonomous bodies that may refer work to it. The state law advisers do this by providing legal advice and guidance to the state on its proposals, legislation and international agreements and by ensuring that potential litigation against the state, on constitutional and other legal grounds, is considerably reduced. The state law advisers scrutinise, develop, draft and certify all primary legislation before it is introduced in the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa. It is the responsibility of the state law advisers to ensure that it is compatible with the Constitution and other legal instruments and that it will withstand constitutional muster. In this way, the state law advisers make a significant contribution towards the development of our constitutional jurisprudence.

The table below indicates the number of requests that were handled through this office in the 2020/2021 and 2019/2020 financial years

Financial year	Total number of cases received	Total cases finalised				
Legal opinions						
2019/2020	512	492				
2020/2021	465	452				
Preliminary opinions on draft bills						
2019/2020	78	71				
2020/2021	78	73				
Certification of bills and other legislati	ve instruments					
2019/2020	186	174				
2020/2021	298	288				
International agreements and accomp	anying legal opinions					
2019/2020	156	138				
2020/2021	60	58				
Draft Bills approved by Cabinet						
2019/2020	15	15				
2020/2021	27	27				
Translations into South African official	Translations into South African official languages					
2019/2020	121	116				
2020/2021	102	101				

#### 2.1.6 Extraditions and mutual legal assistance

The DoJ&CD is one of the departments responsible for ensuring successful implementation of extradition orders. In addition, foreign maintenance orders as well as service of process for civil matters are undertaken. The number of extraditions that were processed for the year under review was 97, which decreased by 2% as compared to cases processes in the 2019/2020 financial year.

With regard to enforcement of maintenance orders, a total of

16 requests were handled in 2020/2021 as compared to 58 requests processed in 2019/2020; this shows a 72% decrease.

The service of process in civil matters in and outside South Africa is necessary for an effective judicial system, in order to ensure that parties receive proper notice of civil actions. To this effect, the Department processed 72 requests for the service of process, with the assistance of other government departments. These requests were received from and submitted to the various High Court Registrars and are submitted through the diplomatic channel for service abroad. The returns of service were received through the same channel whereafter relevant registrars were informed of the outcome.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a substantial reduction in the number of requests received for foreign

maintenance orders and service of process. This is mainly due to the fact that the diplomatic bag was inactive.

The table below shows the number of requests that were processed in the 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 financial years:

Financial year 2020/2021	Total processed			
Extradition and mutual legal assistance				
2019/2020	99			
2020/2021	97			
Foreign maintenance orders				
2019/2020	58			
2020/2021	16			
Service of process				
2019/2020	168			
2020/2021	72			

#### 2.1.7 Expungements and pardons

People convicted of certain categories of crimes may apply for expungement of their criminal records in terms of Section 271B and 271C of the Criminal Procedure Act. This process enables people to be re-integrated into the socioeconomic environment. During the year under review, 12 526 expungement applications were finalised. A total of 9 765 applications were issued with certificates of expungement.

#### 1. Expungement

#### **Expungement cases**

Financial year	Outstanding applications from previous financial year	New applications received during	Number of applications finalised
2019/2020	7 858	21 048	19 362
2020/2021	10 568	13 926	12 526
% Change	34%	(33%)	(35%)

#### 2. Presidential pardons

The President of the Republic may grant pardon to people convicted of crimes, based on issues such as circumstances of the case and public interest. There were 423 new requests for pardons received during the 2020/2021 financial year and

this brought the total cases on file to 1 267. Of these, 460 were finalised, 35 pardons were granted and 3 pardons were refused by the President.

#### Presidential pardon cases

Financial year	Outstanding requests from previous financial year	New requests received	Number of requests finalised	Number of requests carried forward to next financial year	Matters forwarded to Ministry	Number of pardons granted by the President
2019/2020	627	564	311	844	40	42
2020/2021	844	423	460	869	83	35
% Change	34%	(25%)	47%	2%	107%	(17%)

#### 2.2 Service delivery improvement plan

The department has completed a service delivery improvement plan. The tables below highlight the service delivery plan and achievements to date.

#### Main services and standards

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Maintenance	Children, minors, single parents, other parents, grandparents, siblings	Where there is proper service of process, 75% of maintenance orders will be finalised within ninety (90) days	Where there is proper service of process, 75% of maintenance orders will be finalised within ninety (90) days	85% (as at 28 Feb 21)
Guardian's Fund	Orphans, legal guardians, heirs and people who are incapable of managing their own affairs	94% of beneficiaries will receive services within 40 days of receipt of all required documents (Guardian's Fund)	94% of beneficiaries will receive services within 40 days of receipt of all required documents (Guardian's Fund)	89%
Litigation	Government departments, Parliament, local government, other organs of state	Acknowledgement letter will be sent to the client within 3 working days of receipt of instruction	Acknowledgement letter will be sent to the client within 3 working days of receipt of instruction	Instructions received = 17851 Letters issued within 3 days = 16489 92% - Note that 1 office did not report (Durban)
Prosecution	Victims of crime and witnesses	Acquittals in High Court (8,3%)	Not more than the acceptable rate between 0-10%	0,7%
		Acquittals in Regional Court (20%)	Not more than 0-25%	1,4%
		Acquittals in District Court (3,9%)	Not more than 0-10%	3,9%
		51,2% of victims/ witnesses consulted or having their memory refreshed by prosecutors as witnesses before they were called to testify	70%	60%
OWP	Victims of crime and Witnesses	27% of victims of crime and witnesses have heard about the OWP	60% have heard about the OWP	33%
EWP	NPA staff	32 sessions of trauma debriefing to boost prosecutors' morale	20 sessions	2 physical sessions were held, with 23 participants (Umlazi and Kuilsrivier magistrate office)

#### Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries (consultation access, etc.)

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
Consultation	Number of witnesses assisted by CPOs 104 720	55 486
	Fully operational TCCs 60	55 (2 additional TCC are already rendering services)
	50 consultations planned	No consultations done due to COVID-19
	50 consultations planned	
Courtesy	Satisfaction level on treatment received from prosecutors 90%	93%
Access	MOVIT rolled out to 15 offices	No roll out done due to COVID-19
Value for money	60000 fingerprints verifications planned	2020/2021 was affected by COVID-19

#### Service delivery information tool

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
Information		
Number of community outreach events and exhibitions	50	282
Number of schools reached through outreach activities	60	11
Value for money		
Conviction rate in high courts	87%	93,8% (542/626)
Conviction rate in regional courts	74%	82,6% (13 352/16 169)
Conviction rate in district courts	88%	95,9% (116 230/121 213)

#### **Complaints mechanism**

Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements	
Call centre	Call centre	Total number of complaints received =2315	
Presidential hotline	Presidential hotline	Total number resolved = 1598	
• Walk-ins	• Walk-ins	(69%)	
Service delivery inbox	Service delivery inbox		
Office of the DG and Ministry	Office of the DG and Ministry		
DoJ&CD website	DoJ&CD website		

#### **Redress complaints**

Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
Develop an integrated complaints management framework	% of complaints finalised	65,7% of representation files were finalised. A total of 1 162 representation files were opened during the reporting period; 763 files were finalised, and 399 files remained pending as of 31 March 2021. A total of 118 matters falling in the general stream of prosecutions were formally reviewed. In six instances, the decision of the DPP was overturned and/or not confirmed.
Enforcement of maintenance orders in terms of chapter 5 of the Maintenance Act (number of civil attachment orders obtained)	19 718	Measured in Q1 and Q2 of the 2019/2020 financial year (9 824). Indicator was not included in the 2020/2021 NPS AOP. Will be measured again in the SOCA AOP during the 2021/2022 financial year (SDPP: SOCA was appointed).

#### 2.3 Organisational environment

An effective organisational structure and efficient business processes are essential as the Department continues to face the ongoing challenge of executing its statutory mandates within an increasingly constrained fiscal environment, growing population, challenging social ills and increasing demand for services. Key elements in this drive are cost effective improvements to its organisational structure, stringent cost containment measures, effective departmental governance systems, business processes and strategies to improve the delivery of its services.

The departmental overall vacancy rate excluding judiciary was sitting at 9.2% by the end of 31 March 2021. The SMS vacancy rate slightly decreased from 25.0% in the previous financial year to 22.5% on 31 March 2021. The Department filled 12 SMS posts during the 2020/2021 financial year. A critical achievement for the year under review was the successful filling of the posts of the Director-General, Deputy Director-General: Corporate Services and Chief Master which brought stability in these components in the Department. The Department is currently in the process of filling the remaining funded vacant posts within the approved departmental organisational structure.

The challenges faced by the Department in executing the functions, include the delays in filling of vacant posts, shortage of staff, grievances backlog and operational issues, among others.

In addition, Covid-19 restrictions and number of infections posed challenges to the Department's ability to deliver services. Since many officials were either in quarantine, working from home as a result of identified comorbidities, or in fact ill, convening meetings, albeit via online platforms, did provide some challenges. However, officials adapted quickly and work was able to continue.

Information Technology (IT) systems played a critical role in the efficient operation of the Department. To this end, the Department recognises the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as a strategic resource and an enabler of operational effectiveness and efficiency, in line with the strategic focus of improving service delivery. In this regard, the Department commenced with an initiative to modernise processes which will improve the quality and speed of our services. The following are some of the key projects underway:

- Audio-Visual Remand Solution (AVR) forms part of broader initiatives aimed at improving the overall criminal justice system in the country.
- Guardian's Fund Management Solution will be implemented to improve service delivery to the beneficiaries of the Guardian's Fund.
- Online services channel for the registration of new applications for deceased estates, trusts, civil and maintenance services. This online channel will, among others, enable the electronic submission of applications and associated documents through the web portal as well as the viewing of departmental processed documents and outcomes.

#### Video conferencing solution

The challenges faced by the Department is inadequate human resources required to deliver and manage ICT objectives and lengthy procurement processes. The measures that were adopted by the Department to mitigate the impact of these challenges on delivery of services include setting up procurement progress meetings with SCM and other participating units, in order to monitor progress as well as manage risks and reorganise and optimise the use of existing human resources, including job enrichment, among others.

## 2.4 Key policy developments and legislative changes

#### Progress on key legislations introduced in Parliament:

#### (a) GBV legislation

The following three Bills were introduced in Parliament:

- 1. The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act Amendment Bill, 2020;
- 2. The Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Bill, 2020; and
- 3. The Domestic Violence Amendment Bill.

The nature and number of comments received from stakeholders during the consultation process of the Department and the Parliamentary hearings indicate that the people of South Africa are in dire need of greater protection as promised in Section 12 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, which provides that everyone has the right to freedom and security. Following these consultation processes and in particular, Parliamentary hearings, diverse views were expressed by commentators which prolonged the passage of the Bills through Parliament. The Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Bill has nevertheless been approved by the National Assembly and has been referred to the National Council of Provinces for processing.

#### (b) Cybercrimes Bill

In addition to the above, the Department also ensured that some of the legislation that has already been introduced during the previous administration received attention to enable Parliament to finalise such legislation or making significant progress with the legislation. In this regard, in the area of transnational and electronic crimes, one cannot but refer to the Cybercrimes Bill which will go a long way in making a comprehensive contribution in the fight against cybercrime, which has a very negative impact on the economy of the Republic and its citizens. The Bill has been approved by Parliament and is awaiting assent by the President.

#### Bills implementing Constitutional Court judgements:

The implementation of judgements of the Constitutional Court in relation to provisions of legislation which were declared unconstitutional is very critical to upholding the rule of law and to afford persons the protection provided for in the Constitution.

In this regard, the following are noteworthy:

- (aa) The President has signed into law the Judicial Matters Amendment Bill which is Act 12 of 2020 and which came into operation on the date of publication thereof
- correcting defects, as identified by the Constitutional Court, in respect of Section 7 of the Divorce Act, 1979 (regulating the division of assets and maintenance of parties on divorce);
- ii. correcting defects identified by the Constitutional Court in respect of Section 12 of the National Prosecuting Authority Act, 1998 (removing the powers of the President to extend the term of office of the National Director of Public Prosecutions (the NDPP) or a deputy; limiting the period of suspension of a NDPP or a deputy; and
- iii. pronouncing that these functionaries are entitled to full remuneration during suspension;
- (bb) The Prescription in Civil and Criminal Matters Amendment Act was also passed by Parliament and

assented to by the President. The significance of this  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Act}}$  is that –

- i. by amending Section 18 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, all sexual offences never lapse; and
- ii. civil remedies of complainants of all sexual offences do not prescribe in terms of the Prescription Act, 1969; and
- (cc) The Recognition of Customary Marriages Amendment Bill, 2020, has also been approved by the National Assembly during the period under review. The Bill was aimed at ensuring that women in polygamous customary marriages entered into before the commencement of the said Recognition of Customary Marriages Act no longer have to suffer unfair discrimination.

#### Progress on the development of key legislation

During the 2020/2021 financial year, the department had numerous crucial and urgent Bills which were developed for submission to Parliament. The Bills are at various stages of development and received attention in the year under review:

#### (a) The Land Court Bill:

The broad purpose of the Bill is to enhance and promote access to land on an equitable basis, promote land reform as a means of redressing the effects of past discrimination and facilitate land justice, and for this purpose, the Bill aims to-

- i. establish a Land Court with jurisdiction to adjudicate land related matters;
- ii. establish a Land Court of Appeal to hear and determine appeals emanating from the judgements and orders of the Court; and
- iii. provide for court ordered mediation or arbitration.

The Bill therefore not only establishes a fully capacitated Land Court under its own founding legislation with jurisdiction to deal with matters currently dealt with by the Land Claims Court, but also aims to broaden its mandate to also adjudicate on matters in respect of other land-related legislation and the Bill incorporates mechanisms which encourage the use of alternative dispute resolution.

#### (b) The Promotion of Equality and the Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Amendment Bill

The purpose of this Bill is to afford greater protection to victims of discrimination by, among others, providing for joint and several liability and providing for prohibition of retaliation. The main aim of the Amendment Bill is to ensure that nobody is discriminated against and that everyone has equal rights and access to resources, opportunities, benefits and advantages. An invitation to the public to comment on the Bill was published in the *Gazette* on 26 March 2021.

#### (c) The Magistrates Bill and Lower Courts Bill

The Magistrates Act, 1993, emanates from an era before the advent of the new constitutional dispensation in South Africa. The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944, has been amended on various occasions but because it is still archaic, it is necessary to review the whole Act. The Department is preparing two separate Bills which are intended to transform the statutory framework regulating the structure and functioning of the lower courts and the conditions of employment of the lower courts.

#### (d) The Extradition Bill

The Extradition Act, 1962, is outdated and not in line with modern law and practices. This Act does not enable South Africa to comply with all its international obligations relating to extradition in an appropriate manner. A new Bill was prepared providing for the extradition of persons sought for extraditable offences to and from South Africa to requested States with whom South Africa has concluded agreements and for the surrender of persons sought by international entities having jurisdiction in respect of international crimes (genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity). The Bill also seeks to clarify the roles and responsibilities of different functionaries and to put procedures in place to expedite extradition requests. This Bill is aimed at ensuring that South Africa is not a safe haven for criminals or to be said to act with impunity.

#### (e) The Insolvency Bill

The current Act was promulgated in 1936. It is imperative that the Act is reviewed and replaced. With the assistance of a task team representing relevant government departments, work towards reviewing the Bill has been finalised. Following the receipt of proposed internal inputs, the next stage in the process will be to approach Cabinet to approve that the Bill be published in the *Gazette* for public consultation.

#### (f) Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill

i. The Criminal Procedural Amendment Bill seeks to deal with, among others, the expungement of the criminal record of a person who is deemed to have been convicted and sentenced for an offence in respect of which an admission of guilt fine has been paid and set a procedure and criteria to be taken into account to declare offences in respect of which an accused may pay a fine without appearing in court and which will not result in a previous conviction.

ii. The Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill which aims to amend Section 154(3) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on 13 April 2021. This Bill seeks to address the order of the Constitutional Court indicating that the section is unconstitutional to the extent that it does not give child victims adequate protection from the publication of their particulars and also to the extent that it does not extend the protection of anonymity beyond the age of 18 years.

#### (g) The Drug and Drug Trafficking Amendment Bill:

The Bill emphasises the importance of the constitutional principle of separation of powers, in this instance, between the Legislature and the National Executive, which is an important safeguard against the abuse of power by any arm of government. The Constitutional Court declared Section 63 of the Drug and Drug Trafficking Act unconstitutional since it delegates the power to amend the Schedules of the Act to the Minister, which is a function of the Legislature and not the Executive. Some other changes are also incorporated in the Bill to modernise it and remove obsolete and archaic provisions and references.

#### (h) Amendment of Section 6 of the Constitution

The Department has, following the adoption of a resolution by Parliament in 2016 and the pronouncement by the President during his SONA speech in 2020, that South African Sign Language must be recognised as an official language, taken a number of steps to give effect to this undertaking. This includes the preparation of an amendment to Section 6 of the Constitution, as provided for in the 19<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Bill, as well as the required notice in terms of Section 74(5) of the Constitution making known the intention to amend Section 6 and the reasons thereof. A few administrative steps still need to be taken before the relevant documents can be submitted to the Minister to approach Cabinet for approval to publish them for comments.

#### (i) Colonial and Apartheid era legislation

The Department has also prioritised apartheid era Acts which need to be repealed or repealed and replaced. In this regard, the following Acts are involved: The Trespass Act and the Riotous Assemblies Act.

#### (j) RICA

The Department has long before the recent Constitutional Court judgement, started with the review of most of the provisions of the Act. Informal consultation with some of the key stakeholders in respect of some of the provisions has taken place. The Department is fully aware of the deadline in the recent court case. Much work in respect of the Bill is still required before the Bill may be consulted on.

#### **OPERATIONALISED LEGISLATION**

#### a) Promotion of Access to Information Amendment Act

The Department has put into operation the provisions of the Promotion of Access to Information Amendment Act which have been amended by the Political Parties Funding Act to regulate donations received from political parties which exceed a certain determined amount and which make provision for disclosure of such information. The amendments to the Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA) have been put into operation on 1 April 2021 and the changes to the regulations made thereunder were published on 3 April 2021.

#### b) Protection of Personal Information Act

A proclamation fixing the date of commencement of this Act was also published during the period under review. This Act seeks to promote the protection of personal information processed by public and private parties and listing the conditions for lawful processing of personal information.

#### **PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS**

The following regulations have been promulgated during the period under review:

#### (a) TRC

The two sets of Regulations providing for educational assistance to victims in respect of basic education and higher education and training had to be amended on short notice to deal with the implications of COVID-19, thereby ensuring that learners and students legally qualifying for TRC benefits were catered for in respect of certain issues flowing from COVID-19 and distance learning.

#### (b) Prescribed rate of interest

Notices indicating the changes in the prescribed rate of interest are updated on a regular basis, as and when necessary, by publishing them in the *Gazette*.

#### (c) Regulations under the Debt Collectors Act, 1998

Changes were also published in relation to the Regulations made under the Debt Collectors Act, 1998.

#### **HIGH PROFILE LITIGATION**

#### 1. CONSTITUTIONAL COURT JUDGEMENTS

#### Economic Freedom Fighters v Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development and Another CCT201/19 [2020] ZACC 25

The applicant, the Economic Freedom Fighters, challenged the constitutionality of Section 18(2)(b) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act No. 17 of 1956) ("the Act") after the National Prosecuting Authority pressed criminal charges against their President, Mr J Malema, for inciting other people to commit trespassing in contravention of the Act.

The Constitutional Court handed down judgement on 27 November 2020 and found that the wording of the said section was overbroad in that it limits the right to freedom of expression. The operation of Section 18(2)(b) was suspended for a period of 24 months to enable Parliament to rectify the defect. During this period, the court provided for a readingin to cater for the offence of incitement in respect of serious crimes.

# Smit v Minister of Justice and Correctional Services and Others [2020] ZACC 9

The applicant, Mr J Smit, has challenged the constitutionality of Section 63 of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No. 140 of 1992) ("the Act"). Section 63 of the Act provides that the Minister of Justice may, by notice in the Gazette and after consultation with the Minister of Health, include any substance or plant in Schedule 1 and 2, delete any substance or plant included in that schedule, or otherwise amend that schedule.

The applicant also challenged the constitutionality of Section 5(1)(a) of the Extradition Act, 1962 (Act No. 67 of 1962) ("the Extradition Act"), to the extent that it empowers a magistrate to issue a warrant of arrest for a person upon receipt of a notification from the Minister of Justice that an extradition request has been received in respect of such person from a foreign state. The applicant argued that the magistrate does not exercise an independent discretion regarding the issuing of the warrant, but he or she is merely directed to do so by the Minister.

The Constitutional Court handed down judgement on 18 December 2020 and found that Section 63 of the Act is unconstitutional as it gives the Minister plenary legislative power since the schedules are essentially part of the Act and therefore the section delegates original power to amend the Act itself. It also held that the section was a complete delegation of original legislative power to the executive with no clear and binding framework for the exercise of the powers, which render the provision constitutionality invalid. The Constitutional Court further found that Section 5(1)(a) of the Extradition Act breaches the separation of powers principle as it requires a magistrate to issue a warrant of arrest upon receipt of a notification from the Minister, a member of the Executive. It makes it impossible for a magistrate to act as an independent arbiter and to exercise the kind of oversight that guarantees procedural safeguards. The Constitutional Court has suspended the declaration of invalidity for a period of 24 months to allow Parliament to cure the defect.

#### AmaBhungane Centre for Investigative Journalism NPC and Another v Minister of Justice and Correctional Services and Others; Minister of Police v AmaBhungane Centre for Investigative Journalism NPC and Others [2021] ZACC3

The applicants, AmaBhungane Centre for Investigative Journalism NPC and Mr S Sole, a journalist who had been subject to state surveillance, challenged the constitutionality of the Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-Related Information Act, 2002 (Act No. 70 of 2002) ("RICA"), to the extent that it fails to provide adequate safeguards to protect the right to privacy, as buttressed by the right of access to courts, freedom of expression and the media and legal privilege.

The Constitutional Court handed down judgement on 4 February 2021 and has declared RICA unconstitutional to the extent that:

- a. It fails to provide for safeguards to ensure that a judge designated in terms of Section 1 of the Act is sufficiently independent.
- b. It fails to provide for notifying the subject of surveillance of the fact of her or his surveillance as soon as notification can be given without jeopardising the purpose of surveillance after surveillance has been terminated.
- c. It fails to adequately provide safeguards to address the fact that interception directions are sought and obtained ex parte.

- d. It fails to adequately prescribe procedures to ensure that data obtained pursuant to the interception of communications is managed lawfully and not used or interfered with unlawfully, including prescribing procedures to be followed for examining, copying, sharing, sorting through, using, storing or destroying the data.
- e. It fails to provide adequate safeguards where the subject of surveillance is a practicing lawyer or journalist.

The declaration of unconstitutionality takes effect from the date of the judgement and is suspended for 36 months to afford Parliament an opportunity to cure the defect causing the invalidity.

#### 2. SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL JUDGEMENTS

President of the RSA and Another v Women's Legal Centre Trust and Others; Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development v Faro and Others; and Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development v Esau and Others (Case No 612/19) [2020] SASCA 177

The applicant, the Women's Legal Centre Trust ("the WLCT") filed an application in the High Court Western Cape Division, Cape Town in which it contended that the State had failed to recognise and regulate marriages solemnised in accordance with the tenets of *Sharia* law and was consequently in breach of various sections of the Constitution. The WLCT argued that Section 7(2) of the Constitution obliged the State to prepare, initiate, introduce and bring into operation legislation recognising Muslim marriages and that the President and Cabinet failed to fulfil this obligation. In the alternative, the WLCT sought an order declaring the Marriage Act, 1961 (Act No. 25 of 1961) ("the Marriage Act") and the Divorce Act, 1979 (Act No. 70 of 1979) ("the Divorce Act"), unconstitutional insofar as they fail to recognise and provide for Muslim marriages.

The Supreme Court of Appeal ("the SCA") handed down judgement on 18 December 2021 and found, *inter alia*, that the Marriage Act and the Divorce Act are unconstitutional in that they fail to recognise marriages solemnised in accordance with *Sharia* law as valid marriages and to regulate the consequences of such marriages. The matter has been referred to the Constitutional Court for final determination of the constitutional defects.

#### 3. HIGH COURT - WESTERN CAPE DIVISION, CAPE TOWN

# Bwanya v Master of the High Court: Cape Town and Others (20357/18) [2020] ZAWEHC 111

The applicant, Ms J Bwanya, has challenged the constitutionality of the Intestate Succession Act, 1987 (Act No. 81 of 1987) ("the Intestate Succession Act") and the Maintenance of Surviving Spouses Act, 1990 (Act No. 27 of 1990) insofar as her claims for a share of the estate of her deceased life partner are not provided for under these Acts.

The applicant and her deceased partner were, at the time of the deceased's death, partners in a permanent opposite-sex life partnership with the same or similar characteristics as a marriage in which they had undertaken reciprocal duties of support and had committed themselves to marrying each other.

The court ordered on 28 September 2020 that Section 1(1) of the Intestate Succession Act is unconstitutional and invalid insofar as it excludes the surviving life partner in a permanent opposite-sex life partnership from inheriting.

The matter was referred to the Constitutional Court for confirmation of the High Court's order and was heard on 16 February 2021. Judgement was reserved.

# HIGH COURT - GAUTENG LOCAL DIVISION (JOHANNESBURG)

#### S V LM AND OTHERS (97/18; 98/18; 99/18; 100/18) [2020] ZAGPJHC 170

The court has declared Section 4(b) of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No. 140 of 1992), inconsistent with the Constitution and invalid to the extent that it criminalises the use and/or possession of cannabis by a child.

Pending completion of the law reform process, no child may be arrested and/or prosecuted and/or diverted for the impugned provision. This moratorium does, however, not prevent and/or prohibit any person from making use of any civil process and/or procedure to ensure a child receives appropriate assistance and/or intervention for cannabis use dependency.

Children accused of a schedule 1 offence are further, under no circumstances, permitted to undergo diversion programmes involving a period of temporary residence.

The matter has been referred to the Constitutional Court for confirmation and further directions from the court are awaited.

### 3. ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

IMPACT STATEMENT	OUTCOMES	PROGRESS ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OUTCOMES
Improved public perception, confidence in the justice system and respect for the rule of law	1 Improved capability and capacity of the department and good governance	Although, 100% target to address the audit findings was not achieved, the Department continues to address audit findings by implementing interventions in order to achieve a positive audit outcome and turn the Department around. The Department continues to implement capacity building programmes. Fraud and corruption remain priorities in the Department.
	2 Modernised and digitised justice services platforms	The Masters Web Portal has been updated to include case information for insolvency Matters (liquidations and sequestrations). The Department over the past year completed the development of an <b>Online Services Channel</b> for the registration of new applications for deceased estates, trusts, civil and maintenance services.
	3 Increased access to justice services	Increasing access to justice for all and enhancing the rule of law have been critical priorities for government. Two new court buildings were completed to increase access to justice and bringing justice closer to the disadvantaged communities.
	4 Transformed masters services	Plans to effect legislation changes in the Trust Property Control Act and Administration of Estates Act to assist the transformation drive and the draft Insolvency Policy, on the Appointment of Provisional Liquidators/Trustees, is currently with the Minister for his consideration and inputs.

IMPACT STATEMENT	OUTCOMES	PROGRESS ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OUTCOMES
	5 Transformed colonial/ apartheid era justice	The Department finalised and submitted the following Bills to the Minister for approval in March 2021:
	related legislation	Insolvency Bill to replace the Act of 1936;
		• Magistrates Bill to replace the Act of 1992;
		• The Lower Courts Bill to replace the Act of 1944; and
		• The Extradition Bill to replace the Act of 1962.
	6 Transformed state litigation services	The State Attorney Office has finalised all three policies i.e., (Mediation Policy (ADR), Management of State Litigation and State Legal Representation) as per State Attorney's Amendment Act and will be taken to Cabinet before the end of this financial year. The office of the State Attorney also embarked on a turnaround strategy which included appointing the Heads of State Attorneys in 11 offices, countrywide. Thus far, there are eight heads of offices and five are yet to be appointed.
		A total of 121 high court matters were finalised, 94 of those matters were finalised by State Attorney (insourcing) without external assistance from any private legal practitioners. This translates to 78% of high court matters insourced.
	7 Transformed legal profession	The promotion of female counsel remains the priority for the Department in order to mitigate the imbalances of the past as women were excluded unintentionally. The Department accomplished paying the sum of R964 378 070.00 to legal practitioners, and of this amount, 29 percent (R278 689 399.82) was paid to female legal practitioners.
		President Cyril Ramaphosa appointed retired Justice Sirajudien Desai as the Legal Services Ombud in terms of S 47 of the Legal Practice Act 28 of 2014 (LPA). The Legal Services Ombud objective is to protect and promote the public interest in relation to the rendering of legal services as contemplated in the LPA. The interim organisational structure was approved by the Minister and department officials were seconded to assist and support Judge Sirajudien Desai: Legal Services Ombud, in establishing the office.
	8 Advanced constitutionalism, human rights and the rule of law	A high number of citizens throughout the country who are unable to access commercial radios were able to gain knowledge on the rights and promotion of the rights of LGBTQI+ people through the community radio stations in their own spoken languages. The valuable information shared and gained will ensure advanced constitutionalism and the promotion and protection of human rights. Awareness of LGBTI rights activities also contribute to the effective implementation of the National Intervention Strategy for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex persons by the Department in partnership with relevant stakeholders from government and civil society.

IMPACT STATEMENT	OUTCOMES	PROGRESS ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OUTCOMES
	9 Crime and corruption reduced through effective prosecution	In order to improve investor perception and confidence, the MTSF 2019-2024 identifies the establishment of new Specialised Commercial Crimes Courts (SCCC) as a measure which will impact positively on the perception of corruption in South Africa that prospective investors may have. As a target, the MTSF requires the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development to establish five new SCCC in five provinces during the 2019-2024 MTSF period. A National SCCC Steering Committee was established to identify the appropriate sites for the new SCCCs as well as to consider and approve proposed budgets from each of the provinces identified. The National SCCC Steering Committee decided to establish new SCCCs in those provinces which did not yet have an SCCC, namely, Limpopo, North West, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape. By 31 March 2021, SCCC courts had been established in these provinces with the three in Limpopo and the one in Mpumalanga becoming operational on 1 March 2021, the one in North West becoming operational as from 1 April 2021. The MTSF target of five new SCCCs by 2024 was exceeded by 31 March 2021. For the remainder of the MTSF, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development will be enhancing existing SCCCs in order to improve the access to justice as well as to combat serious commercial crimes and corruption.

Outcomes	Amended outcomes
1 Improved governance and accountability	1 Improved capability and capacity of the Department and good governance
2 Modernised, accessible courts and people-centred services	2 Modernised and digitised justice services platforms
	3 Increased access to justice services
3 Transformed Masters services	4 Transformed Masters services
4 Colonial/apartheid era justice related legislation reviewed, repealed and replaced	5 Transformed colonial/apartheid era justice related legislation
5 Transformed state litigation services and the legal profession	6 Transformed state litigation services
	7 Transformed legal profession
6 Advancement of constitutionalism, human rights and the rule of law	8 Advanced constitutionalism, human rights and the rule of law
7 Crime and corruption significantly reduced through effective prosecution	9 Crime and corruption reduced through effective prosecution
8 Criminal justice system digitised and integrated	N/A

### 4. PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

#### REPORT AGAINST THE ORIGINALLY TABLED 2020/2021 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN UNTIL JULY 2020

#### 4.1 Programme 1: Administration

The purpose of the programme is to provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the Department.

This programme comprises the following subprogrammes:

- i. **Ministry:** Provides leadership and policy direction to the DoJ&CD.
- ii. **Management:** Provides strategic leadership and overall management through the following subprogrammes: branch coordination and service delivery improvement (BCSDI) including the management of the complaint handling mechanism (call centre); policy development and coordination; and strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation.
- iii. **Corporate services:** Provides integrated business solutions in human resource management (HR) and human resource development (HRD); information and systems management (ISM) which is responsible for information and communication technology (ICT); the coordination of the DoJ&CD's legal and employee relations management services (LERMS); and public education and communications (PEC); and justice related training, practical legal training and empowerment programmes across the justice sector provided through the Justice College.

- iv. **Financial administration:** Provides financial services to the DoJ&CD with respect to financial resource allocation and management to aid in the fulfilment of the Department's goals and objectives as well as supply chain management functions.
- v. **Internal audit and risk management:** Assists the accounting officer in maintaining efficient and effective controls and evaluates those controls' ability to determine their effectiveness and efficiency, in order to develop recommendations with regard thereto as well as management of risks.
- vi. **Office accommodation:** Provides for accommodation charges, lease agreements and municipal rates.

#### List of outcomes

The programme contributes to the following outcomes:

Outcome 1: Good governance and accountability; and

Outcome 7: Crime and corruption reduced significantly through effective prosecution.

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Output								
	Output Indica- tor	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned An- nual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achieve- ment Perfor- mance 2020/2021	Actual Achieve- Deviation from Reasons for de- ment Perfor- planned tar- viations mance get to Actual 2020/2021 for 2020/2021	Reasons for de- viations	Reasons for revisions to the outputs /output indicator/Annual Targets
	1.3.1 Percentage of MMS posts occupied by Africans and	1	1	65% Africans	80% Africans	23%	Due to COVID-19 lockdown, in the first quarter, there was no	Target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource
cans and women	Komen			48% Women	46% Women	(4%)	recruitment process conducted	capacity imposed by level 5, 4 and 3 lockdown
1.4 People with disabilities appointed	1.4.1 Percentage of total workforce positions occupied by people with disabilities	1	1	3%	2.2%	27%	Due to COVID-19 lockdown, in the first quarter, there was no recruitment process finalised	Target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by level 5, 4 and 3 lockdown

# Output 1.3: Middle management services (MMS) posts occupied by Africans and women

By the end of the 2020/2021 first quarter, a total of 288 officials occupied MMS posts in the Department; 230 out of 288 (80%) were African while 133 (46%) were women. The 65% target for Africans was met but the 48% target for women was not achieved.

The targets were changed from 65% Africans and 48% women to 59% Africans and 45% women.

# Output 1.4: People with disability appointed

By the end of the 2020/2021 first quarter, 341 out of 15 850 of total workforce were occupied by people with disabilities, this has translated to 2.2% against a target of 3%.

The target was changed from 3% to 2.2%

Outcome 7: Cri	me and corruption si	Outcome 7: Crime and corruption significantly reduced through effective prosecution	irough effective p	rosecution				
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited ActualPlanned An-ActualAchievementnual TargetAchievPerformance2020/2021Perforr2019/20202020/22020/2	Planned An- nual Target 2020/2021	Planned An- Actual nual Target Achievement 2020/2021 Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from Reasons for planned tar- get to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the outputs /output indicator/Annual Targets
7.1 CARA allocated funds report	7.1.1 Number of allocated funds quarterly reports on allocated CARA funds completed	1	1	4	-	75%	Target for first quarter was met	Target for first Target reduced quarter was met as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by level 5, 4 and 3 lockdown

Outcome 7: Crime and corruption reduced significantly through effective prosecution

#### Output 7.1: CARA allocated funds report

The purpose of CARA report is to inform Cabinet, the Criminal Assets Recovery Committee and oversight bodies about the utilisation of CARA funds and assets. The report indicates the history and current status of the Criminal Assets Recovery Account. During the period under review, the CARA report was finalised.

The outcome was moved from outcome 7: crime and corruption significantly reduced through effective prosecution to outcome 1: improved capability and capacity of the Department and good governance. The target reduced from 4 to 2 due to COVID-19 restrictions.

#### 4.2 Programme 2: Court services

The purpose of this programme is to twofold:

- To facilitate the speedy resolution of criminal cases, civil and family law disputes by providing accessible, efficient and strategic court administration support functions in respect of the lower courts; and
- 2. The management of facilities and justice security services in respect of facilities for which DoJ&CD is responsible.

The programme consists of the following subprogrammes:

i. Lower courts: Coordination and management of an effective and efficient criminal and civil justice systems; Protection of the Rights of Vulnerable Persons (PRVP) which is responsible for the establishment of sexual offences courts and the development and implementation of measures to reduce gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF) and the protection of children; Special Tribunals and Commissions of Inquiry which focuses on the facilitation and coordination of the Special Tribunals and Commissions of Inquiry appointed in terms of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1947 and other applicable legislation.

- ii. **Family Advocate:** Relates to services of the Office of the Family Advocate in respect of litigation and mediation services affecting children and child and spousal maintenance services.
- iii. **Magistrates Commission:** Established in terms of the Magistrates Act, 1993, and which regulates the appointment, tenure and discharge of magistrates.
- iv. Facilities management: Focuses on the provision and management of facilities in respect of the Ministry, the DoJ&CD, Office of the Chief Justice (OCJ), National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), courts and justice service points; Justice Security Services focuses on the provision and management of security services in respect of all offices of the DoJ&CD, Office of the Chief Justice, National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), courts and justice service points.
- v. **Administration of lower courts:** Focuses on the coordination of the administration of justice services at the nine regional offices of the department.

#### List of outcomes

The programme contributes to the following outcome:

Outcome 2: Modernised, accessible courts and people-centred services.

Outcome 2: Modern	Outcome 2: Modernised, accessible courts and people-centred services	ts and people-ce	ntred services					
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the outputs /output indicator/Annual Targets
2.1 Operational call centre	2.1.1 Phase 1 of the call centre complaints management established: Help desk by target date	1	1	Phase 1 completed: Helpdesk established by 31 March 2021	Workflow design was completed	(75%)	Deviation as a result of achievement being for the first quarter and compared to an annual target	Output indicator removed from the APP and will be monitored at branch operational level
2.2 Audio Visual Remand Systems rolled out	2.2.1 Number of Audio Visual Remand Systems rolled out	1	1	10	T	(100%)	Target not achieved. Due to COVID-19, targets revised to be delivered in third and fourth quarter	Due to COVID-19. targets revised to be delivered in the third and fourth quarter
2.3 Phase of Femicide Watch system	2.3.1 Phases of the Femicide Watch established, as required by article 15 of the Presidential Summit Declaration against GBVF, 2019	Milestones towards the establishment of Phase 1 achieved by 31 March 2019	Phase 2 of the Femicide Watch achieved	Phase 3	T	(100%)	There was no set target in first quarter	Target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5, 4 and 3 lockdown.
2.5 Criminal cases postponed due to unavailability of court administration staff	2.5.1 Percentage of criminal cases postponed due to unavailability of court administration staff	0,25%	0,2%	0.3%	0,2%	33%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance	Target changed as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5, 4 and 3 lockdown

Outcome 2: Modernised, accessible courts and people-centred services

Outcome 2: Modern	Outcome 2: Modernised, accessible courts and people-centred services	ts and people-cer	htred services					
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the outputs /output indicator/Annual Targets
2.9 New court buildings	2.9.1 Number of new court buildings completed	7	2	ε		(100%)	There was no set target in first quarter	Target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5, 4 and 3 lockdown.
2.10 Term contracts for unplanned maintenance for facilities	2.10.1 Number of facilities with term contracts for unplanned maintenance	1	1	30	0	(100%)	Target not achieved. Delay from SCM to invite bid spec and bid evaluation committee members for term contract	Target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5, 4 and 3 lockdown
2.11 Disability- related complaints and investigations where reasonable measures were provided (level of access to justice by sex, age, and disability)	2.11.1 Percentage of disability-related complaints and investigations where reasonable measures were provided (level of access to justice by sex, age and disability)	1	1	10%	1	(100%)	There was no set target in the first quarter	Target has been amended in the revised Annual Performance Plan
2.12 Litigation matters finalised within 12 months from the date of opening the matter	2.12.1 Percentage of family litigation matters finalised within 12 months from the date of opening the matter	%69	92%	82%	0%0	(100%)	Target not achieved. Data was unavailable due to system challenges.	Target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5, 4 and 3 lockdown

Outcome 2: Modern	Outcome 2: Modernised, accessible courts and people-centred services	ts and people-cer	ntred services					
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the outputs /output indicator/Annual Targets
2.13 Non-litigation matters finalised within 6 months from the date of opening the matter	2.13.1 Percentage of family non-litigation matters finalised within 6 months from the date of opening the matter	95%	92%	62%	%0	(100%)	Target not achieved. Data was unavailable due to system challenges.	Target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5, 4 and 3 lockdown
2.15 Policy to Reformed Criminal justice system	2.15.1 Terms of reference and policy framework for the review of the Criminal Procedure Act developed		T	Terms of reference and policy framework for the review of the Criminal Procedure Act to be submitted to the Minister by 31 March 2021	Т	(100%)	Target not achieved. The consultation on terms of reference was a lengthy process	Not applicable – The indicator and target remained the same in the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan
2.16 Draft Policy to Reform Civil and Family Law system	2.16.1 Terms of reference and policy framework developed for the review of the Civil Justice System developed by target date	1	1	Terms of reference and policy framework developed for the review of the Civil Justice System to be submitted to the Minister by 31 March 2021	1	(100%)	Target not achieved. The research and consultation on terms of reference was a lengthy process	Indicator removed from Annual Performance Plan. The indicator was rephrased with new targets in the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan.
2.18 Magisterial districts and sub- districts with supplier database of foreign language interpreters	2.18.1 Number of magisterial districts and sub- districts with a supplier database of foreign language interpreters	1	1	25	1	(100%)	There was no set target in first quarter.	The indicator has been removed due to the introduction of CAVS system planned under Outcome 2 which will have interpreting function

#### **Output 2.1: Operational call centre**

The indicator was removed from the APP and will be monitored at branch operational level.

#### **Output 2.2: Audio Visual Remand Systems rolled out**

The target was not achieved during the first quarter; this was due to COVID-19 restrictions. The target was revised to be delivered during the third and fourth quarter.

#### Output 2.3: Phase of Femicide Watch system

There was no set target for the period under review. The target was amended from phase 3 to phase 3 (Femicide Watch Dashboard report published) completed by 31 March 2021.

# Output 2.5: Criminal cases postponed due to unavailability of court administration staff

The Department always strives to ensure that the necessary administrative support required for the functioning of the courts is available at all times. During the first quarter, 331 cases from the outstanding roll of 198 429 cases were postponed due to the unavailability of court administration staff, translating to 0.2%.

The target changed from 0.3% to  $\leq 1\%$  as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5, 4 and 3 lockdown.

#### **Output 2.9: New court buildings**

There was no set target for the period under review. The target reduced to 2 as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5, 4 and 3 lockdown.

# Output 2.10: Term contracts for unplanned maintenance for facilities

During the period under review, there were delays from supply chain management (SCM) to invite bid specifications and bid evaluation committee members for term contracts.

The target reduced from 30 to 10 as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5, 4 and 3 lockdown.

#### Output 2.11: Disability-related complaints and investigations where reasonable measures were provided (level of access to justice by sex, age, and disability)

There was no target set during the first quarter. The target changed from 10% to policy framework on management

of disability complaints and investigations developed by 31 March 2021.

## Output 2.12: Litigation matters finalised within 12 months from the date of opening the matter

During the period under review, data for the indicator was unavailable due to system challenges.

The target was reduced from 82% to 40% as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5, 4 and 3 lockdown.

## Output 2.13: Non-litigation matters finalised within six months from the date of opening the matter

During the period under review, data for the indicator was unavailable due to system challenges. The target reduced from 62% to 35% as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5, 4 and 3 lockdown.

#### Output 2.15: Policy to reformed criminal justice system and Output 2.16: Draft Policy to reform civil and family law system

During the period under review, the research and consultation with relevant stakeholders was undertaken on the policy framework for the review of the civil justice system.

# Output 2.18: Magisterial districts and sub-districts with supplier database of foreign language interpreters

There was no planned target during the first quarter, however, the database for foreign language interpreters was finalised for the courts to access it.

#### 4.3 Programme 3: State legal services

The aim of this programme is to provide legal and legislative services to the Department and government broadly; supervise the registration of trusts; the administration of deceased and insolvent estates and estates undergoing liquidation; manage the Guardian's Fund; facilitate constitutional development and undertake research.

The programme consists of the following subprogrammes:

- i. **State law advisory services:** Provides legal advisory services by the Office of the Chief State Law Adviser to the Executive, all state departments, state-owned enterprises and autonomous government bodies.
- ii. Litigation and legal services: Provides state litigation services which relates to the functions of the Solicitor-General and Offices of the State Attorney, including

conveyancing and notary services in respect of all government departments and other organs of state as may be determined in terms of the State Attorney Amendment Act.

- iii. Legislative development and law reform: Conducts research and prepares and promotes new legislation and amends existing legislation.
- iv. **Master of the High Court:** Is responsible for functions relating to the administration of deceased and insolvent estates, trusts, curatorship and the Guardian's Fund performed through the various offices of the Master countrywide.
- v. **Constitutional development:** Coordinates the implementation of constitutionally mandated legislation such as the Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act (2000) and the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 2000; the preparation and

submission of country reports; coordination of the implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance);and conducts research on various constitutional related matters.

#### List of outcomes

The programme contributes to the following outcomes:

Outcome 3: Transformed Masters services

Outcome 4: Colonial/apartheid era justice-related legislation reviewed and repealed/replaced

Outcome 5: Transformed state litigation services and the legal profession

Outcome 6: Advancement of constitutionalism, human rights and the rule of law



<b>Outcome 3: Transformed Masters services</b>	formed Masters s	ervices						
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the outputs /output indicator/Annual Targets
3.1 Liquidation and distribution accounts in large estates (>250 000) examined within 15 days from receipt of all required documents	<ul> <li>3.1.1 Percentage</li> <li>of liquidation</li> <li>and distribution</li> <li>accounts in</li> <li>large estates</li> <li>(&gt;250 000)</li> <li>examined</li> <li>within 15 days</li> <li>from receipt</li> <li>of all required</li> <li>documents</li> </ul>	92%	%06	82%	71%	13%	Due to lockdown restrictions and rotation of staff	Annual target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5,4 and 3 lockdown
3.2 Letters of appointment issued in deceased estates within 15 days from receipt of all required documents	<ul> <li>3.2.1 Percentage</li> <li>of letters of</li> <li>appointment</li> <li>issued in</li> <li>deceased</li> <li>estates within</li> <li>15 days from</li> <li>receipt of</li> <li>all required</li> <li>documents</li> </ul>	92%	91%	83%	75%	(10%)	Due to lockdown restrictions and rotation of staff	Annual target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5,4 and 3 lockdown
3.4 Service points where PEAS and Masters' Own Verification Technology (MOVIT) were rolled out	3.4.1 Number of service points where PEAS and Masters' Own Verification Technology (MOVIT) were rolled out (excluding 15 Masters' offices)	PEAS rolled out to 27 service points MOVIT rolled out to 17 service points	PEAS - 12 MOVIT - 10	ν v	0 0	(100%)	Due to lockdown restrictions and rotation of staff	Output indicator removed from the Annual Performance Plan and then included in the branch operational plans

**Outcome 3: Transformed Masters services** 

<b>Outcome 3: Trans</b>	<b>Outcome 3: Transformed Masters services</b>	ervices						
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the outputs /output indicator/Annual Targets
3.5 Certificates of appointment issued in all bankruptcy matters within 10 days from receipt of all required documents	3.5.1 Percentage of certificates of appointment issued in all bankruptcy matters within 10 days from receipt of all required documents	91%	93%	82%	87%	6%	Target achieved	Annual target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5,4 and 3 lockdown
3.6 Liquidation and distribution accounts in bankruptcy matters examined within 15 days from receipt of all required documents	3.6.1 Percentage of liquidation and distribution accounts in bankruptcy matters examined within 15 days from receipt of all required documents	96%	96%	84%	82%	(2%)	Due to lockdown restrictions and rotation of staff	Annual target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5,4 and 3 lockdown
3.7 Letters of authority issued in trusts within 14 days from receipt of all required documents	3.7.1 Percentage of letters of authority issued in trusts within 14 days from receipt of all required documents	%06	85%	75%	68%	(%)	Due to lockdown restrictions and rotation of staff	Annual target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5,4 and 3 lockdown

<b>Outcome 3: Trans</b>	<b>Outcome 3: Transformed Masters services</b>	ervices						
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the outputs /output indicator/Annual Targets
3.8 Letters of appointment issued in curatorship estates within 15 days from receipt of all required documents	<ul> <li>3.8.1 Percentage</li> <li>of letters of</li> <li>appointment</li> <li>issued in</li> <li>curatorship</li> <li>estates within</li> <li>15 days from</li> <li>receipt of</li> <li>all required</li> </ul>	1	97%	81%	92%	14%	1	Annual target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5,4 and 3 lockdown
3.9 Liquidation and distribution accounts in curatorship estates examined within 30 days from receipt of all required documents	3.9.1 Percentage of liquidation and distribution accounts in curatorship estates examined within 30 days from receipt of all required documents	1	92%	81%	75%	7%	Due to lockdown restrictions and rotation of staff	Annual target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5,4 and 3 lockdown
3.10 Automated Masters administration processes.	3.10.1 Deceased estates back-office administration ICT solution implemented at Masters offices by target date	1	1	Deceased estates services (Back- Office) system (ICMS) enhanced and piloted in 1 Masters Office.	ISM and OCM in the process of analysing existing back office system capabilities	(100%)	Due to lockdown restrictions and rotation of staff	Output indicator removed from the Annual Performance Plan and then included in the branch operational plans.

# Output 3.1: Liquidation and distribution accounts in large estates (>250 000) examined within 15 days from receipt of all required documents

During the period under review, 5 868 liquidation and distribution accounts in large estates were examined of which 4 152 were examined within 15 days from receipt of all required documents. The target reduced from 82% to 75%.

# Output 3.2: Letters of appointment issued in deceased estates within 15 days from receipt of all required documents

A total of 15 315 letters of appointments in deceased estates were issued, of which 12 636 were issued within 15 days from receipt of all required documents during the period under review. The target reduced from 83% to 75%.

#### Output 3.4: Service points where PEAS and Masters' Own Verification Technology (MOVIT) were rolled out

During the period under review, no MOVIT or PEAS was rolled out due to lockdown and travel restrictions. Output indicator removed from the Annual Performance Plan.

# Output 3.5: Certificates of appointment issued in all bankruptcy matters within 10 days from receipt of all required documents

During the period under review, 561 certificates of appointments in all bankruptcy matters were issued and 486 of these were issued within 10 days from receipt of all required documents. The target reduced from 82% to 75%.

#### Output 3.6: Liquidation and distribution accounts in bankruptcy matters examined within 15 days from receipt of all required documents

During the period under review, 531 liquidation and distribution accounts in bankruptcy matter were examined and 437 out of these were examined within 15 days from receipt of all required documents. The target reduced from 84% to 75%.

# Output 3.7: Letters of authority issued in trusts within 14 days from receipt of all required documents

A total of 1 932 letters of authority were issued in trusts of which 1 321 of these were issued within 14 days from receipt of all required documents during the first quarter. The target reduced from 75% to 70%.

#### Output 3.8: Letters of appointment issued in curatorship estates within 15 days from receipt of all required documents

By the end of the first quarter, a total of 96 letters of appointments were issued in curatorship estates, of which 88 of these were issued within 15 days from receipt of all required documents. The target reduced from 81% to 75%.

# Output 3.9: Liquidation and distribution accounts in curatorship estates examined within 30 days from receipt of all required documents

The Department examined 565 liquidation and distribution accounts in curatorship matters, of which 422 accounts were examined within 30 days from receipt of all required documents. The target reduced from 81% to 75%.

## Output 3.10: Automated Masters administration processes

Information System Management (ISM) and Office of Chief Master (OCM) in the process of analysing existing back office system capabilities. Output indicator removed from the Annual Performance Plan and then included in the branch operational plans.

Outcome 5: Tran	sformed State Lit	tigation Services and the legal professio	ind the legal profe	ession			
Outcome 5: Tran	sformed State Lit	igation Services a	nd the legal profe	ssion			
Output	Output	Audited Actual A	udited Actua	l Planned	Actual	Deviation	Reasons for

Outcome 5: Tran	sformed State Liti	gation Services an	Outcome 5: Transformed State Litigation Services and the legal profession	ion				
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the outputs /output indicator/Annual Targets
5.7 Reduce capital amounts claimed	5.7.1 Percentage of reduction in capital amounts claimed in medical negligence, unlawful arrest, malicious prosecution and detention claims	%26	65%	75%	80%	7%	Target achieved	Annual target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5,4 and 3 lockdown
5.8 Insource High Court matters	5.8.1 Percentage of High Court matters insourced	206	505	10%		(100%)	Target not achieved due to lockdown restrictions and rotation of staff	Annual target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by levels 5,4 and 3 lockdown

# **Output 5.7: Reduce capital amounts claimed**

A total of 16 cases of medical negligence, unlawful arrest, malicious prosecution and detention were finalised during the first quarter. Claims from these cases amounted to R 12 833 550 and through the settlement of the above claims, it amounted to R 2 560 800, as a result, 80% of the claimed amount was saved. The target reduced from 75% to 60%.

# **Output 5.8 Insource High Court matters**

During the first quarter, there was no data available to report. The target reduced from 10% to 3%.

Outcome 6: Advan	icement of consti	Outcome 6: Advancement of constitutionalism, human rights and the rule of law	n rights and the r	ule of law				
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the outputs /output indicator/Annual Targets
6.4 Awareness sessions on vulnerable groups conducted	6.4.1 Number of awareness sessions on vulnerable groups conducted (LGBTI rights, women, people with disabilities and children)	1	6	12	0	(100%)	No awareness sessions conducted due to COVID-19 restrictions.	Annual target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by level 5,4 and 3 lockdown
6.6. Trafficking in persons awareness campaigns	6.6.1 Number of trafficking in persons campaigns conducted in collaboration with other departments and role-players	1	1	4	0	(100%)	Due to the COVID-19 epidemic lockdown, no activities were completed in the first quarter	Annual target reduced as a result of the reduction of the human resource capacity imposed by level 5,4 and 3 lockdown

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# Output 6.4 Awareness sessions on vulnerable groups conducted

Given the current situation of COVID-19, no awareness sessions were conducted during the first quarter. The target reduced from 12 to 3.

#### Output 6.6: Trafficking in persons awareness campaigns

During the period under review, no activities were completed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The target reduced from 4 to 3.

#### 4.4 Programme 5: Auxiliary and associated

The purpose of this programme is to provide a variety of auxiliary services associated with the department's goals, fund transfer payments to the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), the Office of the Public Protector, Legal Aid SA, the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) and the President's Fund.

The programme consists of the following components within the DoJ&CD:

i. Justice modernisation: Designs and implements information technology (IT) infrastructure and networks, and re-engineers, automates and integrates business processes for the administration of civil and criminal justice in the integrated justice system.

#### List of outcomes

The programme contributes to the following outcomes:

Outcome 8: Criminal justice system digitised and integrated



Outcome 8: Crin	ninal justice syste	Outcome 8: Criminal justice system digitised and integrated	tegrated					
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the outputs /output indicator/Annual Targets
8.1 Sites of government departments8.1.1 Numbi- of sites of department government with Person with Person Services systemServices system deployed	8.1.1 Number of sites of government departments and entities where Person Verification Services are deployed	1	1	700	703	1%	Target achieved	Target removed due to dependency on the South African Police Services

# Sites of government departments and entities with Person Verification Services system

The IJS Person Identification and Verification Application (PIVA) provides a solution for IJS departments to verify the identity of an individual using their fingerprints which are checked against Department of Home Affairs (DHA) records, through the collaboration between SAPS, DHA and the IJS. In

addition to enabling the identity of an arrested individual to be verified using their fingerprints and checked against DHA records, the SAPS official is now provided with immediate feedback as to whether the accused has a prior criminal record, and/or is wanted as a suspect for other criminal cases. As at the end of the first quarter, PIVA was deployed at 703 sites. The output indicator has been removed from the Annual Performance Plan.

#### Report against the Re-tabled 2020/21 Annual Performance Plan in July 2020

#### 4.5 Programme 1: Administration

The purpose of the programme is to provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the Department.

This programme comprises the following subprogrammes:

- i. Ministry: Provides leadership and policy direction to the DoJ&CD.
- **ii. Management:** Provides strategic leadership and overall management through the following subprogrammes: branch coordination and service delivery improvement (BCSDI) including the management of the complaint handling mechanism (call centre); policy development and coordination; and strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation.
- **iii. Corporate services:** Provides integrated business solutions in human resource management (HRM) and human resource development (HRD); information and systems management (ISM) which is responsible for information and communication technology (ICT); the coordination of the DoJ&CD's legal and employee relations management services (LERMS); and public education and communications (PEC); and justice related training, practical legal training and empowerment programmes across the justice sector provided through the Justice College.

- iv. Financial administration: Provides financial services to the DoJ&CD with respect to financial resource allocation and management to aid in the fulfilment of the Department's goals and objectives as well as supply chain management functions.
- v. Internal audit and risk management: Assists the accounting officer in maintaining efficient and effective controls and evaluates those controls' ability to determine their effectiveness and efficiency, in order to develop recommendations with regard thereto as well as management of risks.
- vi. Office accommodation: Provides for accommodation charges, lease agreements and municipal rates.

#### List of outcomes

The programme contributes to the following outcomes:

Outcome 1: Improved capability and capacity of the Department and good governance

Outcome 2: Modernised and digitised justice services platforms

Outcome 1: Impro	Outcome 1: Improved capability and capacity of the Department and good governance	he Department an	id aood governanc	a			
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
1.1 Resolved findings on key specific areas	1.1.1 Percentage of significant findings on key specific areas resolved	50%	71%	100%	25%	(75%)	Target not achieved due to COVID-19 restrictions and operational challenges
1.2 Resolved incidents of corruption in the department	1.2.1 Percentage of reported incidents of corruption resolved through the departmental Disciplinary Code and Procedure for the Public Service		1	70%	27%	(61%)	The target was not met due to the complexity of corruption cases and a postponement of disciplinary hearings
1.3 Middle management	1.3.1 Percentage of total MMS posts occupied by Africans and	1	1	59% Africans	81% Africans	37%	Target not achieved due to the operation in
contracts (whith) posts occupied by Africans and women	MOLIEI			46% Women	45% Women	(2%)	Disaster Management Act that led to DPSA placing recruitment under strict guidance, hence recruitment process was slow and as a result, all vacant posts were not filled.
1.4 People with disabilities appointed	1.4.1 Percentage of total workforce positions occupied by people with disabilities	T	1	2.2%	2.1%	(5%)	Target not achieved because 12 PWDs resigned and no appointments were made during the reporting period
1.5 Procurement allocated to EME and QES	1.5.1 Percentage of Rand value of discretionary procurement allocated to exempted micro enterprises (EMEs) and qualifying small enterprises (QSEs)	T	1	30%	71%	137%	Target exceeded

Improved capability and capacity of the Department and good governance

Outcome 1: Improv	Outcome 1: Improved capability and capacity of the Department and good governance	<u>ne Department an</u>	<u>d good governanc</u>	٥			
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
1.6 Departmental reconfiguration and structure implemented	1.6.1 Department's reconfigured macro structure implemented by 31 March 2021	1	T	Department reconfigured macro structure to be finalised by 31 March 2021	1	(100%)	Target not achieved. The new inputs were received from EXCO on the draft structure on 29 March 2021. Further consultation with labour/ bargaining chamber for inputs must be undertaken.
1.7 Trained personnel	1.7.1 Number of people trained as per the workplace skills plan (WSP)	1	1	4 000	188	(95%)	Target not achieved. National lockdown and restriction measures in place prohibited/limited training
1.8 Undisputed and valid invoices paid within 30 days	1.8.1 Percentage of undisputed and valid invoices paid within 30 days from date of receipt	%66	%66	100%	%66	(1%)	Target not achieved due to rotation of staff during COVID-19 lockdown and system challenges
1.9 CARA allocated funds report	1.9.1 Number of bi-annual reports on allocated CARA funds completed	I	ı	2	2	T	Target achieved
1.10 COVID-19 risk adjusted plan implementation report	1.10.1 Number of reports on the implementation of COVID-19 risk adjusted plan	1	1	2	2	T	Target achieved
1.11 Approved security model	1.11.1 Security model for courts and service points implemented by target date	1	1	Security risk assessment report finalised by 31 March 2021	Security risk assessment report finalised by 31 March 2021	1	Target achieved

#### Output 1.1 Resolved findings on key specific areas

The Department strives to improve on good governance by implementing interventions that ensure that components follow established policies and processes. The audit action plan was developed to address the audit findings raised by internal and external auditors. During the year under review, the Department addressed (25 %) 11 out of 44 the audit findings.

# Output 1.2 Resolved incidents of corruption in the department

To address the scourge of fraud and corruption which continues to pose a risk within the public service which undermines the rule of law and impedes government's efforts to achieve its socio-economic development and service delivery objectives. The Department is committed to ensure that incidents involving fraud and corruption are investigated thoroughly with appropriate action taken. By the end of the 2020/2021 financial period, 11 (27%) out of 41 fraud and corruption cases registered were finalised.

# Output 1.3 Middle management services (MMS) posts occupied by Africans and women

To accelerate the empowerment of Africans as well as women remains a priority of the Department, to ensure their full participation in the economic, political and social development in the country. During the period under review, a total of 286 officials occupied MMS posts in the Department, 231 out of 286 (81%) were Africans while 130 out of 286 (45%) were women. The target for Africans (59%) was achieved, but the target for women (46%) was not achieved.

#### Output 1.4 People with disabilities appointed

The Department continues to create an enabling environment to support the people with disabilities and contribute towards a more inclusive society. Furthermore, it is to ensure more diversity in the workforce. During the period under review, 330 out 15 783 of total workforce were occupied by people with disability, this has translated to 2.10%.

#### **Output 1.5 Procurement allocated to EME and QES**

One of government priorities is to accelerate economic transformation and job creation. To contribute to this priority, the Department supports small and medium businesses through participation in procurement allocation. During the period under review, the Department paid a total of R1 122 436 932.74 to contracts and request for quotation

suppliers of which R800 136 966.54 was paid over to Exempted Micro Enterprise (EME) and Qualifying Small Enterprise (QSE's) suppliers.

## Output 1.6 Departmental reconfiguration and structure implemented

The reconfiguration and development of macro structure as per departmental strategy is necessary to ensure that the intended impact is achieved. The Department presented the draft structure to EXCO on 29 March 2021.

#### **Output 1.7 Trained personnel**

The workplace skills training plan was developed to train and capacitate the officials in relevant skills. A total of 188 officials were trained during the period under review.

# Output 1.8 Undisputed and valid invoices paid within 30 days

The payment of valid invoices within 30 days remains a priority to the Department because of the severe impact of the economy on small businesses. During the period under review, the Department processed 34 791 undisputed and valid invoices whilst 34 648 of these invoices were paid within 30 days.

#### **Output 1.9 CARA allocated funds report**

The purpose of CARA report is to inform Cabinet, the Criminal Assets Recovery Committee and oversight bodies about the utilisation of CARA funds and assets. The report indicates the history and current status of the Criminal Assets Recovery Account. During the period under review, bi-annual CARA reports were completed.

## Output 1.10 COVID-19 risk adjusted plan implementation report

The purpose of the report is to provide an update of the rate of infections within the Department, effect on service delivery as well as outline progress in respect of measures taken by the Department to reduce the spread, contain and minimise the risk of exposing its personnel, contractors, service providers and members of the public to COVID-19.

During the period under review, the bi-annual reports on COVID-19 at service points were completed.

#### Output 1.11 Approved security model

The Department had highlighted the necessity of efficient and effective security measures which must be informed by an extensive and comprehensive security model to serve as a guideline on how the security measures should be implemented. The Department deemed it necessary to initiate this project as courts and offices are at times scenes of conflict, offenders who attempt to escape, spectators who take law into their own hands, or criminals who seek to avenge for verdict and volatile community protests. The Department conducted security risk assessment in 20 offices from various provinces which translated into security management model. During the period under review, the security risk assessment report was completed. The outcome of the security model will be implemented incrementally over a period of three years, starting with the next financial year. The security risk model will have a positive impact on the effective and efficient security measures in courts and service points.



Outcome 2 Modern	Outcome 2 Modernised and digitised justice services platforms	ustice services platfo	rms				
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
2.1 Modernisation of court administration processes	2.1.1 Number of sites where Audio- visual Remand system is rolled out	1	4	8	0	(100%)	Target not achieved. Concomitant indicator at DCS not yet established The tender specification for CAVS will not be implemented in the current financial year
2.1 Modernisation of court administration processes	2.1.2 Number of sites where cashless court solution is deployed	1	1	25	25	1	Target achieved
2.1 Modernisation of court administration processes	2.1.3 E-Submissions solution deployed by 30 September 2020	1	1	E-Submissions for memos and Parliamentary reports deployed by 30 September 2020	The E-Submissions for memos and enhancements for Parliamentary questions were deployed	1	Target achieved
2.1 Modernisation of court administration processes	2.1.4 Number of sites where Virtual Platforms Solution (VPS) (video conferencing) is deployed	1	1	12 sites	1 site	(92%)	Target not achieved due to delays in procurement processes

Outcome 2: Modernised and digitised justice services platforms

# Output 2.1 Modernisation of court administration processes

The modernisation of the justice system remains a key strategic focus for the Department to ensure that access to justice is placed at the front and centre of the court modernisation project for the future. This will improve access to justice and efficiency of the courts. The interventions planned for the financial year under review were to roll out the audio-visual remand system link systems to additional courts and correctional centres and deploy cashless court solution. The implementation of the **audio-visual remand system** forms part of broader initiatives aimed at improving the overall criminal justice system in the country. In the 2020/2021 financial year, the Department planned to roll out of this solution to a further 18 sites but due to the delays in the procurement process, the target to roll out this solution was not achieved. However, the procurement of the required equipment was completed and the rollout is envisaged early in the 2021/2022 financial year.

During the period under review, the cashless court solution was deployed to 25 courts as listed below table:

Region	Magistrate court
Free State	1. Winburg
	2. Phuthaditjaba
	3. Vrede
	4. Botshabelo
	5. Thaba 'Nchu
	6. Brandfort
	7. Bultfontein
	8. Harrismith
	9. Viljoenskroon
North West	10. Molopo (Mahikeng)
	11. Rustenburg
	12. Brits
	13. Potchefstroom
	14. Klerksdorp
	15. Moretele (Hammanskraal)
	16. Koster
	17. Zeerust
	18. Ottosdal
Northern Cape	19. Kimberley
	20. Galeshewe
	21. Warrenton
	22. Douglas
	23. Barkley West
	24. Hartswater
	25. Jan Kempdorp

In improving office productivity and acceding to the call for accelerated modernisation, brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department has implemented virtual collaboration technologies that enable internal virtual engagements and collaboration. The e-submissions enhancements for memoranda and Parliamentary questions were developed, tested and rolled out during the period under review.

Furthermore, 12 Virtual Platforms Solution (VPS) were targeted to be deployed, but due to procurement challenges, the VPS was installed in one site. For the 11 remaining sites, the equipment was procured and delivered. The deployment is envisaged to be completed in the 2021/2022 financial year.

#### Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

Output	t indicator description	Strategy to overcome areas of under performance
1.1.1	Percentage of significant findings on key specific areas resolved	Consequences measures will be implemented by Head of Branches to address the non-compliance by Branches and the resolution of audit findings.
1.2.1	Percentage of reported incidents of corruption resolved through the departmental disciplinary code and procedure for the public service	Follow-up with employer representative to expedite and conclude the matter/s.
1.3.1	Percentage of total MMS posts occupied by Africans and women	Recruitment commenced for critical posts advertised.
1.4.1	Percentage of total workforce positions occupied by people with disability	Recruitment commenced for critical posts advertised, other positions to be targeted as soon as DPSA issues further notice.
1.6.1	Department's reconfiguration and structure implemented by target date	Finalise the consultation processes and consolidate inputs from all stakeholders.
1.7.1	Number of people trained as per the workplace skills plan (WSP)	Training has commenced and will continue with adherence to the restriction measures that are in place.
1.8.1	Percentage of undisputed and valid invoices paid within 30 days from date of receipt	Circular 02 of 2021 for payment of invoices was approved and communicated to staff. The aim is to guide officials on what to do to ensure 30 days compliance during COVID-19 risk adjusted plan. Additional training was provided to all branches/regions/offices.
		Heads of offices, regional heads & branch heads to take responsibility to ensure the performance is increased to 100%, this will be ensured by daily follow up that all payments are addressed.
		All officials/ supervisors/ managers that effect/supervise/manage payments must ensure that this function is included in the performance agreements with effect from the 2021/2022 performance period.
2.1.1	Number of sites where audio-visual remand system is rolled out	ISM to embark on an alternative procurement process.

#### Linking performance with budgets

The programme's overall expenditure for the year amounted to R 2.705 billion against the budget of R 2.921 billion, resulting in an underspending of R 216 million.

The underspending is mainly attributed to delays in filling vacant posts, lower than anticipated payment of performance bonuses and less than anticipated expenditure in the commissions of inquiry into the state capture and private leases.

#### Subprogramme expenditure

		2020/2021			2019/2020	
SubProgramme	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
Name	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000
Ministry	30 130	28 338	1 792	39 960	39 960	-
Management	54 935	47 783	7 152	54 869	50 373	4 496
Corporate services	1 076 436	986 337	90 099	851 764	851 655	109
Financial						
administration	212 087	200 480	11 607	207 691	203 477	4 214
Internal audit	88 989	84 484	4 505	90 719	89 737	982
Office						
accommodation	1 458 172	1 357 263	100 909	1 344 466	1 302 486	41 980
Total	2 920 749	2 704 685	216 064	2 589 469	2 537 688	51 781

#### 4.6 Programme 2: Court services

The purpose of this programme is to twofold:

- To facilitate the speedy resolution of criminal cases, civil and family law disputes by providing accessible, efficient and strategic court administration support functions in respect of the lower courts; and
- 2. The management of facilities and justice security services in respect of facilities for which DoJ&CD is responsible.

The programme consists of the following subprogrammes:

- i. Lower courts: Coordination and management of an effective and efficient criminal and civil justice systems; protection of the rights of vulnerable persons (PRVP) which is responsible for the establishment of sexual offences courts and the development and implementation of measures to reduce gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF) and the protection of children; special tribunals and commissions of inquiry which focus on the facilitation and coordination of the special tribunals and commissions of inquiry appointed in terms of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1947 and other applicable legislation.
- **ii. Family Advocate:** Relates to services of the Office of the Family Advocate in respect of litigation and mediation services affecting children and child and spousal maintenance services.

- **iii. Magistrates Commission:** Established in terms of the Magistrates Act, 1993, and which regulates the appointment, tenure and discharge of magistrates.
- iv. Facilities management: Focuses on the provision and management of facilities in respect of the Ministry, the DoJ&CD, Office of the Chief Justice (OCJ), National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), courts and justice service points. Justice security services focuses on the provision and management of security services in respect of all offices of the DoJ&CD, Office of the Chief Justice, National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), courts and justice service points.
- v. Administration of lower courts: Focuses on the coordination of the administration of justice services at the nine regional offices of the department.

#### List of outcomes

The programme consist of the following outcomes:

Outcome 3: Increased access to justice services

Outcome 9: Crime and corruption significantly reduced through effective prosecution

Outcome 3: Incre	Outcome 3: Increased access to justice services	services					
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
3.1 Phase of Femicide Watch system	3.1.1 Phases of Femicide Watch completed as required by article 15 of Presidential Summit Declaration against GBVF, 2019 and the National Strategic Plan (NSP) on GBVF	Milestones towards the establishment of Phase 1 achieved by 31 March 2019	Phase 2 of the Femicide Watch achieved	Phase 3 (Femicide Watch Dashboard report published and completed by 31 March 2021)	Phase 3 of the Femicide Watch Dashboard report completed and published to stakeholders	1	Target achieved
3.2 Updated criminal cases on ICMS: Criminal	3.2.1 Number of "unreturned" criminal cases on the Integrated Case Management System (ICMS): Criminal	4245	6292	<1 800	<732	T	Target achieved
3.3 Criminal cases postponed due to unavailability of court administration staff	3.3.1 Percentage of criminal cases postponed due to unavailability of court administration staff	0,25%	0,2%	≤1%	0,1%	T	Target achieved
3.4 Finalised child justice preliminary inquiries within 90 days after date of first appearance	3.4.1 Percentage of child justice preliminary inquiries finalised within 90 days after date of first appearance	96%	94%	88%	%06	2%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance
3.5 NRSO clearance certificates issued to applicants	3.5.1 Percentage of NRSO clearance certificates issued to applicants	I	1	100%	100%	1	Target achieved

Outcome 3: Increased access to justice services

Outcome 3: Incre	Outcome 3: Increased access to justice services	services					
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
3.6 Sexual Offences Courts designated in terms of Section 55(A] of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007	3.6.1 Number of additional courts designated in terms of Section 55(A) of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 for sexual offences in line with the 2018 Presidential Summit declaration against GBVF	1	1	27	0	(100%)	Target not achieved. A list of courts identified to be designated in terms of section 55(A)(1) of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) were identified. A memorandum for designation was submitted to the Minister; however, the memo was not signed on time.
3.7 New court building	3.7.1 Number of new court buildings completed	2	2	2 Dimbaza MC and Durban Family Court	2 Dimbaza MC and Durban Family Court	1	Target achieved
3.8 Term contracts for unplanned maintenance for facilities	3.8.1 Number of facilities with term contracts for unplanned maintenance	-1	1	10	0	(100%)	Target not achieved. Delay in getting approvals by DBAC. Non-availability of members to participate in BSC and BEC and lack of technical capacity.
3.9 Disability- related complaints and investigations where reasonable measures were provided (level of access to justice by sex, age, and disability)	3.9.1 Percentage of disability-related complaints and investigations where reasonable measures were provided (level of access to justice by sex, age and disability)	1	1	Policy framework on management of disability complaints and investigations	Policy framework on management of disability complaints and investigations developed	1	Target achieved

Outcome 3: Increa	Outcome 3: Increased access to justice services	iervices					
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
3.10 Litigation matters finalised within 12 months from the date of opening the matter	3.10.1 Percentage of Family Advocate litigation matters finalised within 12 months from the date of opening the matter	69%	92%	40%	85%	113%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance.
3.11 Non- litigation matters finalised within 6 months from the date of opening the matter	3.11.1 Percentage of Family Advocate non-litigation matters finalised within 6 months from the date of opening the matter (Mediation, Conciliation and Negotiation)	95%	92%	35%	81%	131%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance.
3.12 Maintenance matters finalised within 90 days from the date of proper service of process	3.12.1 Percentage of maintenance matters finalised within 90 days from the date of proper service of process	82%	84%	72%	85%	18%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance.
3.13 Policy to review criminal justice system	3.13.1 Policy recommendations for the review of the Criminal Procedure Act submitted to the Minister for approval by 31 March 2021	1	1	Terms of reference and policy framework for the review of the Criminal Procedure Act to be submitted to the Minister for approval by 31 March 2021	Terms of reference and policy framework for the review of the Criminal -Procedure Act were submitted to the Minister for approval by 31 March 2021	1	Target achieved

Outcome 3: Incre	Outcome 3: Increased access to justice services	services					
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
3.14 Draft policy to reform civil and family law system	3.14.1 Draft Policy Framework for the review of the Civil Justice System and Family Law Services submitted to the Minister for approval by 31 March 2021	1	1	Terms of reference and policy framework for the review of the civil justice system and family law services submitted to the Minister for approval by 31 March 2021	Terms of reference and policy framework developed for the review of the civil justice system and family law services were submitted to the Minister for approval by 31 March 2021	1	Target achieved
3.15 Finalised backlog cases	3.15.1 Percentage of backlog cases on the priority roll finalised	1		20%	%0	(100%)	Target not achieved. The Department does not have the list of priority roll cases, which is in the responsibility of the Judiciary, as yet. The matter is being discussed at the monthly court optimisation meetings chaired by the Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development. The Department now further plans to co-ordinate the development of the framework to work down backlog and priority cases during the 2021/2022 financial year.

#### **Output 3.1 Phase of Femicide Watch system**

The President has declared femicide a national crisis, in response to the country's intervention against the femicide pandemic. The Femicide Watch is a national repository of disaggregated data of reported GBV-related femicide cases. It is intended to assist the country in profiling cases of femicide to determine the appropriate and effective interventions.

The Department is establishing the Femicide Watch in phases. Phase one was established in 2018/2019 which included project scoping and definition and Femicide Watch technical design and application developed. Phase three was to ensure that a workable, functioning, accessible and userfriendly Femicide Watch dashboard is created to be utilised by identified internal departmental officials. With the assistance of IJS, the planned development was completed to include nine additional visualisations/metrics on the Femicide Watch dashboard.

The information was sourced from the IJS. Phase 3 data is submitted by the South African Police Service (SAPS) and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) for the Phase 3 implementation.

During the 2020/2021 financial year, the following were key milestones finalised to complete phase three of the Femicide Watch dashboard:

- Femicide Watch Phase 3 dashboard scoping document approved;
- The Femicide Watch Phase 3 metric definition sheets, which include the business rules used to calculate each metric displayed on the Femicide Watch dashboard;
- Femicide Watch dashboard Phase 3 status report, which contains an overview of the current available data, outstanding data requirements and potential system updates to be implemented in Phase 4; and
- Status report made available and published to the intersectoral-committee on domestic violence and femicide.

### **Output 3.2 Updated criminal cases on ICMS: Criminal**

The Department monitors the updating of cases on ICMS Criminal to ensure accuracy, completeness and that they are updated within five days from the date of last appearance in court. By the end of the 2020/2021 financial year, a total of 732 criminal cases were not updated on the system, hence classified as 'unreturned' cases.

# Output 3.3 Criminal cases postponed due to unavailability of court administration staff

The Department always strives to ensure that the necessary administrative support required for the functioning of the courts is available at all times. As at the end of March 2021, 212 cases from the outstanding roll of 165 817 cases were postponed due to the unavailability of court administration staff, translating to 0.1%.

# Output 3.4 Finalised child justice preliminary inquiries within 90 days after date of first appearance

The Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 of 2008) (the Act), implemented on 1 April 2010 establishes a child justice system that ingrains the culture of restorative justice, while holding children accountable for their criminal conduct without necessarily treating them as criminals. It emphasises effective rehabilitation and reintegration of children back into their families and communities to prevent and reduce recidivism, whilst balancing the interests of children and those of society, with due regard to the rights of victims.

The Act provides a framework for various processes that seek to treat the child in a manner that takes into account of the child's age, and these include the evaluation of the child's criminal capacity, the use of restorative justice approaches, diversion programmes, and the consideration by court of pre-sentence reports and victim impact statements.

In complying with the guiding principles of the Child Justice Act and Regulations, the Department monitors the performance of child justice preliminary inquiries cases. In the 2020/2021 financial year, a total of 7 926 child justice preliminary inquiries were finalised and 7 157 of them were finalised within 90 days after the first appearance date.

# Output 3.5 NRSO clearance certificates issued to applicants

Chapter 6 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 32, of 2007 came into effect in 2009. The main requirement for the Department is to implement a National Register for Sexual Offenders (NRSO), wherein all the convicted sex offenders against children and mentally disabled persons are to be registered.

NRSO aims to stop the spate of incidents against children and mentally disabled people and to ensure that convicted offenders do not work with children or mentally disabled people. During the 2020/2021 financial year, the NRSO Registrar received and processed 1 834 (100%) applications submitted by various institutions in respect of confirming particulars for individuals that would be in contact with children in the course of their employment.

### Output 3.6 Sexual Offences Courts designated in terms of section 55(A] of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007

In February 2020, the Sexual Offences Courts (SOCs) were promulgated into law in terms of Section 55A of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007). The aim is to create a justice system that is quick, responsive, caring and effective for victims of sexual offences.

The Department established a Task Team for the Designation of Sexual Offences Courts constituted by the Regional Court President (Limpopo), NPA (SOCA UNIT), Legal Aid SA, and Rape Crisis, Western Cape, and chaired by the CD: PRVG, to develop a Compact for the Designation of Courts as Sexual Offences Courts. The Compact was intended to set a roadmap to the implementation of the Regulations relating Sexual Offences Courts and the step-by-step process for the designation of courts as sexual offences courts in terms of section 55A of the Act.

The task team finalised the development of the Compact in February 2021 and it constituted of the Guidelines for Designation of Sexual Offences Courts and the Checklist for the Selection of Courts for Designation.

During the period under review, the Department planned to designate 27 Sexual Offences in regional courts as per the Sexual Offences Courts model. However, the memo was not signed. As a result, the issuing of the Gazette Notice for 27 Sexual Offences Courts could not be done to finalise the designation process, as required by the Act.

#### Output 3.7 New court building

During the 2020/2021 financial year, the construction of Dimbaza Magistrate Court and Durban Point Family Court were completed. The final completion was taken on the 29<sup>th</sup> of October 2020 and on the 19<sup>th</sup> of January 2021 respectively. The Durban Family Court was officially opened by the Minister on 26 March 2021.

### Output 3.8 Term contracts for unplanned maintenance for facilities

During the period under review, the target to appoint term contract for unplanned maintenance relating to 10 planned facilities was not achieved. This was due to unavailability of members to participate in Bid Specifications and Bid Evaluation Committees and delays in getting approval from Departmental Bid Adjudication Committee (DBAC).

### Output 3.9 Disability-related complaints and investigations where reasonable measures were provided (level of access to justice by sex, age, and disability)

The purpose of the policy framework is to develop the minimum service standards and would enable victims and persons with disabilities in general to have equal access to courts in so far as the physical environment, facilities and services. During the period under review, The Policy Framework on Reasonable Accommodations for Persons with Disabilities was developed.

#### The Office of the Family Advocate

The Office of the Family Advocate was created as a multidisciplinary component consisting of the family advocates and family counsellors after the promulgation of the Mediation in Certain Divorce Matters Act (Act No 24 of 1987) to protect the best interests of children. The services at the time of the establishment of the office were available to few privileged South Africans who could afford to litigate in the High Courts as prescribed in terms of the Divorce Act, 1979 as only children born of marriages and whose parents were parties in the divorce proceedings before the first four High Courts of the then Republic of South Africa were the beneficiaries of the services.

In 2008, the mandate of the office was exponentially extended by the implementation of various legislations such as Children's Act, 2005, Maintenance Act, 1998, Recognition of Customary Marriages Act, 1998 and the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 as well as by section 28 (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the African Charter. As a result of the said extension of the mandate the beneficiaries of the services of the office are no longer only children of married parents, but are all children affected by legal and administrative proceedings regardless of their parents' marital status.

# Output 3.10 Litigation matters finalised within 12 months from the date of opening the matter

The Department through the Office of the Family Advocate continues to provide professional legal and family related services to children in families with conflict and other difficulties. During the period under review, the Department recorded 6 914 family law litigation matters of which 5 859 matters were finalised within 12 months from date of opening the file.

# Output 3.11 Non-litigation matters finalised within six months from the date of opening the matter

With regards to non-litigation, a total of 6 485 were recorded of which 5 274 of these matters were finalised were finalised within six months from the date of opening the file.

# Output 3.12 Maintenance matters finalised within 90 days from the date of proper service of process

The Department has developed performance standards for maintenance services that were finalised at 240 courts across the country. The implementation of these performance standards ensured that beneficiaries of maintenance receive what is due to them within a reasonable period.

Within these sites, the Department processed 24 154 maintenance cases where defendants were served with proper service of process at sites selected for monitoring the 90-day service standard, while 20 434 of these maintenance cases were finalised within 90 days after proper service of process.

### Output 3.13 Policy to review the criminal justice system

The policy framework and terms of reference for the review of the criminal justice system submitted to the Minister for approval

# Output 3.14 Draft policy to reform civil and family law system

The policy framework and terms of reference for the review of the civil justice system and family law services submitted to the Minister for approval

### **Output 3.15 Finalised backlog cases**

The criminal case backlog reduction initiative was introduced as one of the various interventions to deal with case backlogs. The aim of the case backlog project is to achieve a reduction in criminal cases on the roll and to ensure that the inflow of new cases is balanced by matters concluded as well as greater court efficiency and effectiveness. The Department provided support to improve the all-round performance of the courts and continuously collaborate with stakeholders to implement and maintain case flow management at all courts.

During the period under review, there were no backlog cases on the priority roll finalised. The Department does not have the list of priority roll cases. The matter is being discussed at the monthly court optimisation meeting, chaired by the Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development. The Department will also now coordinate the development of the framework to work down backlog and priority cases, in the 2021/2022 financial year.

Outcome 9: Crime and corruption significantly	nd corruption signif	icantly reduced th	reduced through effective prosecution	rosecution			
Outcome 9: Crime	Outcome 9: Crime and corruption reduced th		rough effective prosecution				
Output	Output Indicator	Dutput Indicator Audited Actual Audited Actual Planned	Audited Actual	Planned Annual Target	Actual	udited Actual Audited Actual Planned Actual Deviation from	Reasons for de

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ed 9.1.1 Number - 200% of dedicated courts specialised nomic commercial nomic commercial nomic commercial five provinces (Limpopo, North West, Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and	ed 9.1.1 Number - of dedicated courts specialised nomic commercial ts) crime courts in five provinces		dited Actual hievement rformance 19/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
Free State)	(Limpopo, North West, Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and Free State)	'		2	Q	200%	Target exceeded. The Presidency requested that the establishment of SCCCs be accelerated so that the MTSF target of 5 could be achieved more rapidly.

# Output 9.1 Dedicated specialised commercial courts (serious economic crimes courts)

The establishment of new SCCCs will have a tremendous impact on society as well as on the Department's ability to reduce criminal case backlogs and to improve the public's perception of justice and the rule of law. By establishing these new SCCCs, serious commercial criminal cases can now be removed from the ordinary court rolls, thus allowing for other matters such as urgent gender-violence and femicide matters to be heard and enrolled in specialised courts that are able to hear the matters sooner with specialised senior judicial officers, legal aid practitioners and prosecutors. The public needs to see that those who are charged with serious commercial crimes, including state and private corruption, are brought before a judicial officer to adjudicate their matter, within a reasonable time. This in turn will strengthen the rule of law in our country and the understanding that those who act with impunity in looting state and private funds will be dealt with fairly and quickly.

During the period under review, the Department established a total of six new specialised commercial crime courts as per the table below:

Region	Place of sitting
Limpopo (3)	1 Court at Stand 67 Unit BA, Main Road, Old Khensani Hospital, Giyani and 2 Courts at 36 Biccard Street, Polokwane Central, Polokwane.
North West (1)	Mmabatho Regional Court, Cnr Sekame & Robert Sobukwe Road, Old Parliament Building, Mmabatho
Northern Cape (1)	New Public Building, 1st Floor, Cnr Knight and Stead Street, Kimberley
Mpumalanga (1)	Nr 17 Bester Street, Mbombela

#### Linking performance with budgets

The programme's overall expenditure for the year amounted to R 6.205 billion against the budget of R 6.373 billion, resulting in an underspending of R 169 million. The under spending is due to delays in filling of vacant posts, lower than anticipated payment of performance bonuses and slow progress by the Department of Public Works in the implementation of planned court infrastructure projects due to COVID-19 regulations

Outpu	t indicator description	Strategy to overcome areas of under performance
3.6.1	Number of additional courts designated in terms of Section 55(A) of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 in line with the 2018 Presidential Summit declaration against GBVF	The issuing of the Gazette Notice will be prioritised to finalise the designation process, as required by the Act.
3.8.1	Number of facilities with term contracts for unplanned maintenance	Facilities management has proposed the allocation of the budget on the procurement plan for approval to source professional services for the development of specifications which will address all other term contracts that the branch will implement in the 2021/2022 financial year.
3.15.1	Percentage of backlog cases on the priority roll finalised	The Department is in the process of drafting the relevant framework with the support of all the relevant stakeholders for consultation, adoption, submission and resourcing during 2021/2022 financial year. The Department will continue to provide the secretariat and administrative support services to the monthly court optimisation meetings.

#### Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

#### Subprogramme expenditure

		2020/2021			2019/2020	
Sub Programme	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
Name	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000
Lower courts	5 109 430	5 052 616	56 814	5 260 593	5 230 090	30 503
Family advocate	246 193	236 702	9 491	243 568	242 341	1 227
Magistrate's commission	17 328	13 417	3 911	22 999	17 411	5 588
Facilities management	378 149	324 503	53 646	378 645	355 983	22 662
Administration of lower courts	622 134	577 375	44 759	689 596	582 829	106 767
Total	6 373 234	6 204 613	168 621	6 595 401	6 428 654	166 747

### 4.7 Programme 3: State legal services

The aim of this programme is to provide legal and legislative services to the Department and government broadly; supervise the registration of trusts; the administration of deceased and insolvent estates and estates undergoing liquidation; manage the Guardian's Fund; facilitate constitutional development and undertake research.

The programme consists of the following subprogrammes:

- i. State law advisory services: Provides legal advisory services by the Office of the Chief State Law Adviser to the Executive, all state departments, state-owned enterprises and autonomous government bodies.
- **ii.** Litigation and legal services: Provides state litigation services which relate to the functions of the Solicitor-General and Offices of the State Attorney, including conveyancing and notary services in respect of all government departments and other organs of state as may be determined in terms of the State Attorney Amendment Act.
- **iii. Legislative development and law reform:** Conducts research and prepares and promotes new legislation and amends existing legislation.
- iv. Master of the High Court: Is responsible for functions relating to the administration of deceased and insolvent estates, trusts, curatorship and the Guardian's Fund performed through the various offices of the Master countrywide.

v. Constitutional development: Coordinates the implementation of constitutionally mandated legislation such as the Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act (2000) and the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 2000; the preparation and submission of country reports; coordination of the implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; and conducts research on various constitutional related matters.

### List of outcomes

The programme consists of the following outcomes:

Outcome 4: Transformed Masters services

Outcome 5: Colonial/apartheid era justice-related legislation reviewed and repealed/replaced

Outcome 6: Transformed state litigation services

Outcome 7: Transformed legal profession

Outcome 8: Advanced constitutionalism, human rights and the rule of law

<b>Outcome 4: Transformed Masters services</b>	ed Masters services						
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
<ul> <li>4.1 Liquidation and distribution accounts in large estates (&gt;250 000) examined within 15 days from receipt of all required documents</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>4.1.1 Percentage of</li> <li>Liquidation and distribution</li> <li>accounts in large estates</li> <li>(&gt;250 000) examined within</li> <li>15 days from receipt of all</li> <li>required documents</li> </ul>	93%	%06	75%	77%	3%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance.
<ul> <li>4.2 Letters of appointment issued in deceased estates within 15 days from receipt of all required documents</li> </ul>	4.2.1 Percentage of letters of appointment issued in deceased estates within 15 days from receipt of all required documents	95%	91%	75%	85%	13%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance.
<ul> <li>4.3 Beneficiaries in receipt of services within 40 days from receipt of all required documents (Guardian's Fund)</li> </ul>	4.3.1 Percentage of beneficiaries in receipt of services within 40 days from receipt of all required documents (Guardian's Fund)	96%	88%	83%	89%	7%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance.
4.4 Certificates of appointment issued in all bankruptcy matters within 10 days from receipt of all required documents	4.4.1 Percentage of certificates of appointment issued in all bankruptcy matters within 10 days from receipt of all required documents	91%	93%	75%	93%	24%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance.
4.5 Liquidation and distribution accounts in bankruptcy matters examined within 15 days from receipt of all required documents	4.5.1 Percentage of liquidation and distribution accounts in bankruptcy matters examined within 15 days from receipt of all required documents	93%	96%	75%	87%	16%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance.

**Outcome 4: Transformed Masters services** 

<b>Outcome 4: Transformed Masters services</b>	ed Masters services						
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Actual Target Achiev 2020/2021 2020/3	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
<ul><li>4.6 Letters of authority</li><li>issued in trusts within</li><li>14 days from receipt of</li><li>all required documents</li></ul>	4.6.1 Percentage of letters of authority issued in trusts within 14 days from receipt of all required documents	%06	85%	70%	67%	(4%)	Target not achieved due to backlog created by lockdown restrictions.
4.7 Letters of appointment issued in curatorship estates within 15 days from receipt of all required documents	<ul> <li>4.7.1 Percentage of letters of appointment issued in curatorship estates within</li> <li>15 days from receipt of all required documents</li> </ul>	93%	97%	75%	91%	21%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance.
4.8 Liquidation and distribution accounts in curatorship estates examined within 30 days from receipt of all required documents	<ul> <li>4.8.1 Percentage of liquidation and distribution accounts in curatorship estates examined within</li> <li>30 days from receipt of all required documents</li> </ul>	1	92%	75%	83%	11%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance.
4.9 Revised policies submitted to the Minister	4.9.1 Number of policies submitted to the Minister for approval by target date	1	I	1 by 31 March 2021	Final draft was submitted to Minister	1	Target exceeded

The Office of the Master of the High Court serves the public in respect of deceased estates, liquidations, administration of the Guardian's Fund, curators and registration of trusts, amongst others. It strives to protect the financial interest of persons whose assets or interests are, for various reasons, being managed by others.

### Output 4.1 Liquidation and distribution accounts in large estates (>250 000) examined within 15 days from receipt of all required documents

During the period under review, 39 524 liquidation and distribution accounts in large estates were examined and 30 468 of these accounts were examined within 15 days from receipt of all required documents.

### Output 4.2 Letters of appointment issued in deceased estates within 15 days from receipt of all required documents

A total of 151 291 letters of appointments in deceased estates were issued, of which 128 522 appointments were issued within 15 days from receipt of all required documents during the period under review.

# Output 4.3 Beneficiaries in receipt of services within 40 days from receipt of all required documents (Guardian's Fund)

The beneficiaries of the Guardian's Fund are almost all minors or persons incapable of managing their own affairs. Reaching the target has an enormous impact on the lives of these vulnerable beneficiaries, as they are dependent on funds paid out by the Master for their upbringing, schooling and livelihood. In the period under review, 37 909 beneficiaries of Guardian's fund were in receipt of services while 30 672 received the Guardian's Fund services within 40 days of receipt of all required documents.

### Output 4.4 Certificates of appointment issued in all bankruptcy matters within 10 days from receipt of all required documents

During the period under review, 6 718 certificates of appointments in all bankruptcy matters were issued and 6 219 of these appointments were issued within 10 days from receipt of all required documents.

### Output 4.5 Liquidation and distribution accounts in bankruptcy matters examined within 15 days from receipt of all required documents

During the period under review, 4 604 liquidation and distribution accounts in bankruptcy matters were examined and 4 026 out of these accounts were examined within 15 days from receipt of all required documents.

# Output 4.6 Letters of authority issued in trusts within 14 days from receipt of all required documents

Trusts play an important role in the economy as they are a commonly used structure in financial planning in a regulated environment. Timely registration of trusts facilitates free and efficient economic activity. While it is no secret that trusts impact on individual tax planning, the Master and SARS are in full cooperation with regard to exchange of information needed. A total of 22 459 letters of authority were issued in trusts of which 15 094 were issued within 14 days from receipt of all required documents during the period under review.

### Output 4.7 Letters of appointment issued in curatorship estates within 15 days from receipt of all required documents

By the end of the financial year, a total of 819 letters of appointments were issued in curatorship estates, of which 746 were issued within 15 days from receipt of all required documents.

# Output 4.8 Liquidation and distribution accounts in curatorship estates examined within 30 days from receipt of all required documents

The department examined 3 658 liquidation and distribution accounts in curatorship matters, of which 3 033 accounts were examined within 30 days from receipt of all required documents.

### Output 4.9 Revised policies submitted to the Minister

Insolvency policy draft was finalised by the end of the 2019/2020 financial year, however the draft was then submitted to the Ministry by the end of quarter one in the 2020/2021 financial year.

Outcome 5: Co	Outcome 5: Colonial/apartheid era justice-related legislation reviewed and repealed/replace	ice-related legislati	on reviewed and re	spealed/replace			
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
5.1 Bills and Regulations	5.1.1 Number of Bills and Regulations submitted to the Minister for approval	σ	σ	Ś	0	100%	Target exceeded despite the COVID-19 pandemic and the restrictions that were imposed. The officials overachieved due to the pressure of achieving priority projects and implementing Constitutional Court deadlines in respect of legislation that was found to be unconstitutional.
5.2 Pre-1994 justice-related legislation repealed and replaced	5.2.1 Number of apartheid/colonial era justice-related legislation submitted to the Minister for repeal and replacement	1	1	m	4	33%	Target exceeded as a result of work on the Extradition Bill, the Insolvency Bill and the Lower Courts Bill having been under discussion in the preceding years.
5.3 Court rules	5.3.1 Number of Rules of Court submitted to the board for approval	27	26	20	23	15%	Target exceeded due to completion of urgent rules that needed to be finalised.
5.4 Research papers	5.4.1 Number of research papers submitted to the South African Law Reform Commission for approval	13	11	11	ø	(27%)	Target not achieved due to delays in appointing the advisory committees and received insufficient public comments.

Outcome 5: Colonial/apartheid era justice-related legislation reviewed and repealed/replaced

#### **Output 5.1 Bills and regulations**

During the 2020/2021 financial year, the following Regulations and Bills were submitted to the Minister for approval:

- Draft COVID-19 Amendments: Regulations relating to assistance to victims in respect of basic education: The promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act, 1995;
- Draft COVID-19 Amendments: Regulations relating to assistance to victims in respect of higher education and training: The Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act, 1995;
- Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Bill, 2020;
- The Land Court Bill;
- Domestic Violence Amendment Bill, 2020;
- Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Bill, 2020;
- Criminal Law (sexual offences and related matters) Amendment Bill;
- Cannabis for Private Purposes Bill, 2020;
- Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act 2 of 2000): Amendment of Regulations; and
- International Cooperation in Criminal Matters
   Amendment Bill, 2021.

# Output 5.2 Pre-1994 justice-related legislation repealed and replaced

During the 2020/2021 financial year, the following Bills were submitted to the Minister for approval in March 2021:

- Insolvency Bill to replace the Act of 1936;
- Magistrates Bill to replace the Act of 1992;
- The Lower Courts Bill to replace the Act of 1944; and
- The Extradition Bill to replace the Act of 1962.

### **Output 5.3 Court rules**

During the 2020/2021 financial year, the following Rules of Court were submitted to the board for approval.

- High Court Rule 37 (Pre-trial conference/referees);
- High Court Rule 38A (Investigation by referees);
- High Court Rule 40 (In forma pauperis/indigent litigants);
- Supreme Court of Appeal Rule 15 (In forma pauperis/ indigent litigants);
- Magistrates' Courts Rule 67(5A) (Criminal Appeals);
- Magistrates' Courts Rule 43 (Execution);
- Item 14 (a) of Table A and Item 11,23 and 25 of Table C (Annexure 2 to the Magistrates' Courts Rules) Annexure 2;

- Small Claims Courts Rule 11A and Form (Applications);
- Small Claims Courts Rule 12A (Service of summons);
- Small Claims Courts Rule 14B (Hearing);
- Small Claims Courts Rule 15A and Form (Offer by judgment debtor);
- Small Claims Courts Rules and Forms (Various amendments to the existing rules and provision of new forms);
- Uniform Rule 37B (Administrative archiving);
- Magistrates' Court Rule 54 (Actions by and against partnerships/other entities);
- Magistrates' Courts Form 3 (Summons containing a rent interdict);
- Magistrates' Courts Rule 67 (Criminal appeals);
- A set of Judicial Case-flow Management Rules and Forms
   (Magistrates' Courts);
- Uniform Rule 30A (Noncompliance with rules and court orders);
- Uniform Rule 6 (Applications);
- Uniform Rule 62 (Filing, preparation and inspection of documents);
- Uniform Rule 37B (Administrative archiving); and
- Small Claims Court Rule and Form for review of decisions.

### **Output 5.4 Research papers**

During the 2020/2021 financial year, the following research papers were submitted to the South African Law Reform Commission for approval:

- A proposal paper calling for removal of the prohibition against cultivating hemp for commercial and industrial purposes;
- Discussion Paper Project 144: Single marriage statute;
- Issue Paper Project 148: Domestication of the UNCRPD;
- Proposal paper on aspects falling under the umbrella Project 100: Domestic violence, identified for review – Domestic violence as a crime and strangulation: The case for a new offence;
- Discussion Paper Project 100: Relocation of families with reference to abduction of children;
- First Draft Report Project 127: Review of administration orders;
- Draft Report Project 142: Legal fees; and
- Issue Paper Project 145: Review of mechanisms of intergovernmental relations applicable to the social development sector.

<b>Outcome 6: Transfo</b>	Outcome 6: Transformed state litigation services	rices					
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
<ul> <li>6.1 Established</li> <li>Office of the</li> <li>Solicitor-General</li> <li>and aligned</li> <li>Offices of the State</li> <li>Attorney</li> </ul>	6.1.1 Office of the Solicitor-General strategy implemented	1	1	Draft strategy of the Solicitor- General approved by the Minister by 31 March 2021	1	(100%)	Target not achieved
6.1 Established Office of the Solicitor-General and aligned Offices of the State Attorney	6.1. 2 Number of heads of offices of the State Attorney appointed			11	Ś	(45%)	Target not achieved due to the job evaluation to be conducted for the remaining state attorney offices.
6.2 Policies to implement the State Attorney Amendment Act	6.2.1 Number of policies to implement the State Attorney Amendment Act submitted to the Minister for approval	1	T	3 policies submitted to the Minister for approval	1	(100%)	Target not achieved
6.3 Briefs allocated to PDI legal practitioners	6.3.1 Percentage of value of briefs allocated to PDI's legal practitioners	83%	82%	83%	80%	(4%)	Target not achieved
6.4 Briefs allocated to female legal practitioners	6.4.1 Percentage of value of briefs allocated to female legal practitioners	28%	27%	29%	29%	1	Target achieved
6.5 State Attorney framework contract	6.5.1 State Attorney framework contract implemented	1		State Attorney framework finalised by 31 March 2021	1	(100%)	Target not achieved

<b>Outcome 6: Transfo</b>	<b>Outcome 6: Transformed state litigation services</b>	ices					
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
6.6 Reduce Capital amounts claimed	6.6.1 Percentage of reduction of capital amounts claimed in medical negligence, unlawful arrest, malicious prosecution and detention claims	97%	65%	60%	66%	10%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance.
6.7 Insource High Court matters	6.7.1 Percentage of High Court matters insourced	907	505	3%	78%	250%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance.
6.8 Settle litigation cases	6.8.1 Percentage of litigation cases settled	62%	57%	53%	61%	15%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance.
6.9 Legal opinions	6.9.1 Percentage of legal opinions finalised within 40 days from date of receipt of the instruction	80%	96%	83%	%26	17%	Target exceeded due to most of client requests received were on urgent basis and to meet the client's demand, lawyers worked extra hours.
6.10 Preliminary opinions	6.10.1. Percentage of preliminary opinions on draft Bills and opinions on subordinate legislation completed within 40 days from date of receipt of the instruction	80%	91%	83%	94%	13%	Target exceeded due to most of client requests received were on urgent basis and to meet the client's demand, lawyers worked extra hours.
6.11.1 Finalise suggested Bills and subordinate legislation	6.11.1 Percentage of suggested Bills and subordinate legislation finalised within 40 days from the date of receipt of the instruction	80%	94%	83%	9796	17%	Target exceeded due to most of client requests received were on urgent basis and to meet the client's demand, lawyers worked extra hours.

Outcome 6: Transfe	<b>Outcome 6: Transformed state litigation services</b>	ices					
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
6.12 Finalise international agreements and accompanying legal opinions	<ul> <li>6.12.1 Percentage of international agreements and accompanying legal opinions finalised within 40 days from the date of receipt of the instruction</li> </ul>	85%	88%	85%	%26	12%	Target exceeded due to most of client requests received were on urgent basis and to meet the client's demand, lawyers worked extra hours.
6.13 Finalise draft Bills approved by Cabinet for introduction	6.13.1 Percentage of draft Bills approved by Cabinet for introduction finalised within 40 days of receipt of the instruction	80%	100%	83%	100%	20%	Target exceeded due to most of client requests received were on urgent basis and to meet the client's demand, lawyers worked extra hours.
6.14 Finalise translations	6.14.1 Percentage of translations finalised within 55 days from the date of receipt	86%	96%	86%	%66	15%	Target exceeded due to most of client requests received were on urgent basis and to meet the client's demand, lawyers worked extra hours.

# Output 6.1 Established Office of the Solicitor-General and aligned Offices of the State Attorney

The draft litigation structure was developed and circulated to the branch management for inputs.

A total of six heads of state attorney's offices were appointed during the financial period under review.

# Output 6.2 Policies to implement the State Attorney Amendment Act

Mediation Policy (ADR), Management of State Litigation and State Legal Representation policies were not submitted to the Minister for approval.

#### Output 6.3 Briefs allocated to PDI legal practitioners

As at the end of 2020/2021, a total of R 964 378 070.00 was paid to legal practitioners and R 770 165 158.47 was paid to PDIs.

#### Output 6.4 Briefs allocated to female legal practitioners

During the period under review, a total of R 964 378 070.00 was paid to legal practitioners, R 278 689 399.82 was paid to female legal practitioners, and this has translated to 29%.

### **Output 6.5 State Attorney framework contract**

A draft of the special conditions of contract was not developed and circulated for finalisation.

### Output 6.6 Reduce capital amounts claimed

A total of 74 cases of medical negligence, unlawful arrest, malicious prosecution and detention were finalised during the period under review. Claims from these cases amounted to R 335 659 335.34 and they were finalised at R222 675 572.11; this has translated to 66% savings.

#### **Output 6.7 Insource High Court matters**

By the end of 2020/2021, a total of 121 High Court matters were finalised while 94 of these matters were finalised by State Attorney without assistance of any private legal practitioners. This translates to 78% of High Court matters insourced.

#### **Output 6.8 Settle litigation cases**

As at the end of 2020/2021, a total number of 59 cases were finalised while 36 cases were finalised through settlement this translated to 61%.

The Department, through the Office of the Chief State Law Advisor, has the responsibility of providing legal advice, representation and legislative drafting services to the Executive, namely all state departments, at both national and provincial levels, municipalities, parastatals and independent or autonomous bodies that may refer work to it. The Office of the Chief State Law Adviser further provides legal advice and guidance to the state on its proposals, legislation and international agreements and ensures that potential litigation against the state, on constitutional and other legal grounds, is considerably reduced. It provides legal advice and guidance with regard to the Constitution, other legal instruments and constitutional muster.

#### **Output 6.9 Legal opinions**

During the period under review, the office of the Chief State Law Adviser finalised a total number of 465 requests for legal opinions, of which 452 were finalised within the set timeframe for delivery of the legal opinions within 40 days from the date of receipt.

#### **Output 6.10 Preliminary opinions**

The office finalised a total number of 78 preliminary opinions relating to the constitutionality and quality of draft Bills for Cabinet's consideration, of which 73 were finalised within the set timeframe for delivery of the preliminary opinions within 40 days from the date of receipt.

# Output 6.11.1 Finalise suggested Bills and subordinate legislation

In terms of Bills and other legislative instruments, the office finalised 298 pieces of work, of which 288 were finalised within the set timeframe of 40 days from the date of receipt.

# Output 6.12 Finalise international agreements and accompanying legal opinions

The office finalised a total of 60 international agreements, of which 58 were finalised within the set timeframe of 40 days from the date of receipt.

# Output 6.13 Finalise draft Bills approved by Cabinet for introduction

The office handled a total of 27 draft Bills for introduction to Cabinet, of which 27 were finalised within the set timeframe of 40 days from the date of receipt.

#### **Output 6.14 Finalise translations**

During the year under review, the office of the Chief State Law Adviser translated Bills into isiZulu, isiXhosa, Sepedi, Xitsonga, Sesotho, Tshivenda, SiSwati, isiNdebele, Setswana and Afrikaans. A total of 102 translations were finalised, of which 101 were finalised within the set timeframe of 55 days from date of receipt.

Outcome 7: Tran	<b>Outcome 7: Transformed legal profession</b>	sion					
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
7.1 Establish Legal Service Ombud	7.1.1 Legal Service Ombud established by 31 March 2021	-	1	31 March 2021	Legal Service Ombud established	1	Target achieved
7.2 Policy guideline on the conferral of Senior Counsel status implemented	7.2.1 Policy guideline on the conferral of Senior Counsel status implemented	1	1	Policy guideline on the conferral of Senior Counsel status submitted to the Minister for approval by 31 March 2021	Policy guideline on the conferral of Senior Counsel status was submitted to the Minister for approval	1	Target achieved
7.3 Legal Practice Act regulations	7.3.1 Number of Legal Practice Act set of regulations approved by the Minister	1		2	0	(100%)	Target not achieved due to capacity constraint

#### **Output 7.1 Establish Legal Service Ombud**

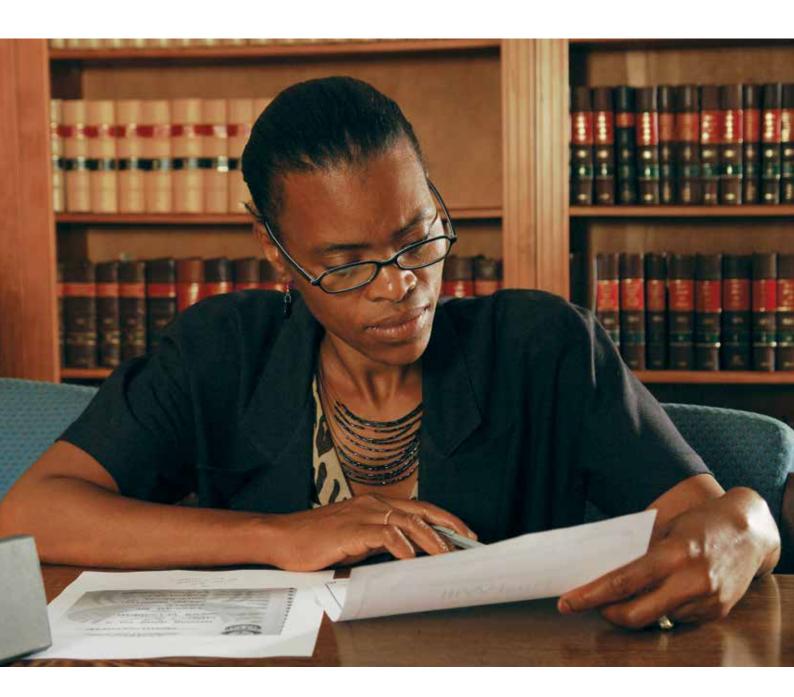
During the financial period under review, President Cyril Ramaphosa appointed retired Justice Sirajudien Desai as the Legal Services Ombud in terms of S 47 of the Legal Practice Act 28 of 2014 (LPA). The Legal Services Ombud objective is to protect and promote the public interest in relation to the rendering of legal services as contemplated in the LPA. The interim organisational structure was approved by the Minister and department officials were seconded to assist and support Judge Sirajudien Desai: Legal Services Ombud, in establishing the office.

### Output 7.2 Policy guideline on the conferral of Senior Counsel status implemented

During the period under review, the policy guideline on the conferral of Senior Counsel status was submitted to the Minister for approval. The purpose of this guideline is to prescribe the manner of application, procedure and criteria to recognise candidates who qualify for conferment of Senior Counsel Honours.

### **Output 7.3 Legal Practice Act Regulations**

During the period under review, Legal Practice Act set of regulations were not completed and approved by the Minister.



Outcome 8: Advance	Outcome 8: Advanced constitutionalism, human rights and		the rule of law				
Output	Output Indicator		Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
8.1 Implemented DoJ&CD activities from the NAP programme of action	8.1.1 Number of activities in the NAP programme of action applicable to DoJ&CD implemented	1	-	9 activities implemented	9 activities implemented	1	Target achieved
8.2 Support participatory democracy, human rights advocacy, platform and agencies	8.2.1 Governance structure to lead and coordinate the implementation of NAP established	1	1	NAP Governance structure to be established by 31 March 2021	1	(100%)	Target not achieved due to additional inputs to be effected on the NAP governance structure t
8.2 Support participatory democracy, human rights advocacy, platform and agencies	8.2.2 Funding model for the implementation of NAP developed by target date	1	1	Desktop analysis of existing funding models for the implementation of the NAP by 31 March 2021	Desktop analysis of existing funding models for the implementation of the NAP was completed		Target achieved
8.3 Sustained and visible anti- xenophobia campaigns conducted	8.3.1 Number of anti-xenophobia campaigns conducted in collaboration with other departments and role- players	vo	Ś	Ś	vo	1	Target achieved
8.4 Awareness sessions on vulnerable groups conducted	8.4.1 Number of awareness sessions on vulnerable groups conducted (LGBTI rights, women, people with disabilities and children)	1	19	12	ω.	50%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance.

Outcome 8: Advance	Outcome 8: Advanced constitutionalism, human rights and	an rights and the	the rule of law				
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
8.5 Intersectoral integrated trafficking in persons information system	8.5.1 Intersectoral integrated national information system on trafficking in persons established	1	1	Phase 1-6 of integrated data collection system to track trafficking in persons system developed by 31 March 2021	Phase 1-6 of integrated data collection system to track trafficking in persons system developed	1	Target achieved
8.6 Trafficking in Persons awareness campaigns	8.6.1 Number of trafficking in persons campaigns conducted in collaboration with other departments and role- players	1		£	4	33%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance.
8.7 25 years of Constitution commemorated	8.7.1 Programmes to commemorate 25th anniversary of the Constitution implemented	1	T	Programmes to commemorate 25th anniversary of the Constitution developed by 31 March 2021	1	(100%)	Target not achieved due to additional inputs to be effected on the programme.
8.8 Revised various sets of regulations in line with TRC, parliament approved regulations	8.8.1 Review of set of regulations (basic education, higher education and training)	1	1	2 ( Basic education, higher education and training)	2 Basic education, higher education and training	1	Target achieved
8.9 Social compact concept developed	8.9.1 Social compact between the Executive, Judiciary and Legislative tiers of government developed	I	1	Develop social compact concept document	Social compact concept document developed	1	Target achieved

Outcome 8: Advance	Outcome 8: Advanced constitutionalism, human rights and the rule of law	an rights and the	rule of law				
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
8.10 Tabled treaty reports	8.10.1 Number of country reports submitted to DIRCO for onward submission to treaty bodies	75%	0	2	Ω	50%	Target exceeded due to ICERD Country Report, which was overdue from the previous financial year 2019-2020.
8.11 Valid requests for extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters processed and submitted	8.11.1 Percentage of valid requests for extradition and mutual legal assistance processed and submitted to the central authority (DG) within 25 working days from receipt	%66	91%	80%	84%	5%	Target exceeded due to effective monitoring of performance.
8.12 Policy framework on extradition and mutual legal assistance developed	8.12.1 Number of policies submitted to the Minister for approval by 31 March 2021	T	1	1 (Policy framework for extradition) submitted to the Minister for approval by 31 March 2021	1	(100%)	Target not achieved due to further consultation required

# Output 8.1 Implemented DoJ&CD activities from the NAP programme of action

The period under review coincides with the second year of implementation of the five-year programme of action (POA) of the Cabinet approved National Action Plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (NAP). The DoJ&CD has continued to conduct various antidiscrimination initiatives in collaboration with relevant roleplayers in accordance with its MTSF commitments. In so doing, it has forged new and continued to strengthen existing partnerships to support and promote the implementation of the NAP. A total of nine activities planned were implemented during the 2020/2021 financial year.

# Output 8.2 Support participatory democracy, human rights advocacy, platform and agencies

The NAP governance structure will consist of both public and private sector representatives, including structures located at various levels of the state and civil society. This structure will serve as a channel for dialogue among governmental authorities, Chapter 9 institutions, civil society, different sectors and racially discriminated individuals and groups. Meaningful partnerships will contribute to the successful implementation of the NAP. The draft NAP governance structure was presented and discussed at Executive meeting in March 2021, however, there were concerns and comments raised which need to be effected on the structure, hence the structure was not established as planned.

A desktop analysis report on existing models for funding model for the implementation of the NAP was completed during the period under review and will form the basis of the NAP funding model to be finalised in the next financial year. The funding model will assist to fund the implementation of the NAP programmes by all role-players. The discussion document is in the process of being revised following receipt of stakeholder inputs and comments.

The Department finalised the development of an integrated government strategy on public education pertaining to antidiscrimination in support of the NAP implementation, which will contribute to an improved coordinated governmentwide approach to public education on anti-discrimination issues.

In addition, we commissioned a baseline study in support of the NAP, to determine current levels of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance through an analysis of available disaggregated statistical data and information, including various other relevant reports and surveys, which was finalised by 31 March 2021. The recommendations from the baseline study will inform future planning and implementation of the NAP.

The DoJ&CD has created a NAP Virtual Repository, which is a single online portal hosted on the DoJ&CD's website, which provides open and free access to NAP documents, files, promotional material and other related information. It therefore serves as an online resource for all NAP related information directly available to the broader public, organisations, government and the private sector and will be updated and developed continuously.

# Output 8.3 Sustained and visible anti-xenophobia campaigns conducted

The DoJ&CD in collaboration with key role-players conducted six anti-xenophobia campaigns with a focus on the protection of the rights of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons in different communities and on virtual platforms. One of these campaigns included a webinar on anti-foreigner sentiment in the South African context, hosted during Human Rights Month on the 30<sup>th</sup> of March 2021, in collaboration with the HSRC, supported by GCIS.

# Output 8.4 Awareness sessions on vulnerable groups conducted

A total of 18 awareness sessions for vulnerable groups (LGBTI rights, women, people with disabilities and children) were conducted during the 2020/2021 financial year.

# Output 8.5 Intersectoral integrated trafficking in persons information system

Trafficking in persons remains a serious crime and a grave violation of human rights. The absence of reliable statistics means that there is no clarity on just how big the problem is. The Department developed an integrated data collection system to track trafficking in persons in order to respond to data challenges. It aims to collect data and focuses on important questions such as, for example, the total number of trafficking victims (suspected and/or confirmed) identified by the government during a specific reporting period, as well as an indication of the form of trafficking and the details of the victims and the perpetrators.

#### Output 8.6 Trafficking in persons awareness campaigns

By the end of 2020/2021, a total of four trafficking in person's campaigns were conducted in collaboration with other departments and role players

### Output 8.7 Twenty-fifth year of Constitution commemorated

The concept paper and the implementation plan are at an advance stage. The plan was presented to EXCO for approval. Although the initial plan was to present a memo to the Minister for approval, the decision was taken to instead develop a cabinet memo for Cabinet's endorsement. A cabinet memo through the Minister's Office has been drafted to expedite the process to the Cabinet. The Department is currently consulting with the relevant government clusters before presenting the programme to the Cabinet.

### Output 8.8 Revised various sets of regulations in line with TRC, parliament approved regulations

The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development provides assistance in respect of basic education and higher education and training and skills development, to victims and relatives and dependants of TRC-identified victims of apartheid that were declared as such by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The purpose of these sets of regulations was to ensure that learners and students legally qualifying for TRC benefits were catered for in respect of certain issues flowing from COVID-19 and distance learning.

During the financial period under review, the review of regulations relating to assistance to victims in respect of basic education and higher education and training was finalised and published in Government Notice No. 1193 of 6 November 2020 and came into effect on 07 November 2020.

#### Output 8.9 Social compact concept developed

One of the interventions relating to Priority 1: A capable, ethical and developmental state in MTSF 2019-24 is to coordinate engagements between leadership of the executive, legislature and judiciary to strengthen state governance and public accountability. The aim is to address poor performance in government towards building social compacts with key stakeholders on matters of national interest in order to create public value, build trust and stimulate the energy of the citizens via participatory governance mechanisms, dialogues and delivery of quality public services. The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) is the lead department on this important work, with the Presidency and the Department of Monitoring and Evaluation as contributing and supporting the DoJ&CD. During the period under review, the Department developed a social compact concept note with the purpose of strengthening the working relationship of the three branches of state through the development of a social compact suited to the three branches so as to give effect to the NDP's vision of building a capable, ethical and developmental state; and the constitutional commitment of branches of state upholding the values and ethos of the Constitution, a vision statement that has emerged through our constitutional jurisprudence.

#### **Output 8.10 Tabled treaty reports**

The Department strives to ensure that international treaty obligations by the Department are compliant with international conventions. Country reports provide a tool with which South Africa can measure its compliance with international human rights and fundamental freedom imperatives. It is through the process of writing the country report and undergoing the review process by the relevant international committee that government is able to consider its compliance with international human rights and fundamental freedom imperatives, as well as being appraised of what still needs to be done. During the year under review, the Department finalised the following country reports for onward submission to the United Nations as listed below:

- The drafting of the responses to concluding observations and recommendations on the International Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
- The International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).
- International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD).

# Output 8.11 Valid requests for extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters processed and submitted

The Department assists with extraditions and mutual legal assistance in line with government's obligations and policies by processing requests of such criminal matters within the 25 days turnaround period.

During the year under review, the Department processed 97 valid requests for extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters while 81 were finalised within 25 days, translating to 84% performance. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a marginal reduction in the number of requests received and finalised, this is mainly due to the fact that the diplomatic bag was inactive.

### Output 8.12 Policy framework on extradition and mutual legal assistance developed.

The draft policy was consulted with all role-players and circulation of the document for comments, a final policy on extradition was submitted to the Director General in March 2021 for the Minister's approval.

Output	indicator description	Strategy to overcome areas of under performance
4.6.1	Percentage of letters of authority issued in trusts within 14 days from receipt of all required documents	<ul> <li>An assessment of backlog is being made and a plan of action will be developed and implemented to deal with the backlog.</li> </ul>
5.4.1	Number of research papers submitted	<ul> <li>Filling of all possible vacant posts with immediate effect;</li> </ul>
	to the South African Law Reform Commission for approval	<ul> <li>Enhance/upgrade the technology that is used for virtual meetings to reduce time lost due to bad connections;</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>In order to ensure improved assistance by officials, specialisation in some areas should be investigated;</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Improved collaboration between internal units and external stakeholders to improve the quality of inputs;</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Clearly defined policy objectives to guide the development of legislation</li> </ul>
6.1.1	Office of the Solicitor-General strategy implemented	<ul> <li>The Litigation Strategy is planned to be submitted to Cabinet for noting during 2020/21.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Once Cabinet has noted the Strategy, the plan is to identify 5% of the activities of the strategy to be implemented.</li> </ul>
6.1.2	Number of heads of offices appointed	The recruitment process is underway to fill the remaining positions.
6.2.1	Number of policies to implement the State Attorney Amendment Act submitted to the Minister for approval	<ul> <li>The three policies were approved by the Minister in April 2021 as listed below:</li> <li>(a) State Legal Representation Policy</li> <li>(b) Management of State Litigation Policy</li> <li>(c) Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADRM) State Mediation Policy</li> <li>The consultation with key stakeholders is in progress.</li> </ul>
6.3.1	Percentage of value of briefs allocated to PDIs legal practitioners	<ul> <li>The business process for legal services and the standard operating procedure will be reviewed and approved in line with the State Attorney Amendment Act. Once implemented, they will standardise operation in the offices of State Attorney.</li> </ul>
6.5.1	State Attorney framework contract implemented	<ul> <li>The process is underway to finalise the State Attorney Framework Agreement</li> </ul>
8.2.1	Governance structure to lead and coordinate the implementation of NAP established	<ul> <li>Fill vacant posts on a priority basis; finalise macro-level organisational re-alignment process; review structure to ensure adequate capacity to execute mandate.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Identify under-utilised internal resources and consider cross-transfers and deployments to match skills with job requirements and demands.</li> </ul>
		Conduct skills audit and ensure capacitation of officials where required.
		<ul> <li>All pending labour relations issues to be addressed and finalised in consultation with HR.</li> </ul>
8.12.1	Number of policies submitted to the Minister for approval by 31 March 2021	<ul> <li>The consultation with key stakeholders is expected during 2021/22 financial year.</li> </ul>

#### Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

#### Linking performance with budgets

The programme's overall expenditure for the year amounted to R 1.374 billion against the budget of R 1.454 billion, resulting to an underspending of R 80 million. The underspending is

mainly due to delays in filling of vacant posts and lower than anticipated payment of performance bonuses.

#### Subprogramme expenditure

		2020/2021			2019/2020	
Subprogramme	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
Name	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R'000
State law advisors	77 480	67 759	9 721	79 763	70 261	9 502
Litigation and legal services	658 067	635 444	22 623	726 995	533 841	193 154
Legislative development and law reform	111 164	89 577	21 587	99 669	89 632	10 037
Master of the high court	539 052	517 816	21 236	553 022	532 020	21 002
Constitutional development	68 354	63 388	4 966	85 313	69 304	16 009
Total	1 454 117	1 373 984	80 133	1 544 762	1 295 058	249 704

### 4.8 Programme 4: National Prosecuting Authority

The purpose of this programme is to provide a coordinated prosecuting service that ensures that justice is delivered to the victims of crime through general and specialised prosecutions, removes profit from crime, and protects witnesses where necessary.

The programme consists of the following subprogrammes:

- i. National Prosecutions Service (NPS): Primarily responsible for general and specialised prosecutions and the appeals that might follow, which include resolving criminal matters outside of the formal trial process through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, settling admissions of guilt for minor offences and considering dockets brought by the police where persons have not been charged. This subprogramme further deals with priority crimes litigation, sexual offences, community affairs and specialised commercial crime.
- **ii.** Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU): Seizes assets that are acquired from the proceeds of crime or have been part of an offence through a criminal civil process.

- **iii. Office for Witness Protection (OWP):** Provides for temporary protection, support and related services to vulnerable and intimidated witnesses and related persons in judicial proceedings in terms of the Witness Protection Act (1998).
- **iv. Support services (SS):** Provides support services to the National Prosecuting Authority in terms of finance, human resources, ICT, strategy support, integrity, ethics, security, communications and risk management.

#### List of outcomes

The programme contributes to the following outcomes:

Outcome 3: Increased access to justice services

Outcome 9: Crime and corruption reduced through effective prosecution

Outcome 3: Incre	Outcome 3: Increased access to justice services	stice services						
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the outputs /output indicator/Annual Targets
3.16 Victim- centric services enhanced	3.16.1 Number of operational TCCs in place	55	55	58	55	(5%)	Target not achieved due to non-availability of essential service providers because of COVID-19	n/a
	3.16.2 Conviction rate in sexual offences	74,4% (4 724)	75,2% (4 098)	70%	75,8% (2 539)	6%	Target exceeded due to cases continuously screened from enrolment to ensure prosecutor guided investigations and consultations with victims conducted at the earliest opportunity	n/a
	3.16.3 Number of public awareness sessions conducted	n/a	n/a	140	293	109%	Public awareness sessions conducted through webinars	n/a

Outcome 3: Increased access to justice services

#### Output 3.16 Victim-centric services enhanced

#### Output 3.16.1: Number of operational TCCs in place

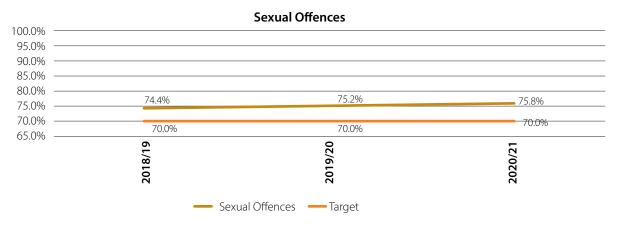
The lack of service providers due to the COVID-19 pandemic hampered the NPA's efforts to establish additional TCCs resulting in a 5% underperformance against the set target of 58 operational TCCs. The 55 TTCs continued to be fully operational providing a victim-centric service in an effort to reduce the trauma associated with sexual offences. Significant progress was, however, made in establishing two additional sites in Cradock-(EC) and the Paarl (WC) where services commenced despite them not being fully operational. A 16,6% reduction in matters reported at the TCCs was noted which is ascribed to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. During the year under review, 29 593 victims were assisted at the 55 TCCs, of which 26 281 (89%) were victims of sexual offences. For the past four years, the TCCs delivered services to 133 593 victims, 89,5% of which were specifically victims of sexual offences while 57,6% of these were children.

The TCCs referred cases to the courts for prosecution and 734 convictions in the 993 cases finalised with a verdict (73,9% conviction rate) were obtained. The conviction rate

decreased by 1% from that obtained in the previous financial year. It was also noted that over the last two financial years the courts have imposed more severe sentences. Eighteen percent (18,1%) of all accused convicted of rape were sentenced to life imprisonment, while 50,5% of the accused received sentenced of long-term imprisonment in line with the Minimum Sentences Legislation. Despite this, the scourge of sexual offences and related offences is not abating and is becoming a national crisis.

#### Output 3.16.2: Conviction rate in sexual offences

The NPA has a special focus on prosecuting sexual offences and gender-based violence to contribute to combating and preventing violence against women and children in line with the Presidential directives. The NPA finalised 3 349 sexual offences cases with a verdict and there were convictions in 2 539 cases. The target for the conviction rate in sexual offences cases was exceeded by 5%. The conviction rate of 75,8% is the highest conviction rate recorded in the past nine years and is a clear indication of the commitment of the NPA to act decisively in these cases. The upward trend in the conviction rate is indicated in the graph below:



Overview of sexual offences conviction rate

The NPA continues to participate extensively in the Presidential Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) and ultimately the National Strategic Plan (NSP) as facilitated by the Department of Women in relation to GBVF.

### Output 3.16.3: Number of public awareness sessions conducted

The NPA responded to the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent limitations imposed on gatherings and movement by conducting virtual awareness sessions. This resulted in the NPA conducting 293 public awareness sessions, exceeding the target of 140 by 109%.

Outcome 9: Crim	Outcome 9: Crime and corruption reduced through effective prosecution	duced through eff	ective prosecuti	on				
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Deviation from Reasons for deviations planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for revisions to the outputs /output indicator/ Annual Targets
9.2 Effective prosecutions conducted	9.2.1 Conviction rate in High Court	90% (869)	90,9% (782)	87%	93,8% (542)	7%	Target exceeded due to early consultation with witnesses	n/a
	9.2.2 Conviction rate in Regional Court	81,7% (22 882)	82,5% (21 246)	74%	82,6% (13 352)	%6	Target exceeded due to effective stakeholder engagement with the aim of increasing successful prosecutions	n/a
	9.2.3 Conviction rate in District Court	95,7% (236 705)	95,3% (195 439)	88%	95,9% (116 230)	8%	Target exceeded due to cases continuously screened from enrolment	n/a
	9.2.4 Level of quality in prosecution	n/a	n/a	Baseline	Survey conducted with magistrates	0%	New indicator. COVID-19 prevented the NPA from conducting a full survey. Pilot was undertaken	n/a
	9.2.5 Number of witnesses and related persons threatened, harmed or killed while on the witness protection programme	0	0	0	0	%0	Target achieved due to the effective operational model planning	n/a
9.3 Fraud and corruption dealt with	9.3.1 Conviction rate in complex commercial crime	95% (760)	92,3% (599)	93%	90,2% (277)	(3%)	Target not achieved due to the totality of evidence not accepted by the court in an unanticipated number of cases there were various contributing factors	n/a

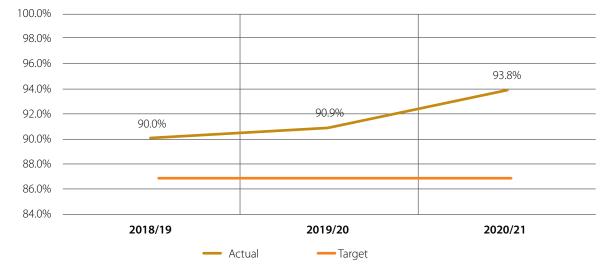
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Outcome 9: Crin	Outcome 9: Crime and corruption reduced through effectiv	duced through ef	fective prosecution	on				
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Performance 2019/2020	Planned Actual Annual Target Achievement 2020/2021 Performance 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Deviation from Reasons for deviations planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for revisions to the outputs /output indicator/ Annual Targets
	9.3.2 Number of persons convicted of private sector corruption	143	233	150	147	(2%)	Target not achieved due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic resulting in fewer cases finalised and fewer trials conducted	n/a
	9.3.3 Number of government officials convicted of corruption and/ or offences related to corruption	210	183	220	86	(61%)	Target not achieved due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic resulting in fewer cases finalised and fewer trials conducted	n/a
	9.3.4 Number of cases involving money laundering	n/a	n/a	90	44	(51%)	Target not achieved due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic resulting in fewer cases finalised and fewer trials conducted	n/a
9.4 Freezing of money and assets that are the proceeds of crime	9.4.1 Value of freezing orders obtained for corruption or offences relating to corruption	R262m	R1.6bn	R2.4bn	R611m	(75%)	Target not achieved due to delays in the finalisation of the investigation into high value cases	n/a
9.5 Recovery of money and assets that are the proceeds of crime	9.5.1 Value of recoveries relating to corruption or related offences	R2.84bn	R3m	R1.4bn	R3m	(%66)	Target not achieved due to delays in the finalisation of trials and obtaining freezing orders in high value cases	n/a

#### **Output 9.2 Effective prosecutions conducted**

The number of new cases enrolled in the high court decreased and 204 fewer cases were enrolled compared to the previous year (25% reduction). Of the 626 cases enrolled, 542 were finalised, which is a 31% decrease compared to the previous year. The decreases are ascribed to the impact the COVID-19 pandemic had on the operations of the criminal justice system as a whole. This impact is noted in all forums.

The conviction rate in the high court has remained exceptional as the trend analysis of the past three years set out in the figure below demonstrates. The conviction rate increased from 90,9% in the previous financial year to 93,8% in the current financial year. This confirms the dedication of the high court advocates to ensure that justice is delivered to the victims of crime.



### Conviction rate by the high courts

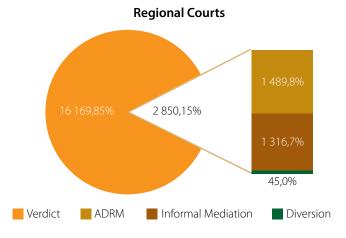
Despite the country moving to lower COVID-19 alert levels, the effect on the operational efficiency of the CJS is evident. The outstanding court rolls in the high court have increased from 961 at the end of March 2020 to 1 073 at the end of March 2021) and backlog cases from 275 to 393, with most of the accused in detention. The NPS leadership will explore solutions during the National Operational Management Meeting (NOMM). The COVID-19 pandemic impacts all the JCPS stakeholders, therefore each of the DPPs is engaging the Judge President within their respective regions to collectively find interventions that will improve the finalisation rate.

The NPA withdrew 76 high court cases during the current reporting period, 11 fewer than the previous financial year during which 85 were withdrawn.

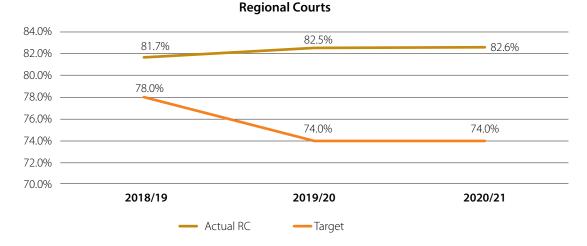
#### Output 9.2.2 Conviction rate in regional courts

Serious crime cases are enrolled in the regional courts and these courts were also negatively impacted by COVID-19. Only 39 152 new cases were enrolled, 11 815 (23%) less than the previous year. The regional court prosecutors still effectively impacted on serious crime by finalising 17 658 cases, of which 16 169 were by way of a verdict and 1 489 through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADRM), as depicted in the figure below. A total of 13 352 convictions were obtained.

#### Cases finalised by the regional courts



A similar trend as seen in the high court is found in the conviction rates achieved by the regional courts. A comparative analysis, depicted in the figure below, indicates the year-on-year improvement in the conviction rates achieved. The conviction rate has progressively improved by almost 1% from the 81,7% obtained in 2018/2019 to 82,6% in the current year.



#### Conviction rate by the regional courts

The regional court prosecutors are required to not only prosecute cases, but also deal with other processes related to prosecuting that take up their time and resources. The table below sets out how 3 788 court and criminal matters were finalised through the execution of these

#### Progress on court/criminal matters finalised

additional functions. Formal bail applications (76,6%) and the applications for leave to appeal (15,5%) utilised the most court time. During the past year, 28% (2 901) fewer formal bail applications were dealt with compared to the 4 053 dealt with during the previous financial year.

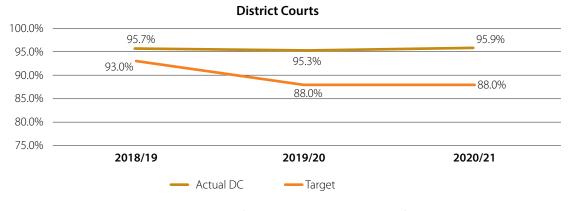
Court/criminal matters finalised	Total	Percentage of total
Suspended sentences	158	4,2%
Conversion of maintenance trial to enquiry	2	0,1%
Application for leave to appeal	586	15,5%
Committal to mental institution	101	2,6%
Conversion of sentence	22	0,6%
Formal inquests	5	0,1%
CJA: Preliminary inquiries	13	0,3%
Formal bail applications	2 901	76,6%
Total matters finalised	3 788	100%

Fewer cases were withdrawn in the regional courts, 8 863 cases were withdrawn which is 22,4% (2 554) fewer than the previous year.

### Output 9.2.3 Conviction rate in district courts

The COVID-19 pandemic also had a negative impact on the performance of the district courts. There was a significant decrease of 26% (175 168) in the number of new cases enrolled which was 487 639. The courts finalised 202 049 cases, 60% of which were finalised with a verdict (121 213) and 80 836 by means of ADRM (40%).

Despite the decrease in finalised cases, effective stakeholder engagement, aimed at increasing successful prosecutions contributed to the high conviction rates achieved. The trend observed in the increase in the conviction rate was also detected in the district courts. An exceptional conviction rate of 95,9% was achieved - 116 230 convictions - which is a slight improvement of 0.6% compared to the previous year, exceeding the target of 88% by 8%.



### Conviction rate by the district courts

District court prosecutors are also required to perform additional functions that take up court time. A total of 50 675 court and criminal matters were finalised as set out in the table below. Formal bail applications (43 506) once again take up the most time followed by preliminary inquiries in terms of the Child Justice Act (4 506). The number of formal bail applications decreased by 18% from the 53 306 dealt with during the previous year.

### Progress on court/criminal matters finalised

Court/criminal matters finalised	Total	Percentage of total
Suspended sentences	1 787	3,5%
Conversion of maintenance trial to enquiry	348	0,7%
Application for leave to appeal	72	0,1%
Committal to mental institution	261	0,5%
Conversion of sentence	36	0,1%
Formal inquests	159	0,3%
Child Justice Act: preliminary inquiries	4 506	8,9%
Formal bail applications	43 506	85,9%
Total matters finalised	50 675	100%

The number of cases withdrawn decreased by 6,7% (6 592) compared to the 98 747 during the previous year.

### **Decision dockets finalised**

There was a decrease in the number of dockets referred to the NPA for decision as only 780 435 dockets were received, which is 12% less than the 883 470 dockets received during the previous year. The prosecutors finalised 415 560 of the decision dockets.

#### Output 9.2.4 Level of quality prosecution

This is a new indicator and the NPA planned to determine a baseline in the year under review. The indicator measures the quality of the work of the lower court prosecutors through a survey. The respondents were to be the investigators, defence counsel, and magistrates and six measures of quality were to be utilised. The survey methodology was adapted as a result of COVID-19 and took the form of a pilot. Two measures of quality were used and the only respondents were magistrates, who rated the quality of prosecutions at 75%. The NPA aims to conduct the survey with other participants in the coming years (2021-2023) in a comprehensive survey.

### Output 9.2.5 Number of witnesses and related persons threatened, harmed or killed while on the witness protection programme

The OWP maintained its performance record for the last

### Progress on complex commercial crime conviction rates

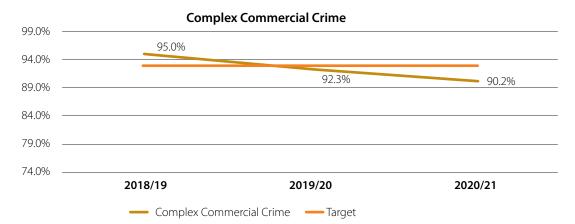
19 years in ensuring that no witnesses and related persons were threatened, harmed or killed while on the witnesses protection programme.

### **Output 9.3 Fraud and corruption**

High corruption levels disrupt society's ability to operate fairly and efficiently, as well as the state's ability to deliver on its development mandate. The National Development Plan (NDP) identifies corruption as one of the key challenges facing South Africa, and proposes the building of a resilient anti-corruption system. The NPA plays a critical role in the fight against corruption by prosecuting those who have committed corruption in the public or private sectors.

# Output 9.3.1 Conviction rate in complex commercial crime

Complex commercial crime cases require a multi-disciplinary approach to investigate and successfully prosecute. As with other cases, COVID-19 negatively impacted on the number of cases finalised. The NPA finalised 307 cases with a verdict, which is 342 fewer than the previous year, obtaining 277 convictions. A conviction rate of 90,2% was achieved, marginally (2,8%) below the target of 93%. The conviction rate in the prosecution of these cases has remained exceptional even though a slight decrease is detected in the last three years.



In order to improve performance, six dedicated courts were established bringing justice to the people in areas where there previously were no dedicated courts. Apart from those cases on the ACTT priority case list, cases relating to various vulnerable groups are also being monitored. Significant progress has been made on these cases, which include cases in respect of municipalities (especially from the North West Inter-Ministerial Intervention), national and provincial government departments, foreign bribery, SOEs and Fusion Centre cases on COVID-19-related corruption. The NPA continues to guide investigations to ensure that evidence is court directed and admissible.

# Output 9.3.2 Number of persons convicted of private sector corruption

Corruption in the private sector remains rife and the NPA managed to convict 147 persons which is slightly below the target of 150 persons. Once again, the COVID-19 pandemic affected the output in this area and the number of persons convicted decreased by 37% (233 persons) from the number convicted in the previous year. The NPA, in collaboration with all partners and stakeholders, will prioritise the finalisation of these cases and closely monitor progress.

# Output 9.3.3 Number of government officials convicted of corruption and/or offences related to corruption

Despite the NPA having a focused approach in dealing with public sector corruption, only 86 government officials were convicted, 61% below the target of 220. The impact of COVID-19 on court operations was the main reason for the decline in performance as set out in the table below.

# Progress on number of government officials convicted of corruption in the past three years

Financial year	Government officials convicted of corruption
2018/2019	210
2019/2020	183
2020/2021	86

# Output 9.3.4 Number of cases involving money laundering

Forty-four (44) cases involving money laundering were finalised with a 100% conviction rate. This is 46 less than the annual target of 90. Cases involving money laundering usually consist of several charges and intricate financial investigations are required which impact on the finalisation of these cases. The specialised tax component has 32 cases on the court roll and the organised crime component has nine partly heard cases that need to be finalised.

# Output 9.4 Freezing of money and assets that are the proceeds of crime

# Output 9.4.1 Value of freezing orders obtained for corruption or offences relating to corruption

In the period, freezing orders to the value of R611 million were obtained, 75% below the target of R2.4 billion. This performance is significantly below the performance (62%) of the previous financial year, during which freezing orders to the value of R1.6 billion were obtained. The following factors contributed to the inability of the AFU to achieve the target:

- Under hard lockdown levels, no forfeiture orders could be obtained and the recruitment processes were delayed. The lockdown also impacted on the investigation of cases as the movement restrictions limited meetings with witnesses or obtaining affidavits.
- State capture and other serious corruption cases are highly complex in nature and therefore require dedicated resources to finalise.
- The AFU is dependent on other stakeholders to finalise criminal investigations and to draw up charge sheets or indictments before the unit can proceed with confiscations or forfeitures. Even in non-conviction-based forfeitures or civil forfeitures (Chapter 6 of POCA), the AFU is dependent on the investigation process before a forfeiture application can be drafted.
- High value cases are diligently opposed and litigated.

# Output 9.5 Recovery of money and assets that are the proceeds of crime

# Output 9.5.1 Value of recoveries relating to corruption or related offences

Despite not achieving the target for the value of recoveries, the recovery of R12.3 million is significantly better than the R3m in the previous year. The same factors as set out under the value of freezing orders applies to this indicator as the recovery process follows after freezing orders have been obtained.

In order to improve performance, the AFU has implemented the following interventions:

- Commissioning a staff survey to identify challenges and opportunities for reform and improvement.
- Securing additional funds to fill vacant posts, including senior management posts such as the Special Director of Public Prosecutions, which was filled on 1 February 2021.
- Securing authorisation to appoint investigators and lawyers on contract to assist with the high-value cases currently being investigated.
- Spearheading a number of priority initiatives, the most notable of which include the AFU/DPCI Top 10 Priority Case list and joint target setting and prioritisation with AFU partners.
- Motivating for the co-location of DPCI investigators with the AFU for improved collaboration and efficiency.

- Representing the NPA in the process to create specialist forensic investigative capacity within the JCPS cluster to deal with serious corruption cases.
- Participating in the establishment of the fusion centre within the FIC and providing dedicated AFU resources for the initiative.
- Initiating the process of establishing an MoU with the Auditor-General (AG) to capitalise on the new powers bestowed on the AG.

The aforementioned interventions were put in place to address the non-achievement of both AFU targets. The NPA is confident that the AFU targets will be achieved in the next financial year.

# 4.9 Programme 5: Auxiliary and associated services

The purpose of this programme is to provide a variety of auxiliary services associated with the Department's goals, fund transfer payments to the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), the Office of the Public Protector, Legal Aid SA, the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) and the President's Fund.

The programme consists of the following components within the DoJ& CD:

i. Justice modernisation: Designs and implements information technology (IT) infrastructure and networks, and re-engineers, automates and integrates business processes for the administration of civil and criminal justice in the integrated justice system.

### List of outcomes

The programme consists of the following outcome:

Outcome 2: Modernised and digitised justice services platforms



Outcome 2: Moder	nised and digitised j	Outcome 2: Modernised and digitised justice services platforms	orms				
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2018/2019	Audited Actual Achievement Performance 2019/2020	Planned Annual Target 2020/2021	Actual Achievement Performance 2020/2021	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement for 2020/2021	Reasons for deviations
2.2 IJS Governance structure	2.2.1 Revised US programme governance structure implemented	1	1	JJS governance structure approved by 31 March 2021	US Governance structure was approved by 31 March 2021	1	Target achieved
2.3 Inter- departmental information exchange platform	2.3.1 Number of government departments and entities connected to transversal platform and exchanging information electronically	ω	σ	σ	σ	1	Target achieved
2.4 IJS Assessment report	2.4.1 IJS Assessment report implemented	1	1	IJS Assessment report finalised by 31 March 2021		(100%)	Target not achieved due to the fact that the external service provider was not appointed to review the IJS evaluation report.

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The integrated justice system (IJS) programme is a government initiative that is aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the South African criminal justice process. The primary objective of the IJS is to transform South Africa's criminal justice system (CJS) into a modern, efficient, effective and integrated system by:

- Electronically enabling and integrating the end-to-end criminal justice business processes, from the report of a crime to the release of a convicted person, through technology solutions; and
- Managing the related inter-departmental information exchanges across the CJS.

It is an effort to increase the probability of successful investigation, prosecution, punishment, and ultimately the rehabilitation of offenders and their restoration back into society to realise a national objective that all South Africans feel and are safe.

### **Output 2.2 IJS Governance structure**

The revision of the IJS governance framework seeks to clarify and strengthen the roles of the Director General (DG) as the accounting officer of the programme, and that of the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services as the executive authority of the programme. The consultation on the IJS governance framework involved different JCPS governance structures were conducted with the intent of socialising and obtaining buy-in on the proposed IJS programme governance structure. The Ministerial memorandum on IJS revised governance framework was approved by both the DG and the Minister of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development in March 2021. The IJS governance structure is expected to be tabled in Cabinet in 2021/2022 financial period for approval and implementation.

### Output 2.3 Interdepartmental information exchange platform

Integral to the enabling interdepartmental integration, the successful implementation of the IJS transversal hub has provided a comprehensive integration architecture and platform on which the underlying criminal justice business process may be integrated. The JCPS cluster was the first cluster within government that pursued interoperability, and the hub already provides for the electronic exchange of information between its members.

As at 31 March 2021, nine (9) government departments/ entities were connected to the IJS hub and able to electronically exchange information. These information exchanges are implemented by means of signed interface control definitions. The integrated departments include: The SAPS, the NPA, the DoJ&CD, Legal Aid SA, DHA, OCJ, DCS (in pilot) and DSD. In addition, SASSA is also connected for the purposes of the person identity verification against the DHA database.



The 2020/2021 APP target was for nine (9) member departments/entities connected to the IJS Transversal Hub, with the Office of the Chief Justice (OCJ) as the new addition. This target was achieved.

Maintaining connectivity with the nine entities enables the electronic integration of case management systems to improve the efficiency of the CJS. All pertinent information needs to be captured only once, at the source department, while all the other authorised role players automatically receive the information as and when they require it. This has resulted in the elimination of duplicate capture and recapture of activities by each department, and improved information availability. This also means that the CJS member departments are finally closer to having a single view of a case, its current status and the outcomes thereof, a view that is common across the CJS.

#### **Output 2.4 IJS Assessment report**

The Department in partnership with DPME appointed Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), *t*o assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the IJS

#### Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

programme in 2016. The target for the financial year under review was to finalise IJS assessment report by the 31 March 2021. The target was not met due to the fact that no external service provider was appointed to review the IJS evaluation report compiled by the DPME. IJS internally probed the DPME report and took a resolution to make use of its comprehensive content. As a result, in 2020/2021 no further IJS assessment was conducted.

Output	t indicator description	Strategy to overcome areas of under performance
2.4.1	IJS assessment report implemented	The following activities are planned to ensure the implementation of the recommendations contained in the evaluation report during the 2021/2022 financial year:
		<ul> <li>Implementation of 7 recommendations as set out in the evaluation report in the 2021/2022 financial year.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Craft a clear and comprehensive plan of action outlining the activities to be undertaken to ensure that activities are assigned to resources/individuals who will be responsible for execution.</li> </ul>
		Monitor the progress on the implementation of the recommendations.

#### Linking performance with budgets

The programme expenditure for the year amounted to R 3.405 billion against the budget allocation of R 3.617 billion resulting in an underspending of R 213 million. The underspending is due to delays in the execution of planned

procurement activities for justice modernisation and underperformance of IJS/CJS member departments which have been seriously impacted by COVID-19 restrictions.

### Subprogramme expenditure

		2020/2021		2019/2020		
Sub programme	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
Name	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000
Legal Aid South Africa	1 958 883	1 958 883	-	1 970 973	1 970 973	-
Special Investigating Unit	421 662	421 662	-	363 023	363 023	-
Public Protector of South Africa	353 494	353 494	-	342 030	342 030	-
South African Human Rights Commission	191 739	191 739	-	190 005	190 005	-
Justice Modernisation	691 586	478 863	212 723	1 051 192	1 051 192	_
Total	3 617 364	3 404 641	212 723	3 917 224	3 917 223	1

### Reporting on the institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to evolve, and the Department has been profoundly affected by the global pandemic, and this has posed a threat to the Department's operations as well as the wellbeing of officials. Section 8 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA), 1993, as amended, states that the employer, where necessarily practicable, shall provide and maintain a safe, healthy working environment that is without risk to employees. Similarly, Regulation 53 of the Public Service Regulations, 2016, provides that a head of a department, shall establish and maintain a safe and healthy working environment for employees of the Department and a healthy service delivery environment for members of the public.

The measures taken by the Department to reduce the spread, contain and minimise the risk of exposing its personnel, contractors, service providers and members of the public to COVID-19 are as stated below:

#### 1. Appointment of a COVID–19 steering committee

A steering committee, operating as Justice Operational Steering Committee COVID-19 (JOSCOVID-19) was established. The committee is composed of: court services; Master of the High Courts; legal services; organised labour (NEHAWU, PSA); Office of the DG (safety, health, environment, risk and quality; enterprise–wide risk management and service delivery), office of the CFO, facilities management, human resources and public education and communication.

#### 2. Designation of compliance officers

In terms of Regulation 6(a), the Department has designated the Director: Service Delivery Improvement as the chief compliance officer. Each courthouse, service point and facility has designated compliance officers to oversee the implementation of the RAP and ensure adherence to the health protocols and standards of hygiene relating to COVID-19 in the workplace. A compliance officer refers to a compliance officer designated in terms of the regulations issued by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (published in the Government Gazette no. 480 of 29 April 2020).

#### 3. Access control, screening and tracking protocols

The Department has implemented "access control forms" in all offices for officials, stakeholders, members of the public, contractors and service providers. The access control form is part of the Departmental screening protocols alongside temperature measurements. Protocols and process were developed to guide access to Departmental access. There have been instances where persons seeking to gain access to our premises were not willing to complete the access control form. Such cases are referred to the compliance officer as per the protocol. A web-based functionality for employees to access and completes the access control form instead of the paper-based system has been developed and currently piloted at national office.

#### 4. Provision of personal protective equipment

- Sanitizers are currently made available at entrances and there are plans underway to ensure sanitizers are also made available at strategic areas of service points and courthouses not only at entrances;
- · Washable face masks were issued to employees;
- Face visors issued to frontline employees; and
- Hand gloves issued to employees working with documentation received from public etc.

#### 5. Risk management

Each region, service point, facility and courthouse has developed its risk mitigating strategy in respect of COVID-19. The risks are reviewed as the need arises especially when there's a positive case or in line with the different alert levels. The identification of officials with comorbidities is currently underway and those cases are managed on a case by case basis based on Department of Health guidelines.

### **5. TRANSFER PAYMENTS**

### 5.1. Transfer payments to public entities

Name of public entity	Key outputs of the public entity	Amount transferred to the public entity	Amount spent by the public entity	Achievements of the public entity
Legal Aid South Africa	Civil and other legal proceedings to recover cash assets and set aside contracts and	1 958 883	1 958 883	<ul> <li>R818,6 million of potential cash and/ or assets to be recovered.</li> </ul>
	administrative actions that are deemed to be invalid			<ul> <li>R1,8 billion of actual cash and/or assets recovered.</li> </ul>
				<ul> <li>R7,169 billion of contact(s) and/ or administrative decision(s)/ action(s) set aside or deemed invalid.</li> </ul>
				<ul> <li>R2,7 billion of potential loss prevented</li> </ul>
Special Investigating Unit	Indigent and vulnerable people provided with legal representation & legal advice	421 662	421 662	372,830 people were provided with legal representation & legal advice

### 5.2. Transfer payments to all organisations other than public entities

The table below reflects the transfer payments made for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the dept. comply with S 38 (1) (j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity (R'000)	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
The Public Protector South Africa	Constitutional entity	Fund the Public Protector South Africa, which investigates any alleged improper conduct in state affairs, public administration, or any sphere of government as well as any conduct that results in any impropriety of prejudice	N/A	353 494	353 494	N/A

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the dept. comply with S 38 (1) (j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity (R'000)	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
The South African Human Rights Commission	Constitutional entity	To support constitutional democracy through promoting, protecting and monitoring the attainment of everyone's human rights in South Africa without fear, favour or prejudice.	N/A	191 739	191 739	N/A
PD: Vehicle licences	Municipal payments	Renewal of vehicle licences	N/A	676	676	N/A
PD: Fines & penalties	Municipal payments	Subscription fees	N/A	37	37	N/A
Foreign government/ international organisation	Foreign government	Subscription fees	N/A	14 498	14 498	N/A
TV licence renewal	SABC	TV licence renewal	N/A	89	89	N/A
Households	Payments for leave gratuity & claims against the state	Payments for leave gratuity & claims against the state	N/A	63 496	63 496	N/A
Safety and Security, Sector Education & Training Authority	Payments for training in the public service	Payments for training in the public service	N/A	29 773	29 773	N/A

### 6. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

### 6.1. Conditional grants and earmarked funds paid

None

### 6.2. Conditional grants and earmarked funds received

None

### 7. DONOR FUNDS

### 7.1. Donor funds received

### 7.1.1 European Union

Name of donor	European Union
Full amount of the funding	Euros 25 million
Period of the commitment	2014- 2021
Purpose of the funding	To support the Department fulfil its mandate on the enhancement of socio-economic rights and strengthen partnership with civil society.
Expected outputs	Improved awareness of constitutional rights, with an emphasis on socio-economic rights and on vulnerable groups Enhanced participatory democracy through public policy dialogues on constitutional rights Improved and sustained collaboration between government, chapter nine institutions, civil society and other stakeholders in terms of justice service delivery and socio-economic rights
	(including support for community advice offices) Increased research on socio-economic rights and jurisprudence
	Improved sector coordination and policy design on constitutional development
	Strengthened capacity, engagement and participation of CSOs in the realisation of constitutional rights
Actual outputs achieved	The project has completed all targets according to its project work plan and it is on the evaluation phase, wherein final terms of reference were approved and advertised for suitable service provider to apply for SEJA evaluation.
Amount received in current period (R'000)	R27 952 548
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	R18 802 580
Reasons for the funds unspent	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Donor assistance is managed through quarterly project managers' forum meetings, quarterly meetings between the Department, donor and Foundation for Human Rights.

### 7.1.2 European Union (GBS funding)

Name of donor	European Union (GBS funding)
Full amount of the funding	R12 587 463
Period of the commitment	2019 - 2021
Purpose of the funding	Investigation into legal fees
Expected outputs	To investigate and report back to the Minister with recommendations on the following:
	<ul> <li>Manner in which to address the circumstances giving rise to legal fees that are unattainable for most people;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Legislative and other interventions in order to improve access to justice by members of the public;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The desirability of establishing a mechanism which will be responsible for determining fees and tariffs payable to legal practitioners;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The composition of the mechanism and the process it should follow in determining fees or tariffs;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The desirability of giving users of legal services the option of voluntarily agreeing to pay for fees less or in excess of any amount that may be set by the mechanism; and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The obligation by a legal practitioner to conclude a mandatory fee arrangement with a client when that client secures that legal practitioner's services.</li> </ul>
Actual outputs achieved	1. Discussion paper was approved and published for general comments in September 2020
	2. Nine provincial community workshops were held as follows:
	- Mpumalanga Main Hall, Unit 3 KwaMagaba, KZN
	- Mabopane Skills Centre, Gauteng
	- Ga-Matlala Village Community Hall, Tibanefontein paypoint, Limpopo
	- Bethlehem town hall, Free State
	- VGK Church, Coastesville, Stellenbosch, Western Cape
	- Phatsima Community Centre, North west
	- House of Praise, Embalenhle, Mpumalanga
	- Tombo PCC Port St Johns Community Hall, Eastern cape
	- Gugulethu Community Court, Western Cape
	<ul> <li>Request for extension of this project was granted by National Treasury.</li> </ul>
Amount received in current period (R'000)	R1 905 083
Amount spent by the Department (R"000)	R761 165
Reasons for the funds unspent	The project start was delayed due to National Treasury delay in transferring the money from RDP account into the departmental account
	Donor assistance is managed through quarterly project managers' forum meetings and quarterly meetings between the departments. The project manager also reports directly to National Treasury on quarterly basis.
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	

### 8 CAPITAL INVESTMENT

### 8.1. Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan

### Progress made on implementing the capital investment and asset management plan:

- 1. The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) through the facilities management unit, is responsible for the provision of office and courts accommodation and maintenance thereof. This is done through infrastructure management by building of new courts and expansion of existing facilities or through property management by leasing of office accommodation or facilities. All these services are executed by the Department of Public Works & Infrastructure (DPWI), as the custodian of government facilities and the Independent Development Trust (IDT) as the other implementing agent. The DoJ&CD is the fund holder of capital projects.
- The maintenance of all government facilities is the responsibility of Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) and also the fund holder. The maintenance budget has been reduced over the years and impacts negatively as government facilities are not maintained as required.
- 3. The 2020/2021 capital budget allocation was originally R902 696 million but reduced to R874 435 million. Following the COVID-19 pandemic, National Treasury requested all departments to further reduce the budgets. The Capex budget was reduced to R518 995 million. In November 2020, the budget was further reduced to R455 995 million. The budget is split between Department of Public Works and Infrastructure and Independent Development Trust, as the implementing agents for the infrastructure portfolio.

Project description	Completion date
KZN: Durban (Point) Family Branch Court:	The site was handed over to the contractor on 18 January 2018. The tender was awarded to Enza Construction at the contract amount of R151, 864 million. The project reached practical completion on 19 January 2021. The court was officially opened by the Minister on 26 March 2021.
EC: Dimbaza Magistrate's Court: Construction of a new building:	The site was handed over to the contractor in December 2014. The tender was awarded to Transtruct (Pty) LTD at the contract amount of R81, 750 million. The project reached completion on 29 October 2020. The court is scheduled for opening by the Minister on a date to be communicated.
Fraserburg Magistrate Court	The project was completed on 15 June 2020
Mqanduli Magistrate Court: Phase 1: Demolition of existing fire damaged buildings:	The project was completed on 21 August 2020
Indwe Magistrate Court:	The project was completed on 2 October 2020
Groblershoop Magistrate Court:	The project was completed on 30 October 2020
Queenstown Magistrate Court:	The project was completed on 6 November 2020
Ntabankulu Magistrate Court:	The project was completed on 15 December 2020
Mmabatho High Court:	The project was completed on 2 February 2021

#### Infrastructure projects which have been completed in the current year:

### Infrastructure projects that are currently in progress and expected to be completed:

Pr	oject description	Progress, challenges & mitigations
1.	MP: Mpumalanga High Court: Construction of a	The High Court was completed in May 2019 with secondary access on Samora Machel Drive. The High Court was officially opened on 8 November 2019 by the President. The main contractor, Group 5 is under business rescue.
	new building	The primary access road tender was awarded to Thenjwa Engineering & Projects at a tender amount of R13, 633 million. Original contract period was 20 months. Project start date was 29 November 2019. Overall progress to date is 75%. Original project end date was 01 June 2020. An extension of time for 59 working days was awarded due to COVID-19 lockdown. The revised projected completion date is for 30 June 2021.
2.	GP: The Palace of Justice: Security	The first contract was terminated due to poor performance. The remaining scope of work was increased to include the additional accommodation of conversion of the boardrooms.
	measures upgrade	The tender was advertised on 23 October 2020 and closed on 17 November 2020. Suspense account funding was approved on 10 February 2021.
3.	LP: Polokwane burnt Magistrate's Office	The project is co-funded by both DoJ&CD and DPWI. The bid was awarded to Musan Trading Enterprise CC at the tender amount of R82, 878 million. The Contractor was handed over the site on 25 October 2019 over a period of 24 months. Project progress is 60%. Practical completion expected date is 25 October 2021.
4.	EC: Mqanduli burnt	Project managed by Coega through DPWI.
	Magistrate's Office	Demolition of burnt building tender was advertised in December 2019, briefing held in January 2020 and tender closed in January 2020. Tender was awarded and contractor was appointed for demolition of burnt building in June 2020. Project started on 22 July 2020.
		The contractor managed to demolish the burnt court building and successfully removed all the building rubble from site as per project scope. The relocation of the four park homes from Bityi Magistrate's Office to the Mqanduli temporary court site was successful and the compliance certificates for plumbing and electrical connections were issued. Project practical completion date was on 29 August 2020.
		New accommodation:
		The need certificate for the construction of a new court was submitted to DPWI. The site clearance by DPWI is still outstanding.
5.	GP: Pretoria Magistrate's Court: Refurbishment of burned building	The project was awarded but delayed by the black mould which had to be removed by specialists. On completion of the black mould removal, the appointed contactor experienced cash flow challenges until the appointment was terminated due to poor performance. The project progress stands at 37%. The replacement tender was advertised in November 2020 and DPWI is awaiting confirmation of funds to proceed with the project.
6.	MP: Middelburg Local Seat	The renovations of the facility are executed in phases. Phase one was completed in May 2019 and the two court rooms are operating. Phase two was also completed. Below is the progress report for phase three.
		Briefing session was held on 20 April 2021 for the relocation of drywall to create court room and Judges Chamber, painting of internal walls and doors, supply and installation of carpets and blinds, create judges ablution facilities, installation of toilet sets and drinking fountains in holding cells, tilling of floors in the kitchenette and ablution facilities, replacement of kitchen cupboard, sink and taps.
7.	MP: Kwa-Mhlanga Local Seat	The contractor was deployed on site on 10 February 2021. Work is in progress and attending to the supply and installation of Trelli-door to separate OCJ and SAPS, renovation of ablution facilities and reception area, breaking-up and closing back to re-position the door.
8.	GP: Justice College: Refurbishment project	The project of repair and renovations was registered by DPWI and the tenants moved to a leased building. The project was advertised in June 2018 and closed in July 2018. Tender was awarded to Clear Choice Builders at a tender amount of R196, 433 million. The site was handed over to the contractor on 26 April 2019, over a period of 24 months. DoJ&CD is expected to fund the capital items which include security and ICT equipment. The contractor has completed reconstruction of the perimeter fencing and site establishment. The project is 99 days behind schedule due to fence installation, appointment of CLO and industrial work stoppage. Progress is 35% complete.

<b>Project description</b>	Progress, challenges & mitigations
9. KZN: Port Shepstone Magistrate's Office: Construction of a new building	The original contract with Basil Read amounting to R285,524 million has been cancelled and is currently following a legal process. The current overall progress is 96%. A new procurement strategy was approved on 25 January 2021 for re-tendering.
10. GP: Mamelodi Magistrate's Office: Construction of a new building	The project started in June 2014. The original contract period was 18 months. Original completion date was May 2015. The project progress has from the beginning been delayed by community protests, appointment of the CLO and delayed payments. DPWI excluded the scope of the DoJ&CD nominated subcontractors from the project. DPWI has now requested National Treasury to approve the variations. The project progress stands at 73%.
11. GP: Soshanguve Magistrate's Office	The Department has registered a repairs and additional accommodation project with DPWI. The tender was advertised on 02 August 2019 and closed on 10 September 2019. The tender was awarded to Musan Trading Enterprises CC at a tender amount of R339,866 million. The site was handed over to the contractor on 12 December 2019, over a duration of 36 months. Original contractual completion date was 03 December 2022 but now revised to 8 February 2023. Progress is 24% complete.
12. KZN: Vulamehlo Magistrate's Court: Repairs and Renovations to office buildings	The project commenced in March 2015 at a tender amount of R19,530 million, over a period of 24 months. Original completion date was March 2017 but anticipated project completion is now December 2021. The project has been interrupted several times by the business forums demanding 30% of subcontracting work. Contractor was placed on terms by DPWI for non-performance with the intention of cancellation. The matter was taken to the lawyers by the contractor. The contractor is currently not back on site. Construction progress on site is 92% complete.

#### Progress made on the maintenance of infrastructure:

- 1. The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) through facilities management unit is responsible for the maintenance of service points/ offices and court buildings. In the facilities where we are leasing, the maintenance becomes the responsibility of the landlord as per the lease agreements.
- 2. There are two types of maintenance that the Department embarks on in maintaining facilities; day-to-day maintenance and planned maintenance. The day-to-day maintenance is executed by the regional offices of the Department and the planned maintenance is executed by the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI).
- 3. On a yearly basis, regions of DoJ&CD are allocated funding to execute day-to-day maintenance. The threshold for this day-to-day maintenance is R100k as per the delegation from DPWI. The day-to-day maintenance allocation addresses incidents relating to daily breakdowns. Day-today maintenance refers to maintenance of an unforeseen nature, e.g., blocked pipes, toilets, burst water pipes, broken window panes etc.
- 4. The regional allocations for day-to-day maintenance for 2020/2021 are as follows:

No.	Region	Allocation amount
1.	Eastern Cape	R6 522 000.00
2.	Gauteng	R7 986 000.00
3.	KwaZulu-Natal	R3 932 000.00
4.	Mpumalanga	R825 000.00
5.	Western Cape	R2 131 000.00
6.	North West	R5 242 000.00
7.	Northern Cape	R1 805 000.00
8.	Free State	R2 000 000.00
9.	Limpopo	R3 932 000.00

The 2021/22 Capex allocation is R702, 578 million. The budget will be used for the planning, monitoring, implementation and completion of current projects under construction. There are 467 projects currently registered with DPWI at different project stages. Projects currently under construction will proceed in the current financial year.

Projects recently awarded include the refurbishment and additional accommodation of the Durban High Court.

Projects advertised include the refurbishment of the Rustenburg Magistrate Court, Klerksdorp/Jouberton MO. Other projects planned for tender in the current financial year include the Thohoyandou HC, Jan Kempsdorp MO, Keimoes MO, Poffadder MO and East London Old SARS Building

### Major maintenance projects that have been undertaken during the period under review

In addition to the seven maintenance projects achieved, the table below is for other maintenance projects under construction:

	oject description	Progress, challenges & mitigations
1.	EC: Mount Frere Magistrate's Office: Condition based maintenance	The first contractor was appointed in February 2016 but the contract was terminated due to non-performance. The second contractor was appointed in August 2017. DPWI has also terminated the contract due to non-performance. The project progress stands at 68%.
2.	KZN: Umlazi Heritage: Repair and renovation to office building	The bid was awarded to Afriscan Construction at a tender amount of R88,957 million. The project commenced in September 2016, over a period of 36 months. Original completion date was May 2019 but now anticipated in September 2021. Phase 1 and 2A have been completed and beneficial occupation granted to the user.
		Phase 2B and 3 delayed by COVID-19 related lockdown restrictions.
		Extension of time for 90 working days is currently being reviewed by DPWI.
3.	KZN: Hlabisa Magistrate's office: Various building repairs	The first contractor was appointed in September 2016. The contract was terminated due to poor performance. The second contractor was also appointed but contract was also terminated due to poor performance. The third appointed contractor is currently on site. There is progress on site at the current stage and progress is 81% complete. Project is anticipated to be completed in May 2021.
4.	LP: Seshego Magistrate's office: Repair and renovations	The project was awarded at R7,739 million. The project commenced on 12 September 2019, over a period of 12 months. The original completion date was 15 August 2020. The project is progressing very slowly due to lack of accommodation. An additional variation for removal of leaking asbestos roof was added. The contractor is waiting for the approval of the VO for the removal of the asbestos roofing and replacement with new roof tiles. National Treasury has disapproved the initial VO but the project manager submitted additional motivation. Progress is 96% complete.
5.	LP: Giyani Magistrate's Office: Repair and renovations	The initial contract was terminated on 12 March 2019 due to lack of progress. Evaluation of tender was held on 28 February 2020, however was disapproved. External auditors still to audit the tender evaluation report. Progress is 36% complete.
6.	LP: Mussina Magistrate's Office: Repair and renovations, installation of fire equipment to comply with building regulations, drilling and equipment for borehole	Termination letter was served to the first contractor on 24 January 2019 due to poor performance. The terminated contractor has taken DPWI to court. Legal services advised that SCM process should continue until ordered otherwise. Process to re- advertise will start once final account and outstanding scope is compiled.
7.	LP: Groblersdal Magistrate's Office: Repair and renovations of building	The initial contract was awarded at the amount of R5,267 million. The site was handed over to the contractor on 29 March 2018, for a duration of 12 months. Partial completion was achieved on 25 October 2018. The contractor was terminated in May 2019. DPWI is preparing the final account and completion scope for appointment of second contractor in 2021/2022 financial year.
8.	EC: Lusikisiki Magistrate's Office: Condition based maintenance	The contractor has encountered delays due to financial constraint, appointment of ICT service provider and the community unrest emanating from the 30% compulsory subcontracting. The contractor was penalised, however was terminated on 12 February 2020. Consultants are busy with final account and to determine the completion scope of work which is yet to be submitted. The progress on site is at 43% complete.
9.	EC: Mt Fletcher Magistrate's Office: Repairs	The project was handed over to the contractor on 05 May 2018 at the amount of R21,883 million. The contractor encountered delays due to the appointed of an ICT subcontractor. Extension of time was approved to 30 September 2019. The contractor has been put on terms and a recovery plan has been approved, including the extension of time, and performance is being monitored accordingly. The expected completion date was November 2020. The project manager is attending to issues relating to Eskom upgrade variations. The progress on site is at 82% complete.

Project description	Progress, challenges & mitigations
10. LP: Nebo Magistrate's Office: Repairs and Maintenance	The contractor was served with a Mora letter in September 2019 due to non- performance. The contractor was on Mora till 29 January 2020, but now he is back on site. He has so far completed the Heritage block. First delivery meeting was scheduled for 12 February 2021 but feedback is still being awaited. Progress on work done is at 40%.
11. EC: Mthatha Magistrate Office: Repairs and renovations	Project was advertised on 19 July 2019 with briefing meeting on 26 July 2019, and closed on 12 August 2019. The tender was awarded to Enza Construction (PTY) LTD on 18 October 2019 at the amount of R73,192 million. The contractor was on site in November 2019 for mobilisation and started with implementation on 9 January 2020. Project progress is at 30%. There were challenges raised by the Department about the new security system proposed for the court. There are currently challenges with appointment of nominated subcontractors for security, IT and CRT. A report citing proposed recommendations for a new security system has been submitted for consideration as the existing system on site has surpassed its usable life.

### Progress made in addressing the maintenance backlog during the period under review:

Due to the increased maintenance budget cuts, DPWI is unable to keep up with the maintenance demands backlog. In assisting the regions to respond timeously to the day-today maintenance incidents at court level, the Department is embarking on the term contracts approach for three key disciplines: general building, wet works (plumbing) and fire services. The fire services term contract will primarily focus on provision and servicing of fire-fighting equipment. This is a focus area given recent burning of courtrooms and buildings in general. A major contributing factor in these incidents is the equipment that is not working and not being serviced. The term contracts will be piloted in one cluster in few provinces. The planned maintenance focuses on major repairs and refurbishments. The programme is implemented on our behalf by DPWI, who in turn utilise services of other agents such as the Development Bank of SA, Coega Development Corporation and the Independent Development Trust (IDT) to implement these projects.

DoJ&CD is funding a portion of the planned maintenance through the accommodation charges devolved budget. In the 2020/2021 financial year, an amount of R2 770 661 000.00 was set aside for planned maintenance projects by DPWI. DoJ&CD was previously using its budget to assist DPWI in carrying out the maintenance requirements. Because of the budget cuts, DoJ&CD is experiencing budget shortfall and unable to effect planned maintenance on all of the facilities.

	2020/2021			2019/2020			
Infrastructure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	
projects	R'000	R'000	R′000	R'000	R'000	R′000	
New and replacement assets	341 667	288 925	52 742	321 743	299 081	22 662	
Existing infrastructure assets	23 524	23 524	-	43 706	43 706	-	
<ul> <li>Upgrades and additions</li> </ul>	1736	1 736	-	6 276	6 276	-	
<ul> <li>Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments</li> </ul>							
<ul> <li>Maintenance and repairs</li> </ul>	21 787	21 787	-	37 430	37 430	-	
Infrastructure transfer							
- Current							
- Capital							
Total	388 714	335 972	52 742	535 749	342 787	22 662	

# **PART C** GOVERNANCE

IDI

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The Department is committed to managing risks and maintaining effective, efficient and transparent systems of finance, risk management and internal controls. The Department ensures that efficient and effective controls are in place, followed by the continuous monitoring, reviewing and evaluation of mechanisms aimed at mitigating identified strategic and operational risks. To further assist and enhance the ethical values in the Department, risks are identified and managed throughout the whole Department. The objective is to minimise operational losses and optimising operational efficiency.

### 2. RISK MANAGEMENT

The enterprise risk management directorate has an existing risk management policy, and its annual strategy was reviewed during the 2020/2021 financial year. This was to ensure that the Department commits to sound risk management processes, practices and outlines different roles and responsibilities to be carried out to ensure effective implementation of risk management processes.

The country was faced with an unprecedented pandemic of COVID-19 since the beginning of the 2020/2021 financial year. In ensuring that the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development addresses the emerging risk of COVID-19, ERM conducted COVID-19 risk assessments across the Department. The Department continuously reviewed and updated the emerging risks of COVID-19 as and when the different alert levels of COVID-19 lockdown were introduced.

In addition, the enterprise risk management directorate conducted operational risk assessments in the regions and national office units as part of its annual risk management strategy for the 2020/2021 financial year. This process included the identification of strategic risks for the department whereby they were approved by both the risk management committee and executive management committee (EXCO).

The department has an existing risk management committee that advises management on the overall system of risk management. To ensure the effectiveness of the risk management committee, the Department appointed a new risk management committee independent chairperson and deputy chairperson in June 2020 following the expiration of the contract of the previous chairperson. This was further augmented by the appointment of seven non-independent members made up of deputy director generals or heads of the branches. These appointments were in line with the reviewed terms of reference for the risk management committee. The committee sits four (4) times in a year to discuss risk related matters and ensuring that management accounts on the mitigation of identified risks.

The enterprise risk management regularly updates the audit committee on the status of the mitigation measures on the strategic risks and emerging risks.

The internal audit, on a regular basis, reviews the system of risk management to ensure its effectiveness and reports its findings to the audit committee. The audit committee, on a continuous basis, sits with EXCO to discuss the findings of the audit regarding the effectiveness of the risk management system.

There is significant improvement in the mitigation of strategic risks. The Department has made progress in filling key vacancy positions which included the position of the Director-General. The identification and monitoring of COVID-19 risks by enterprise risk management has assisted the branches in implementing and monitoring COVID-19 protocols in the workplace. It has assisted the Department in noting the areas of non-compliance and ensuring prompt remedial actions. Monitoring of COVID-19 risks ensured that the rate of infections in the workplace did not affect the Department's performance and service delivery.

### 3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The Department has an ethics management strategy that addresses ethical issues in terms of the new Public Service Regulations of 2016. The ethics management strategy provides an overall mechanism to deal with fraud, corruption, irregularities, improprieties and unethical conduct such as conflict of interests, nepotism and favouritism. The ethics management strategy is guided by the Department's anticorruption and ethics management policy.

The following progress has been made up to so far:

- The Departmental delegations were reviewed to align with the latest amendments of legislation and the Acting Director-General approved the reviewed delegations in November 2020.
- The SCM register for monitoring abuse of SCM processes is up to date and there were no incidents reported to National Treasury for the 2020/2021 financial year.

- Financial interests disclosure compliance of designated employees: 97% of SMS members complied, 100% of Family Advocate heads of offices (LP9 and LP10) complied, 71% of State Attorney heads of offices (LP10) complied, 100% State Law Advisory heads of offices (LP10) complied, 69% of other OSD salary 12, 81% of MMS12, 76% of MMS 11, 63% of finance and SCM officials, 100% of ethics officers.
- In terms of ensuring integrity of recruitment and selection of candidates as well as compliance regarding information security, 367 Pre-employment screening requests were received from HR during 2020/2021 and properly processed, 75.67 % SMS has complied with the vetting requirements, and security threat risk assessment was conducted in 20 offices to prevent security breaches.

National office hosted an international anti-corruption day seminar on 09 December 2020 with strict observance of the COVID-19 regulations for level 1. For the most part of the financial year, ethics awareness workshops were halted due to COVID-19.

#### Mechanisms put in place to report fraud and corruption

The Department has the whistle blowing policy that protects officials who report allegations of fraud and corruption to the forensic audit unit. The national anti-corruption hotline is used by officials to anonymously report allegations of fraud and corruption as well as any unethical conduct where there is suspicion of fraud and corruption that is being committed. Currently, the Public Service Commission's national anticorruption hotline is available to all employees and outside stakeholders. A reviewed whistle blowing policy has been internally consulted and submitted in March 2021 for adoption by the EXCO.

The reported allegations are handled internally by the forensic audit unit, where they are investigated, and recommendations submitted to HR labour relations office for a disciplinary process or to the South African Police in circumstances where there is a strong suspicion that a crime may have been committed.

### 4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Departmental financial instructions require that all the role players in the supply chain management process must read and sign the code of conduct before they are permitted to perform activities in the different committees they are appointed in.

### 5. CODE OF CONDUCT

Currently, the Department is using the code of conduct as stated under chapter 2 (regulations 11 to 14) of the Public Service Regulations of 2016. The existing departmental code of conduct will still be reviewed in order to align it with the Public Service Regulations of 2016. Once there is contravention of the code of conduct, the matter is handled through the departmental disciplinary processes.

### 6. HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Department is committed to provide a safe and healthy working environment to all employees (*including Judiciary and Prosecution*), stakeholders and members of the public, while they are within the Department's premises through a SHER management system that is monitored and evaluated for continual improvement and for effective control of workplace health and safety hazards.

The Department is able to monitor compliance on the implementation of SHER policy and procedures at all service delivery points/offices, which is in line with Occupational Health and Safety Act, 85 of 1993 and Regulations, as amended through the National Operation Centre Information Monitoring Tool (NOCIMT). Reports on the status of compliance of all service delivery points/countrywide can be generated and are available on the DJINI.

The Department continues to manage workplace hazards through SHER inspections conducted by the national office and regional offices. Due to COVID-19 lockdown regulations, visits to the respective service delivery points/offices for SHER inspections and SHER awareness sessions were restricted. However, the Directorate: SHERQ continued to ensure that the Department complies with all the Department of Health's COVID-19 regulations, DPSA guidelines related to COVID-19 as well as directives issued by the Department of Labour and Employment. The Department of Labour and Employment the DoJ&CD achieved 94% compliance (54 service delivery points/offices inspected, 51 compliant and 3 did not comply fully) during their inspections conducted after April 2020.

The Department continued to give support to employees during difficult times of the COVID-19 pandemic. During April 2020, internal protocols for access to premises were drafted and circulated to all heads of offices at service delivery points/office to ensure that a uniform process was followed to access premises of the DoJ&CD, in line with the COVID-19 regulations.

After a ministerial and EXCO meeting in April 2020, it was initiated that a centralised procurement of personal protective equipment (PPE) for the Department be effected, as an emergency procurement of PPEs in response of a National State of Disaster to assist the employees of the Department to continue with service delivery. Supply chain management (SCM) at national office procured the identified PPEs to ensure that critical services continued during the lockdown in April 2020 in the Department. The purchased PPEs were then distributed to the respective regional offices and the regional offices distributed the PPEs to their service delivery points/offices in their respective regions.

The Department continues to instil a culture of safe and healthy working environment to all employees by communicating and advocating applicable information through internal communication.

### 7. BUSINESS CONTINUITY MANAGEMENT

The Department is committed to ensuring continuity of service delivery in the event of a disruption/disaster at service delivery points/offices.

This objective could be achieved by institutionalising the business continuity management function countrywide and at all service delivery points in the Department. The DoJ&CD established the business continuity management programme through developing, implementing, monitoring and maintaining the business continuity management instruction (BCMI), Circular 92 of 2013. The said BCMI, Circular 92 of 2013 was approved in September 2013, to be implemented at all service delivery points within four (4) months after its approval. The BCMI supports the overall departmental strategic plan, 2017 - 2020.

To promote and maintain the business continuity management culture, the Department continued to monitor the established business continuity system with the aim of sustaining resilience and continuity of services in the event of a disruption and/or disaster. To maintain an oversight of the business continuity management system, Deputy Directors: Security and Risk Management of the regions underwent an awareness programme on the BCMI's NOCIMT, in terms of Circular 03 of 2020, and in turn passed the knowledge through awareness to all heads of offices of their respective service delivery points/offices.

The Department remained resilient during the COVID-19 pandemic, through identification and deployment of the critical functions and critical staff, which was advocated countrywide, to form part of the big picture of the departmental prescripts and directives that were implemented to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The importance of the business continuity of the government departments has been emphasised by the DPSA directives and has been adopted in departmental oversight structures, i.e. Joint Operation Committee (JOSC) at National Office and Regional Operation Committee (ROSC) to ensure implementation of business continuity at service delivery points/offices respectively.

The Department adhered to the due processes in maintaining the business continuity through aligning with the Disaster Management Act, 52 of 2002 and Regulations issued by the Department of Corporate Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), as amended. This adherence included the directives issued by the National Department of Health, Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA), Department of Labour and Employment Service, Department of Transport, Department of Home Affairs and South African Police Service, Business Impact Analyses (BIA), Risk Adjusted Plan (RAP) and decision by the President of the Republic of South Africa to honour COVID-19 lockdown regulations, as amended from time to time.

The Department continued to support the effort by the National Disaster Management Centre (NMDC) through taking part in their organised meeting(s) on site and virtually. NMDC is also in a process to institutionalise the development of the disaster management plan (DMP) by national departments countrywide, through developing the draft DoJ&CD's DMP to be aligned with the applicable legislation framework to be approved by the Director-General, after finalisation of the draft DMP. The disaster management plan programme will be rolled out countrywide for implementation, after approval by the Director-General.

### 8. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development appeared before the following Parliamentary Committees to brief Parliament on various issues during April 2020 and March 2021. The table below includes briefings relating to the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and National Prosecuting Authority.

	me of mmittee	Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Matters raised by the Committee	Departmental responses addressing issues raised
1)	Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	22 May 2020	(a) Briefing by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development on its strategic plan and annual performance plan of 2020/21	The committee raised various issues that the department needed to clarify. Others were dealt with during the meeting and most needed return responses.	The Department responded to all questions asked by the committee members.
			(b) Briefing by the National Prosecuting Authority on its strategic plan and annual performance plan of 2020/21	The committee enquired if a strategy around COVID-19 was considered, what impact it expected the pandemic to have on operations, and what interventions were being put in place to deal with this reality.	Adv Batohi explained that the impact of COVID-19 was not in the strategic plan because it had been set up prior to the pandemic. However, a COVID-19 task team of officials from the various divisions within the NPA had been formed to look at operations, employee wellness and communication, etc., in order to develop a holistic response to COVID-19.
2)	Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	27 May 2020	Briefing by the Department on the extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters treaties with the United Mexican States	The Committee raised a concern about the non-submission of signed treaties in Parliament after the Minister signed in 2014, this indicates that the Department does not have proper tracking system.	The Deputy Minister added that the delay was problematic and his office would go into it to ensure that the Ministry had better systems that would prevent a similar occurrence.
3)	Select Committee on Security and Justice	29 May 2020	a) Briefing by the Deputy Minister and Department on the Judicial Matters Amendment Bill [B13B-2019]	No issues were raised. The Committee did not have any questions or remarks for the Department	Not applicable
4)	Select Committee on Security and Justice	10 June 2020	Briefing by the Deputy Minister and Department to the proposed amendments on the Cybercrimes Bill	No issues were raised.	Not applicable
5)	Select Committee on Security and Justice	11 June 2020	Briefing by the Deputy Minister on the Regulations for Judicial Officers in Lower Courts: Amendment to Section 16 of Magistrates Act	No concerns raised.	Not applicable

Name of	Date of the	Purpose of the	Matters raised by the	Departmental responses addressing
Committee	Meeting	Meeting	Committee	issues raised
6) Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	17 June 2020	(a) Briefing by the Deputy Minister and Magistrates Commission on disciplinary matters and systematic issues	The Committee raised a number of concerns, inter alia, relating to the delay in concluding misconduct inquiries against magistrates, the appointment of magistrates, the lack of vision and mission of the Commission etc.	The Magistrates Commission held a planning workshop on 05 November 2020 at which the various issues were dealt with. The matter was thereafter referred to the Commission which, at its meeting held on 26 February 2021, appointed a task team to deal with all the issues raised at the planning workshop and to draft an action plan for implementation. The task team met on 12 March 2021 and resolved to draft a strategic plan to deal with all issues. The matter is monitored by the Commission.
		(b) Briefing by the Deputy Minister on Regulations for Judicial Officers in lower courts	(c) (i) Adv Mohamed supported the recommendation with the understanding that the leave of a magistrate would be administered better.	i. Noted.
			(ii)Mr Swart asked for clarity on the concession from the Magistrates Commission. Had there been buy-in from the magistrates?	ii. Mr Prinsloo responded by referring to the history of the regulation drafting process and the involvement of the Magistrates Commission. It could be safely said that the magistracy was part of the process. The regulations had been submitted to all magistrates for comment before they were approved by the Commission.
			<ul> <li>(iii) Adv Mohamed asked whether the capped leave – leave that had been accumulated before the new process came into effect  that would still be paid in cash value in accordance with Regulation 38H, was unused leave.</li> <li>The Chairperson said there had been a proposal that Members agree to these regulations.</li> <li>Mr Swart seconded the proposal.</li> </ul>	iii. Mr Prinsloo agreed that the accumulated leave that Magistrates had in their credit on 31 December 2019 was capped, and converted in terms of regulation 38(1) into capped leave. The leave was first audited by the Department. The results were communicated to each magistrate, and it was then approved as part of the capped leave. The gratuity, which was payable to magistrates when they vacated office for any reason, was the capped leave. The cash value was calculated in terms of regulation 38H, plus the leave the magistrate had accumulated over the last year. However, magistrates could not accumulate any other leave for the rest of their career. If they did not take their leave after three years, they would forfeit untaken leave.

Name of Committee	Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Matters raised by the Committee	Departmental responses addressing issues raised
7) Select Committee on Security and Justice	23 June 2020	Briefing by the Department on the Recognition of Customary Marriages Amendment Bill	The Bill needs to define the terms "marital property", "house property", "family property" and "personal "property" that are used in the Bill.	The terms cannot be defined without the benefit of extensive consultation. It would be best to define the terms after the consultation to be undertaken by the Department of Home Affairs when the South African marital regime is being investigated.
		Briefing by the Department on the Prescription in Civil and Criminal Matters (Sexual Offences) Amendment Bill	Committee requested the Department to clarify whether Section 18 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, will apply retrospectively.	It was proposed that a provision should be inserted in Section 18 to clarify that if any right to institute has lapsed before the amendment of Section 18, it should be regarded as revived after the amendment.
8) Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	24 June 2020	Briefing by the Minister and Department on lockdown court case backlogs	The Committee members were concerned about the increasing court case backlogs and asked clarity around how to manage such.	The Minister informed the Committee that a Court optimisation Committee had been established under the chair of the Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development, which holds multi-stakeholder meetings on a regular basis, to unblock blockages identified.
				Further, the modernisation of the court processes through audio-visual means, as the plan for 2020/2021, will also assist to work on said backlogs.
9) Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	30 June 2020	(a) Briefing on the mechanisms to facilitate cooperation between NPA and SIU	Members asked whether the two agencies had the capacity and resources to perform their tasks. How were the Hawks going to assist when they were under- resourced and under- capacitated? Members expressed concern about the impact of potential budget cuts on operations.	The NDPP said that when she had taken over the NPA, the relationship between the NPA and the SIU had not been satisfactory. Over 600 referrals from the SIU had not been attended to by the NPA, but there had been a lot of engagements to enhance cooperation. There had been a re-look at the referral process. The SIU Act directs that matters must be referred to the NPA, but the NPA is not an investigative entity and so it was the Hawks that would conduct criminal investigations first. The tri- partite agreement should resolve some of those issues. The justice cluster was examining various ways for the law enforcement agencies to work together.
				She was grateful for the additional budget given to the NPA, but it would not address all the vacancies. Nevertheless, it was a big improvement and had enabled the NPA to address matters of corruption. She made a plea that the budget of the Hawks not be cut, as the work of the NPA relied heavily on them. Without a fully functional DPCI, the NPA would not be able to perform its function in respect of corruption.

Name of Committee	Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Matters raised by the Committee	Departmental responses addressing issues raised
10) KwaZulu- Natal Provincial Legislature	7 July 2020	<ul> <li>(a) Briefing the KZN</li> <li>Provincial Legislature</li> <li>on the Recognition</li> <li>of Customary</li> <li>Marriages</li> <li>Amendment Bill</li> </ul>	Concerns raised regarding mandatory reporting of acts of domestic violence against an adult.	There is a concern from many role- players against the mandatory reporting and the Department has decided to delete the provision.
11) Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	8 July 2020	(b) Briefing by Department of Justice and Constitutional Development on its adjusted budget and APP of 2020/2021	The committee raised various issues that the department needed to clarify. Others were dealt with during the meeting and most needed return responses.	The Department responded to all questions asked by the committee members.
		(c) Briefing by the NPA on its adjusted budget and APP of 2020/2021	Members enquired about the cuts from the original plan to recruit 400 aspirant prosecutors, but this plan was adjusted downward to 200. How would this impact the NPA's strategy to enhance capacity going forward?	The NDPP assured the Committee that although the NPA thought it had to reduce the amount by 50%, she believed that it may still be able recruit close to the 400 if not the full amount because it recognised the need to bring in fresh capacity at the entry level of the NPA and the budget could accommodate the larger intake.
			Committee asked what the DoJ&CD and the NPA were concretely going to do about both GBV and the killing of children, which seemed to be escalating.	Adv Batohi said the killing of children was a focus area, but when we have a society that kills children, it was something which the NPA as the reactive part of the justice could not address proactively. She also urged for the problem to be seen as reflecting on the moral fibre of society that kills children.
12) Select Committee on Security and Justice	15 July 2020	Department's response to the public submissions on the Judicial Matters Amendment Bill	No issues were raised. The Committee indicated that the responses by the Department on the submissions made were straight forward.	No issues were raised; there was no need for the Department to respond. The Committee resolved to table the Bill for adoption at its next meeting.
13) Mpumalan- ga Provincial Legislature	16 July 2020	Briefing the Mpumalanga Provincial Legislature on the Recognition of Customary Marriages Amendment Bill	Concern raised on the failure to define marital property, house property, family property and personal property in the Bill.	The terms cannot be defined without having conducted an extensive consultation. To attempt to define these terms without such extensive consultation could lead to unintended consequences.
14) North West Provincial Legislature	16 July 2020	Briefing by Ms Theresa Ross of the North West Provincial Legislature on the Recognition of Customary Marriages Amendment Bill	No concerns were raised as the presentation responded to potential concerns that could be raised.	Not applicable

Name of Committee	Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Matters raised by the Committee	Departmental responses addressing issues raised
15) Eastern Cape Provincial Legislature	16 July 2020	Briefing by Ms Theresa Ross of the Eastern Cape Provincial Legislature on the Recognition of Customary Marriages Amendment Bill	No issues were raised.	Not applicable
16) Western Cape Provincial Legislature	16 July 2020	Briefing by Ms Theresa Ross of the Western Cape Provincial Legislature on the Recognition of Customary Marriages Amendment Bill	How are the wives in polygamous marriages protected in relation to property when the husband takes another wife?	The current Section 7(6) of the Recognition of Customary Marriages Act already provides that the husband must apply to the court to approve the contract that will regulate the future matrimonial property system of his marriages.
17) Free State Provincial Legislature	17 July 2020	Briefing the Free State Provincial Legislature on the Recognition of Customary Marriages Amendment Bill	No issues were raised.	Not applicable
18) Limpopo Provincial Legislature	17 July 2020	Briefing by Ms Theresa Ross of the Limpopo Provincial Legislature on the Recognition of Customary Marriages Amendment Bill	No issues were raised.	Not applicable
19) Gauteng Provincial Legislature	13 August 2020	Briefing by Ms Theresa Ross of the Gauteng Provincial Legislature on the Recognition of Customary Marriages Amendment Bill	No issues were raised.	Not applicable
20) Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	19 August 2020	Briefing by the Department on the Cybercrimes Bill: NCOP amendments	No issues were raised.	Not applicable
21) Select Committee on Security and Justice	26 August 2020	Consideration to written submissions on the Prescription in Civil and Criminal Matters (Sexual Offences)	Women's Legal Centre raised the issue of whether Section 18 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, will apply retrospectively.	Inserted a provision to ensure that it is clear that the amendments to Section 18 apply retrospectively.
22) Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	1 September 2020	Briefing on the GBV Bills: (a) Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Bill	<ul> <li>(a) Committee members raised the following questions:</li> <li>(i) Proposed amendment of Section 12 (incest) whether a reasonable child test could be introduced;</li> </ul>	The Department responded as follows: (i) Cautioned against such an approach and expressed the view that such an amendment might overlap with other offences in the principal Act;

Name of Committee	Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Matters raised by the Committee	Departmental responses addressing issues raised
			<ul> <li>(ii) whether the Minister could be empowered to extend the definition of "vulnerable persons" by means of regulations;</li> <li>(iii) whether the functions of the NRSO could be transferred to the SAPS Criminal Record Centre.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>(ii) expressed the view that the Minister</li> <li>(as member of the Executive) cannot be empowered to take over the functions of Parliament;</li> <li>(iii) Responded by indicating that such a decision will be a policy decision, but indicated that such a decision will require extensive amendments to Chapter 6 of the principal Act.</li> </ul>
		(b) Domestic Violence Amendment Bill	(b) Adv. Dellene Clark briefed the Portfolio Committee on the Bill. Portfolio Committee raised issues on the exposure of children to acts of domestic violence and the need for criminalisation of domestic violence. There is a concern of police not responding to incidents of domestic violence. There is a concern that complainants withdraw cases due to pressure from family members.	(b) The responses were that there is a compulsory requirement of reporting of a child who is exposed to acts of domestic violence and a failure to do so is a criminal offence. Most of the acts of domestic violence such as assault are in any event criminal offences. The national instructions of the police guide the police on how to act on certain cases and failure by the police to act constitutes misconduct. If the complainant wants to withdraw a case, the prosecution may decline to withdraw, but the complainant will have to be called in to testify and may be treated as a hostile witness.
		(c) Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Bill	(c) The Committee requested clarity on the proposed amendments to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1997 relating to sentencing for assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm where the victim is 16 or 17 years old, and the person convicted of the assault is not more than four years older than the victim. The Bill provides that the prescribed minimum sentence should not be applicable in such cases.	(c) The Department explained that the aim is to avoid unintended consequences where the victim and the perpetrator are young people within the same age group. It is suggested that there should not be consequences in such cases, but the application of the prescribed minimum sentence would be too harsh.

Name of Committee	Date of the	Purpose of the	Matters raised by the Committee	Departmental responses addressing issues raised
	Meeting	Meeting	(b) A concern was raised about the constitutionality of amendments to the provisions in the Criminal Procedure Act which regulate the granting of bail, specifically the proposal that police and prosecutors bail should not be granted to persons accused of gender-based violence related offences and the so-called reverse onus principle. The Committee suggested that a balance could be struck by making courts available to hear bail applications on weekends and public holidays as the system could be abused on Saturdays and Sundays, and this could result in the infringement of the rights of persons that have been wrongly accused.	(b) The Deputy Minister informed the Committee that Bills are certified by the Office of the State Law Advisers before they are introduced into Parliament. There could be a lot of debate around what is interpreted as constitutional and unconstitutional, having regard to the fact that often the Constitutional Court overturns the decisions of the Supreme Court of Appeal and the High Court on issues of constitutionality. The decision lies with Parliament. With regards to the issue of reverse onus, the Department informed the Committee that the principle is already provided for in the Criminal Procedure Act in cases where a person is charged with a Schedule 5 offence (sSection 60(11)). If the concern relates to offences related to protection orders, the Department is of the view that if a person breaches a protection order it is not too onerous to require him or her to prove to the court that he would not continue breaching the order. The reverse onus is justifiable in such cases.
23) Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	4 September 2020	Briefing on the Cannabis for Private Purposes Bill, 2020 (Bill 19 of 2020)	The appropriateness of the Bill to regulate cannabis was raised.	Department submitted research on the international position to the Committee.
24) Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	7 October 2020	Briefing by the NPA on its quarterly performance report	Although the overall performance of the NPA declined from the previous year, the Committee noted the progress being made but expressed concern about the high vacancy rates. The Committee assured the NPA that it will do everything in its power to ensure it remains properly resourced.	Adv Batohi informed the Committee that the NPA has wisely invested the additional allocation in the AENE. This enabled the biggest recruitment drive in the NPA's history, the largest intake of aspirants and laptops for everyone. The proposed MTEF budget cuts will undo these gains and undermine the President's commitment to rebuild the NPA. Fighting corruption is a priority for the NPA and needs a huge investment and commitment from government.

Name of Committee	Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Matters raised by the Committee	Departmental responses addressing issues raised
			The committee raised concerns about prosecutors' complaints about abuses, racism and nepotism within the organisation. The NPA was requested to provide a breakdown on the staff complement based on gender, race and disability so that the Committee can make its own assessment.	The NDPP confirmed that there were those allegations. The NPA appointed an independent investigator - Adv Luvuyo Bono- who prepared a report and recommendations for the NPA. The report has since been received; interventions have been put in place.
			Committee asked whether in terms of its planning and training, the NPA has prepared itself to be able to implement the GBV Bills if they become Acts in the near future.	The NPA is currently reviewing its train- ing material and is including the GBV laws into its training. The regulations promulgated on 7 February 2020 gave the Minister the power to designate certain courts as sexual offences courts. These regulations require that the NPA and other stakeholders must amend its policy directives in line with this and is currently in the process of doing so.
25) Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	13 October 2020	Briefing by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development on its quarterly performance report	The committee raised various issues that the department needed to clarify. Others were dealt with during the meeting and most needed return responses.	The Department responded to all questions asked by the committee members.
26) Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	20, 21, 22, 23 and 28 October 2020	Public Hearings on Gender-Based Violence Amendment Bills	The engagements were between the Portfolio Committee and the public representatives who were invited to make presentations to the Portfolio Committee.	The Department did not engage with the public hearings.
27) Select Committee on Security and Justice	21 October 2020	Department's response to the negotiating mandates on the Traditional Courts Bill	The Committee raised the question whether the monitoring function by the Commission for Gender Equality should not be broadened to cover other vulnerable groups, other than women's rights. Regarding the regulations on the Bill, the Select Committee enquired about the timeframe for the finalisation thereof.	The Department undertook to consider the suggestions in depth and revert to the Committee with the options. The drafting of regulations has commenced. The development of regulations was meant to run parallel with the promotion of the Bill, however, because of the lack of certainty on how the final make-up of the Bill will be, there was a need to wait for some level of certainty. The regulations were being fast-tracked. The Department will adapt the Bill in line with inputs from the negotiating mandates received from the provinces.

Name of Committee	Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Matters raised by the Committee	Departmental responses addressing issues raised
28) Multiparty Women's Caucus	29 October 2020	Briefing by the Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development on GBV Bills	Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Bill The Caucus stated that it has always been clear on its stance about no bail for perpetrators of gender-based violence related offences. Committee members raised questions that were similar to those that were raised in the Portfolio Committee.	The response of the Department was that the Constitution would have to be amended as currently Section 35(1)(f) provides that every person arrested for the alleged commission of an offence has a right to be released from detention if the interests of justice permit, subject to reasonable conditions. The Department's responses were similar to the responses that were given to the Portfolio Committee.
29) Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	3 November 2020	Update on the Cybercrimes Bill	No issues were raised. However, the Committee made it clear that it is necessary to implement the Bill as soon as possible.	Consultative meetings with the SAPS and a representative appointed by the Council of Europe took place to facilitate the drafting of subordinate legislation necessary for the implementation of the Bill. The Department has started with the drafting of subordinate legislation. Awaiting assent to and signature of the Bill by the President.
30) Select Committee on Security and Justice	3 November 2020	Consideration of the Traditional Courts Bill	The amendments to the Bill were presented to the Committee. No issues were raised by the Committee.	There was no need for the Department to respond as the Committee was satisfied with the amendments
31) Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	4 November 2020	Presentation on the updated/amended Cybercrimes Bill	No issues were raised.	Not applicable
32) Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	6 November 2020	Briefing by role playing departments on the state's readiness for Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Amendment Bills	Criminal and Related Maters Amendment Bill (CRMA) Domestic Violence Amendment Bill (DVA) No issues were raised in respect of the Bills. Court Services made a presentation. The Committee did not engage with legislative development on the subject of the implementation of the GBV Bills.	Not applicable

Name of Committee	Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Matters raised by the Committee	Departmental responses addressing issues raised
33) Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	10 November 2020	Departmental response to public submissions on the GBV Amendment Bills	DVA – Mandatory reporting of acts of domestic violence was in light of the comments received, regarded as something that must be reconsidered.	The Department agreed to remove this clause from the Bill where it pertains to adults. The Department will prepare options for consideration by the Portfolio Committee.
			The Portfolio Committee raised concern that options are not provided to members on the Domestic Violence Amendment Bill, and the Department was directed to present options the next day.	
			Criminal and Related Matters Amendment	Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Bill
			Bill Interested parties raised the following concerns:	The Department summarised the submissions and responded as follows: (i) Conceded that "indirect threat" should
			(i) Technical concern with regard to the proposed new	not be an element of the proposed new offence and recommended that the phrase should be deleted from the provision;
			provision dealing with "sexual intimidation", the question was raised why "indirect threat" should be a	(ii) conceded that the phrase might be vague and recommended that the same meaning should be used as in the Cyber Crimes Bill;
			requirement; (ii) The question was also raised whether reference to a "third	(iii) explained the practical implications for the Committee and recommended that a few options should be prepared for the Committee to consider;
			party" in the proposed new offence of "sexual	(iv) undertook to prepare a draft provision for the Committee to consider;
			intimidation" is not too vague;	(v) conceded that the type of personal information to be made available could
			(iii) The proposed definition of "vulnerable persons" for purposes of	be reduced; (vi) undertook to prepare a draft provision for the Committee to consider;
			Chapter 6 is too wide; (iv) the retrospective application of the amendments to Chapter 6 was raised	(vii) explained to the Committee that it would require extensive amendments to Chapter 6 of the principal Act and undertook to prepare draft amendments for the Committee to consider;
			as a serious concern;	(viii) Undertook to prepare a draft provision for the Committee to consider.

Name of Committee	Date of the Meeting	Purpose of the Meeting	Matters raised by the Committee	Departmental responses addressing issues raised
			(v) too much personal information of persons whose particulars have been included in the NRSO will be made publicly available;	
			(vi) SAPS indicated that they would require access to the Register in order to be able to comply with Section 15A(2) of the SAPS Act;	
			(vii) numerous interested parties advocated for the NRSO to be dissolved and that employees should be required to apply for police clearance certificates from the SAPS Criminal record Centre;	
			(viii) a transitional provision should be provided for in respect of persons who have qualified to have their particulars removed from the NRSO before the amendment of Chapter 6 of the principal Act.	
34) Select Committee on Security and Justice	10 November 2020	Response to the negotiating mandates on the Recognition of Customary Marriages Amendment Bill	The Department presented the summary of negotiating mandates submissions on the Bill and the Committee did not raise any issues.	No issues were raised by the Select Committee.
35) Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	11 November 2020	Departmental response to public submissions on the GBV Amendment Bills	The Portfolio Committee was satisfied with the options presented by the Department.	Not applicable

### 9. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

There are no SCOPA resolutions to the Vote for the financial year under review.

### **10. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS**

Nature of qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing / resolving the matter
<ul> <li>21. Receivables:</li> <li>Indicator 12.3 Percentage of Litigation cases settled (Pretoria, Johannesburg &amp; East London).</li> <li>Differences in amount claimed and amounts finalised as per the supporting documents and in the file as per register were noted.</li> </ul>	19/20	<ul> <li>The SOP was reviewed and distributed to all the OSA.</li> <li>The first training was provided to officials in the following offices of the State Attorney: Thohoyandou, Durban, Polokwane, Gauteng, Nelspruit and Bloemfontein.</li> <li>Office managers and heads of state attorneys were trained to train other attorneys and secretaries in the remaining regions.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>22. Receivables (cont.)</li> <li>Indicator 12.3: percentage of litigation cases settled amount as per register doesn't agree to the amount as per sundry payment.</li> <li>Indicator 12.1: Percentage reduction in capital amount claimed in medical negligence, unlawful arrest and detention claims - amounts as per the register and cases files do not agree.</li> <li>Matter was finalised in the prior years and should not have been included in the register for current year.</li> </ul>	19/20	<ul> <li>Information was checked and verified by the supervisors.</li> <li>The S-drive was developed and few documents were loaded because of the network problems. The branch decided to stop using the S-drive, but make physical documents available.</li> <li>The branch stats committee has not yet started with this function as its TOR are not approved yet.</li> <li>Statistics and files inspection is done by the supervisors to ensure that the information submitted is accurate and there are source documents.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>23. Findings relating to the register:</li> <li>Amount as per the register and case files does not agree.</li> <li>Percentage of litigation cases settled: Some cases could not be traced to the register for Indicator 11.3.</li> <li>Percentage of briefs allocated to female counsel and some cases could not be traced to the register for Indicator 11.1.</li> </ul>	19/20	<ul> <li>Statistics and files inspection is done by the supervisors to ensure that the information submitted is accurate and there are source documents.</li> <li>The offices have checked and made sure that supporting documents for all briefed advocates are available.</li> </ul>
24. There was no evidence of reviews of monthly spreadsheet/register on state attorney indicators.	19/20	• The branch stats committee has not yet started with this function as its TOR are not approved yet.

### **11. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT**

### **12. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES**

The internal audit function is responsible for providing independent assurance to the audit committee regarding the adequacy, efficiency, economy and effectiveness of the network of risk management, internal controls, and governance processes as designed and implemented by Departmental management, that they are adequate and functioning effectively with regard to the achievement of objectives.

Internal audit operates in terms of internal audit charter and follows approved risk based audit plan which is approved by the audit committee. During the reporting period, internal audit completed the audit plan as approved by the audit committee. Significant findings were reported to management and audit committee respectively.

The audit committee provided oversight on the Department and also advised the Accounting Officer and management to ensure that significant risks which may impact on the department are mitigated at an acceptable level.

The audit committee also directs the functioning of internal audit through ensuring that the function provides effective assurance.

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

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	No. of meetings attended
Besky Maluleka- Ngunjiri	Bcompt-Honors, Certificate in the Theory of Accounting (CTA) and Bcompt	External	N/A	Reappointed 24 February 2020	N/A	8 meetings
Ephriam Bhekifa Mkhabela	BCompt (Accounting) degree and Bcom (Honours) (Accounting)-CTA	External	N/A	24 February 2020	N/A	8 meetings
Dr Linda Meyer	Certificates in Marketing and Project Management, Advanced Certificate in Labour Law, Higher Certificates in Personnel Practice, National Certificate in Industrial Relations, National Diploma in Personnel Practice, National Diploma Industrial Relations, Bachelor of Administration, Master of Business Administration (MBA), Doctor of Business Administration (DBA) and Doctor of Philosophy	External	N/A	24 February 2020	N/A	8 meetings
Cedric Douglas Boltman	MBA and Certificate in the Principles of Business & Management	External	N/A	Reappointed 24 February 2020	N/A	8 meetings
Ailwei Freddy Sinthumule	Diploma in Finance and Auditing, B. Com Accounting and MBA with specialisation in project management on PFMA.	External	N/A	Appointed 24 February 2020	01 October 2020	8 meetings

### 13. REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

The responsibility of the Audit Committee is to provide oversight on the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development's compliance with applicable laws and regulations, risks, governance processes, financial reporting, performance and directing the functions of the Internal Audit Unit.

### 13.1 AUDIT COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND ATTENDANCE

The Audit Committee consists of the members listed below and is required to meet at least four times per annum as per its approved terms of reference. Unlike in the past, the audit committee held a number of special and extended audit committee meetings in a attempt to support the drive to repair the challenges the department was and is still facing. During the year six (6)meetings and two (2) special meetings were held as indicated below.

Name of members	Numbers of meetings attended	Number of special meetings attended	Status
Ms. Besky Maluleka- Ngunjiri (Chairperson)	6	2	Reappointed- 18 March 2021
Mr. Cedric Boltman	6	2	Reappointed- 18 March 2021
Mr Freddy Sinthumule	3	2	Resigned- 01 October 2020
Mr Bheki Mkhabela	6	2	Reappointed- 24 February 2020
Ms Linda Meyer	6	2	Reappointed- 24 February 2020

### **13.2 AUDIT COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY**

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

### 13.3 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL

The Accounting Officer and Management are responsible for designing and implementing an effective system of internal controls to mitigate risks and control deficiencies.

The system of internal control is designed to provide cost effective assurance for achievement of organization's objectives and these controls are required to be effective throughout the year.

The Audit Committee has noted concerted effort to reverse the qualifications of the past; although there was great momentum built from March 2021, it fell short of the required level to eliminate the items which the Auditor General had qualified in the previous financial year/s. The Audit Committee believes that through the strengthening of key controls relating to contingent liabilities and other areas such as performance information the qualifications can be overcome soon even in the next financial year. The Audit Committee has also advised management to prioritize the appointment of a Chief Financial Officer which will go a long way in addressing these control weaknesses.

### 13.4 THE OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

One of the ongoing challenges of the department was succession planning in that when the previous Accounting Officer left, there was an extended period of acting leadership. This created instability as most of the executive management committee members were also in acting positions. In addition, the Chief Financial Officer position has become vacant and remains acting to date and so it was the case throughout the current financial year and parts of the previous one.

As a result, the Audit Committee welcomed the appointment of Advocate D. Mashabane as the Accounting Officer. Although the appointment was effective from the beginning of March 2021 which is also the last month of the financial year; the committee still viewed it as a step in the right direction towards the stabilization of the department and strengthening of the much-weakened control environment.

### **13.5 INTERNAL AUDIT**

The Internal Audit unit has provided the Audit Committee and management with independent assurance and advice on the effectiveness of the controls. We are satisfied that Internal Audit has discharged its responsibilities as per the risk based Internal Audit plan.

#### **13.6 AUDITOR-GENERAL SOUTH AFRICA**

The Audit committee accepts the audit outcome of the AGSA on the Annual Financial Statements of Department of Justice and Constitutional Development for the year ended 31 March 2021. We encourage management to work on the final steps required to address the main qualification in respect of contingent liabilities.

#### 13.7 REPORTS

#### 13.7.1 The quality of in-year management and monthly/ quarterly reports submitted in terms of the PFMA

We are satisfied with the content and quality of monthly and quarterly reports prepared by the Accounting Officer of the Department during the year under review. However, we have noted that improvement needed to be made on certain areas as discussed with management.

#### 13.7.2 Evaluation of financial statements

We have reviewed and discussed the audited annual financial statements with management and also reviewed the Department's compliance with legal and regulatory provisions.

We have also reviewed the Auditor-General South Africa's final management letter and the audit report and also management's responses. The Audit Committee will continue to monitor the implementation of corrective measures proposed by management and to ensure that they firstly address the audit findings as well as the root causes.

B Maluleka- Ngunjiri

Chairperson of the Audit Committee Date: 30 August 2021

### 14. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

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

Has the Department/Public Entity applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regards to the following:						
Criteria	Response	Discussion				
	Yes / No	(include a discussion on your response and indicate what measures have been taken to comply)				
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	No	This requirement is not applicable to the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development as it does not issue any licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law.				
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	Yes	The Department has developed an internal preferential procurement circular and DFI which is regulated by the Preferential Procurement Regulations of 2017 issued by National Treasury guiding the Department on how to use B-BBEE status level in terms of empowering emerging entities through bidding process.				
		Further, during the drafting of the specification/terms of reference, the Department also use B-BBEE status levels as a measuring tool to empower certain designated groups.				
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	Yes	When the Department procures services from state-owned enterprises .i.e., SITA, it does not use B-BBEE status as qualification criteria, however, it is mandatory to comply with the B-BBEE status as defined in the implementation guide where it states that "Public entities and tertiary institutions must also submit B-BBEE Status Level Verification Certificates together with their tenders".				
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	No	However, the Department relies on the National Treasury Private-Public Partnership Policy for implementation of PPP projects.				
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment?	No	This requirement is not applicable to the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.				

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# PARTD HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

INKUNDLA YOMGAOOSISEKO KANTOLO YOMTHETHOSTSERELO KHOTO YA VUMBIWA KANTOLO YEMISETFOSISEKELO KGOROTSHEKO YA MOLAOTHEO KGOROTSHEKO YA MOLAOTHEO CONSTITUTIONAL COURT LA LA DINYEWE LA MOLAOTHEO KHOTNE YA NDANOTEWA Y KONSTITUSTBUELE NOT

### 1. LEGISLATION THAT GOVERN HR MANAGEMENT

The information provided in this part is prescribed by the Minister for the Public Service and Administration for all departments in the public service.

### 2. INTRODUCTION

The management of human resources is strategically placed at an executive level through the Office of the Deputy Director General: Corporate Services. At operational level, human resources services are rendered through the Chief Directorates: Human Resource Strategy and Policy, Customer Management Centre and Justice College. In addition, the National Prosecuting Authority [NPA] has a separate Chief Directorate that provides a full range of HR functions.

### 2.1 Overview of HR matters at the department

The following focus areas were identified during the 2020/21 period:

- Creating a sound employer-employee relationship
- Providing opportunities for a balanced and healthy workforce through employee health and wellness programmes
- Post establishment and vacancy review
- Prove policy guidance and strategic direction to deliver on human resource management
- Organisation development and design as an enabler to deliver on the department annual performance plan and strategic objective.
- The NPA pursued the same areas but additionally, an investigation and creation of commercial crime capacity from the perspective of increasing the number of prosecutors but also focusing on designing training programmes that enhance the organisational capacity to deal with commercial crimes.

No	HR sub-programmes	Impact in the Department and NPA		
1.	Review and alignment of the	Stabilise and set the hierarchy of responsibility		
	organisational structure of the five sub-structure (branches)	Streamline functions across the branches		
		<ul> <li>Enable streamlining of processes, systems and procedures to provide citizens with access to departmental services</li> </ul>		
2.	Improve compliance with PMDS	The Department has developed a plan to enforce the implementation of an effective performance management system that promotes the alignment of individual performance to the strategic plan, APP and operational plan		
3.	Improve compliance with	In collaboration with ISM, HR introduced:		
	employment practices	- the online email system to receive recruitment applications		
		<ul> <li>the submission of leave applications on ITIRELE has been rolled-out throughout the Department</li> </ul>		
		The submission of performance agreements and performance assessments as well as mid-term reviews for SMS and middle management levels are done online through ITIRELE		
4.	Implement HRD strategy	Skilled and capacitated workforce to meet the demands of our current and emerging skills for improved service delivery		
		Employment creation and poverty alleviation through youth development programmes		
		To ensure access to training opportunities in literacy and AET		
5.	Enhance change management programmes	Interventions aimed at improving employee morale, participation, well-being, perceptions and attitudes about the work environment in order to improve productivity and achieve organisational goals		

### 2.2 Human resources priorities

No	HR sub-programmes	Impact in the Department and NPA
6.	Enhance EHWP services	<ul> <li>Health and wellness service delivery model was realigned to enable continued provision of services under the COVID-19 "new normal" way of doing things.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Provision of remedial and proactive psychosocial services were rendered to those who requested such.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Continuation of the utilisation of in-house professionals as well as external linkages has minimised total disruption of critical employee wellness services whilst awaiting the appointment of a contracted service provider.</li> </ul>
7.	Monitor effective functioning of employee relations in line with relevant prescripts	<ul> <li>The Department has established the appeals committee to expedite the handling of appeals which was a challenge in the past and costly in terms of litigation</li> </ul>

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

By the end of March 2021, the Department had a total workforce (excluding magistrates) of 15776. The analysis of the workforce showed the following results:

- A total of 12366 (78.38%) of employees are concentrated in Programme 2 (Court Services), which is the Department's core business. Of these, 3078 (24.9%) fall in the youth category (aged 21-35);
- A total of 1410 (8.94%) of the workforce is in the retirement age category (between 55 and 64 years). Of these, 1138 (80.71%) is concentrated in Programme 2 (Court Services);
- A total of 26.38% of members of the SMS are in the retirement age category (between 55 and 64 years);
- A total of 58.58% of the workforce is concentrated at salary level 5, which is the entry level. Of these, 31.68% fall in the youth category (aged 21 to 35 years).

With regard to the NPA workforce, the following can be highlighted:

The NPA has maintained its trend in the population age with the majority in the age category of 40 – 49, 2021 (45%) and followed by 30 -39 with 1222 (27%). The 50-59 category has 978 (22%); 20-29 has 138 (3%) and 60-65 has (131) 2.91% employees. The category is also considered a low risk to the organisation since they are not approaching the retirement age and also at a medium risk of changing jobs. This therefore means NPA has a stable workforce.

### 2.4 Employee performance management

The following can be highlighted in terms of employee performance management:

• The DoOJ&CD concluded 92% of SMS members' performance agreements for the 2020/2021 performance

cycle with 99% signing of performance agreements by the NPA.

• Training interventions were conducted at one office where eight officials received training. During the 2020/2021 financial year, it was not possible to conduct more training interventions due to the national lockdown restrictions and social distancing.

#### 2.5 Employee wellness programme

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound effect on all context of society including the mental health and physical health of the general population. The mental health implications such as stress, fear and uncertainty among others, can be devastating on our employees. The Department, in its endeavour to address those kinds of challenges, realigned its health and wellness service delivery model to enable continued provision of services under the "new normal" way of doing things.

In the year under review, the following can be reported:

- A total of 23 information sessions on stress trauma management in the context of COVID-19 pandemic were conducted
- Four workshops were conducted where 130 court interpreters, clerks and intermediaries were empowered on management of trauma
- A total of nine managers/supervisors were empowered through EAP supervisory training workshop
- Received 361 cases which were all attended to and finalised
- Held 330 face-to-face sessions
- Tele-counselling sessions conducted were 378
- Conducted eight trauma debriefing sessions
- A total of 1500 cases were submitted to the health risk manager for assessment, with 1230 being finalised

In addition, for the NPA, a number of webinars were conducted on various topics to assist employees cope with COVID-19 and lockdown environment. Topics such as coping with death and trauma as well as building resilience were explored.

### 2.6 Other highlights of achievements

- The Department reviewed and consulted the employment equity plan for the period 2020 2025 and approval was obtained on 13 October 2020.
- The departmental human resource plan was reviewed, consulted and submitted to the DPSA within the prescribed timeline on 31 August 2020.

The NPA conducted two staff surveys between 2019 and 2020. The findings have provided information on what areas of staff morale and engagement interventions can be designed. One of the interventions already underway is the cultural enhancement project.

A major recruitment drive was undertaken and although affected by the pandemic, there are still some highlights worth mentioning as these were achieved under difficult circumstances of the pandemic and lockdowns.

- The aspirant prosecutor training programme had an intake of 425 aspirant prosecutors for 2021 after it was previously terminated due to budget issues.
- During the financial year, more than 700 posts were advertised. The NPA made more than 900 permanent appointments during this period, of which more than 400 were external appointments. Over the same period, the NPA appointed more than 200 contract employees.
- The filling of vacancies was targeted and with that the reduction in the vacancy rate. The prosecutions vacancy rate was 24% at the start of the financial year and the target was to reduce it to 20% at the end of March 2021. This target was achieved even though a large number of new prosecutorial vacancies were created and terminations occurred during the same period. The overall vacancy rate was at 27% at the beginning of the financial year. The target was to reduce the overall vacancy rate to 24% over the period. The achieved overall vacancy rate as at 31 March 2021 was 25%.

#### 2.7 Challenges faced by the Department

The 2020/2021 performance cycle was not an easy year especially in areas such as management of leave, labour

relations and planned training as tabled in the workplace skill plan.

The human resources unit has developed recruitment strategies during the previous financial year to accelerate the maintenance of the vacancy rate at 10%. Among these was the introduction of email applications to support operations and responsiveness to COVID-19. The Departmental overall vacancy rate has increased from 6.5% as at 31 March 2020 to 9% as at 31 March 2021 (excluding Judiciary). Although the SMS vacancy rate decreased from 25% to 22.5% between March 2020 and March 2021, it remains high, above the 10% target rate.

The Departmental HR continued to monitor the leave management with the main focus on the achievement of the leave compliancy rate of 80%. It has been observed throughout the period under review that this was not achieved due to the National State of Disaster which impacted negatively on the compliance rate, where employees responsible for capturing of leave on the Leave Tracking Tool were not available for most of the period.

#### **EE TARGETS**

- The targets of women on SMS level have slightly increased from 47.7% on 31 March 2020 to 48.5% on 31 March 2021. This is, however less than the set target of 50% by 1.5%.
- The 2.2% PWD target was not achieved. The Department maintained 2.1% of PWD for both financial years of 2019/2020 and 2020/2021. The non-achievement of EE targets is attributed to the restrictions that were provided through COVID-19 regulations on the filling of vacancies.

**ER related targets** were not met due to capacity challenges (inadequate number of experienced presiding officers, initiators or employer representatives); delays or postponements in misconduct hearings and prolonged investigations and non-compliance to prescribed timelines to finalise cases.

#### 2.8 Future HR plans /goals

Human resources is currently in the process of reviewing nine internal policies and developing one new policy with the aim to improve internal compliance and enhance effectiveness and efficiency within the organisation.

The Department further plans to finalise the review of the macro structure in 2021/2022 and to commence with the implementation of the structure review. The review of the

macro structure coincides with the development of a staffing module at lower courts and alignment of the regional offices to the macro structure. This review and work-study would enable the Department to provide for a five-year strategy on capacitation of service delivery points and to present a business case.

Human resources further aims to review the HRD strategy to give full effect to the capacitation of employees and to harmonise the interconnective collaboration between the directorate human resource development and Justice College. The NPA envisages continuing with the cultural enhancement project and capacitating for commercial/corruption prosecutions.\_

### 3.1 Personnel related expenditure

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

- Amount spent on personnel
- Amount spent on salaries, overtime, homeowner's allowance and medical aid

Programme	Total expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	Training expenditure (R'000)	Professional and special services (R'000)	Personnel expenditure as percent of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
National Prosecuting Authority	4196852	3552695	0.00	0.00	84.70	691
Administration	2633363	571858	0.00	0.00	21.70	418
Auxiliary & associated services	3458701	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Court services	6208670	4217461	0.00	0.00	67.90	318
Direct charges	2147070	2104798	0.00	0.00	98.00	1036
State legal services	1210235	1079625	0.00	0.00	89.20	500
Z=Total as on Financial Systems (BAS)	15658039	11526437	0.00	0.00	73.60	424

#### Table 3.1.1 – Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

#### Table 3.1.2 – Personnel costs by salary bands for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	Personnel expenditure including transfers (R'000)	% of total personnel cost	No of employees	Average personnel cost per employee (R)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0.00	10	0.00
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	3838304	33.30	10224	375 421.00
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	2178497	18.90	4472	487 141.00
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	2017126	17.50	4834	417 279.00
Senior management (Levels >= 13)	2985347	25.90	1979	1 508 513.00
Other	11526	0.10	262	43 994.00
Contract (Levels 3-5)	23053	0.20	591	39 007.00
Contract (Levels 6-8)	11526	0.10	166	69 436.00
Contract (Levels 9-12)	46106	0.40	154	299 388.00
Contract (Levels >= 13)	46106	0.40	34	1 356 051.00
Contract (Other)	334267	2.90	568	588 498.00
Periodical remuneration	34579	0.30	668	51 785.00
TOTAL	11526437	100.00	23962	481 035.00

Table 3.1.3 – Salaries, overtime, homeowners allowance and medical aid by programme for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

	Sal	aries	Ove	rtime	Homeowners allowance		e Medical aid	
Programme	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R′000)	HOA as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Medical aid as a % of personnel cost
National Prosecuting Authority	3097050	86.80	2853	0.10	35210	1.00	94968	2.70
Administration	478675	83.70	227	0.00	16873	3.00	25121	4.40
Court services	3314499	78.60	3396	0.10	192611	4.60	358111	8.50
Direct charges	1900379	90.30	0	0.00	19178	0.90	17213	0.80
State legal services	856568	79.30	2644	0.20	28753	2.70	51284	4.80
TOTAL	9647171	83.60	6267	0.10	257415	2.20	451730	3.90

Table 3.1.4 Salaries, overtime, homeowners allowance and medical aid by salary bands for the period 1 April 2020 to 31March 2021

	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a % of personnel cost	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a % of personnel cost	Amount (R'000)	HOA as a % of personnel cost	Amount (R′000)	Medical aid as a % of personnel cost
01 Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	1297	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.00	0	0.00
02 Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2066714	53.80	3002	0.10	150916	3.90	287446	7.50
03 Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	1465864	67.30	2192	0.10	57025	2.60	103130	4.70
04 Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	3564383	176.70	1072	0.10	25702	1.30	42188	2.10
05 Senior management (Levels >= 13)	2063182	69.10	0	0.00	22972	0.80	18885	0.60
09 Other	4201	36.40	0	0.00	13	0.10	39	0.30
11 Contract (Levels 3-5)	45254	196.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12 Contract (Levels 6-8)	26046	226.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13 Contract (Levels 9-12)	113282	245.70	0	0.00	360	0.80	0	0.00
14 Contract (Levels >= 13)	41509	90.00	0	0.00	420	0.90	41	0.10
18 Contract (Other)	227100	67.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
19 Periodical remuneration	28338	82.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL	9647170	83.60	6267	0.10	257415	2.20	451730	3.90

#### 3.2 Employment and vacancies

The tables in this section summarise the position with regard to employment and vacancies.

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

This information is presented in terms of three key variables:

- programme
- salary band
- critical occupations

#### Table 3.2.1 Employment and vacancies by programme, 31 March 2021

Programme	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administration of law	143	136	4.9	0
National Prosecuting Authority	5567	5008	10.0	643
Administration	1482	1318	11.1	1
Court services	13451	12366	8.1	23
State legal services	2398	2092	12.8	3
SUB-TOTAL: EXCLUDING JUDICIARY	23041	20920	9.2	670
Magistrates	2369	1911	19.3	0
TOTAL (INCLUDING JUDICIARY)	25410	22831	10.1	670

#### Table 3.2.2 Employment and vacancies by salary band, 31 March 2021

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of posts filled additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) (Interns)	131	131	0.0	21
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	11529	10799	6.3	473
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	5310	4657	12.3	56
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	5654	4975	12.0	112
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	417	358	14.1	8
Magistrates	2369	1911	19.3	0
TOTAL	25410	22831	10.1	670

#### Table 3.2.3 Employment and vacancies by critical occupation, 31 March 2021

Occupations	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of posts filled additional to the establishment
Administrative related	1071	921	14.0	30
Advocates	729	640	12.2	44
Attorneys	386	343	11.1	0
Building and other property caretakers	2	1	50.0	0
Bus and heavy vehicle drivers	8	6	25.0	0
Cleaners in offices, workshops, hospitals, etc.	74	58	21.6	0

Occupations	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of posts filled additional to the establishment
Client information clerks (switchboard, reception, information clerks)	132	116	12.1	0
Communication and information related	44	43	2.3	1
Computer programmers	1	1	0.0	0
Crime investigators	77	72	6.5	35
Finance and economics related	293	257	12.3	0
Financial and related professionals	333	283	15.0	5
Financial clerks and credit controllers	475	418	12.0	2
Food services aids and waiters	18	18	0.0	0
General legal administration & related professionals	862	723	16.1	0
Human resources & organisational development & related professionals	67	57	14.9	0
Human resources clerks	295	273	7.5	7
Human resources related	207	191	7.7	1
Information technology related	49	43	12.2	0
Language practitioners, interpreters & other communication professionals	454	397	12.6	0
Legal related	225	179	20.4	0
Librarians and related professionals	39	33	15.4	0
Library mail and related clerks	299	270	9.7	1
Light vehicle drivers	6	6	0.0	0
Logistical support personnel	53	47	11.3	0
Magistrates	2369	1911	19.3	0
Material-recording and transport clerks	86	81	5.8	0
Messengers, porters and deliverers	611	565	7.5	0
Other admin & related clerks and organisers	8653	8181	5.5	36
Other administrative policy and related officers	925	789	14.7	1
Other information technology personnel	21	21	0.0	0
Prosecutors	3361	3003	10.7	492
Protection services	89	86	3.4	0
Risk management and security services	23	23	0.0	0
Secretaries & other keyboard operating clerks	653	579	11.3	5
Security guards	9	9	0.0	0
Security officers	258	223	13.6	1
Senior managers	417	358	14.1	8
Social sciences related	1	1	0.0	0
Social work and related professionals	137	121	11.7	0
Translators and air traffic communicators	1598	1484	7.1	1
TOTAL	25410	22831	10.1	670

#### 3.3 Filling of SMS posts

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

#### Table 3.3.1 SMS posts information as at 31 March 2021

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Director-General/Head of Department	2	2	100.0	0	0.0
Salary level 16, but not HOD	7	7	100.0	0	0.0
Salary level 15	32	21	65.6	11	34.4
Salary level 14	255	166	65.1	89	34.9
Salary level 13	183	162	88.5	21	11.5
Total	479	358	74.7	121	25.3

#### Table 3.3.2 SMS posts information as at 30 September 2020

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Director-General/Head of Department	3	2	66.7	1	33.3
Salary level 16, but not HOD	8	7	87.5	1	12.5
Salary level 15	31	20	64.5	11	35.5
Salary level 14	254	162	63.8	92	36.2
Salary level 13	173	146	84.4	27	15.6
Total	469	337	71.9	132	28.1

#### Table 3.3.3 Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

	Advertising	Filling o	of posts
SMS	Number of vacancies per level advertised within 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level filled within 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level not filled within 6 months but filled within 12 months
Director-General/Head of	1	0	0
Department			
Salary level 16	0	0	0
Salary level 15	0	0	0
Salary level 14	7	0	0
Salary level 13	4	0	1
Total	12	0	1

Table 3.3.4 Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS – Advertised within 6 months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period *1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021* 

#### Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months:

- 1. Departmental restructuring
- 2. Post not job evaluated and non-responsive line managers to submit request to advertise
- 3. Unavailability of JE panel members
- 4. Employment equity issues. Candidates not accepting offers. Salary issues. Workload. Capacity constraints. Impact of COVID-19.

Reasons for vacancies not filled within 12 months:

- 1. Departmental restructuring
- 2. Unavailability of JE panel members
- 3. Post not job evaluated and non-responsive line managers to submit request to advertise
- 4. Employment equity issues. Candidates not accepting offers. Salary issues. Workload. Capacity constraints. Impact of COVID-19.

## Table 3.3.5 Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period *1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021*

None

#### 3.4 Job evaluation

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

Salary band	Number of	Number	% of posts	Posts u	pgraded	Posts do	wngraded
	posts on approved establishment	of jobs evaluated	evaluated by salary band	Number	% of posts evaluated	Number	% of posts evaluated
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	110	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	11528	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	5310	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	5654	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
SMS Band A	180	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
SMS Band B	200	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SMS Band C	29	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SMS Band D	8	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	22	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	23041	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

#### Table 3.4.1 Job Evaluation by salary band

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

#### Table 3.4.2 Profile of employees whose posts were upgraded for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Beneficiaries	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Employees with a disability					0

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

Table 3.4.3 Employees with salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation for the period 1
April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
Accounting Clerk	1	5	6	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Accounting Clerk	1	5	7	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Accounting Clerk	1	5	6	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Finance Clerk Supervisor	5	5	6	Clerks Co-ordination
Finance Clerk	5	5	6	Clerks Co-ordination
Chief Accounting Clerk	7	7	8	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Chief Accounting Clerk	2	7	8	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Administration Clerk	39	5	6	Clerks Co-ordination
Administration Clerk	30	5	6	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Administration Clerk	2	5	7	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Administration Clerk	132	5	6	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Administration Clerk	6	5	7	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Administration Clerk	3	5	6	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Administrative Clerk Supervisor	11	7	8	Clerks Co-ordination
Chief Administration Clerk	1	5	7	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Chief Administration Clerk	1	7	8	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Chief Administration Clerk	17	7	8	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Administration Head	1	9	10	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
Administrative Officer	1	5	8	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Administrative Officer	1	6	8	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Administrative Officer	1	7	8	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Administrative Officer	13	7	8	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Snr Administrative Officer	2	7	8	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Area Court Manager	3	11	12	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Assistant Director	17	9	10	Circular 17 of 2006
Assistant Director	6	9	10	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Assistant Director	19	9	10	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Assistant Director	1	9	10	Post downgrade
Assistant Director	1	9	10	Lowering in rank
Court Interpreter	127	5	6	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Assistant Director	1	9	11	Employee retained in lower level post in terms of PSR V.C.R
Deputy Director	6	11	12	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Deputy Director	12	11	12	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Driver	1	4	5	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Deputy Director	3	11	12	Translation in rank
Deputy Director	4	11	12	Transfer to lower level post
E-Scheduler Clerk	1	5	7	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
E-Scheduler Clerk	3	5	6	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Executive Administrative Assistant	1	9	10	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Human Resource Clerk	9	5	6	Clerks Co-ordination
Human Resource Clerk Supervisor	8	7	8	Clerks Co-ordination
Human Resource Officer	24	5	6	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Human Resource Officer	9	5	6	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Human Resource Practitioner	1	7	9	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Human Resource Practitioner	1	7	8	Protected promotion

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation	
Human Resource Practitioner	2	7	8	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression	
Human Resource Practitioner	1	7	9	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression	
Law Lecturers	4	10	12	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation	
Legal Secretary	2	5	7	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation	
Legal Secretary	2	5	6	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation	
Legislative Language Practitioner	5	7	10	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation	
Library Assistant	1	5	6	Clerks Co-ordination	
Library Assistant	1	5	7	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression	
Senior Library Assistant	1	4	5	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression	
Maintenance Investigator	7	7	8	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression	
Chief Messenger	1	4	5	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression	
Office Manager	1	9	10	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation	
Office Administrator	1	7	8	Circular 25 of 209	
Office Administrator	1	7	9	Circular 25 of 2009	
Personal Assistant	3	5	8	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation	
Personal Assistant	1	7	8	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation	
Chief Personnel Officer	1	7	8	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation	
Provisioning Administration Clerk	1	5	6	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression	
Provisioning Administration Officer	1	7	8	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation	
Provisioning Administration Officer	1	7	8	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression	
Snr Provisioning Administration Officer	1	7	8	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation	
Snr Provisioning Administration Officer	2	7	8	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression	
Registry Clerk	14	5	6	Clerks Co-ordination	
Registry Clerk Supervisor	2	7	8	Clerks Co-ordination	

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
Registry Clerk	2	5	6	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Registry Clerk	5	5	6	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Chief Registry Clerk	3	7	8	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Secretary	5	5	7	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Secretary	1	5	6	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Secretary	1	7	8	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Secretary	1	5	6	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Secretary	2	5	8	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Secretary	3	5	7	Circular 25 of 2009
Secretary	1	5	6	Circular 25 of 2009
Personal Assistant	5	7	8	Circular 25 of 2009
Personal Assistant	5	7	9	Circular 25 of 2009
Security Officer	1	3	5	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Security Officer	2	3	6	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Chief Security Officer	3	7	8	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Senior Auditor	8	9	10	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Snr Court Interpreter	3	5	7	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Snr Court Interpreter	1	5	8	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Snr Court Interpreter	4	5	8	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Snr Court Interpreter	1	7	8	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Snr Court Interpreter	140	7	8	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Snr Human Resource Officer	2	7	8	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Snr Human Resource Officer	12	7	8	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Snr Human Resource Practitioner	1	7	8	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
Snr Registry Clerk	3	5	7	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
State Accountant/ Snr	1	5	7	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
State Accountant/ Snr	1	7	8	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
State Accountant/ Snr	7	7	8	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Supply Chain Clerk	4	5	6	Clerks Co-ordination
Supply Chain Clerk Supervisor	1	7	8	Clerks Co-ordination
System Administrator	1	7	9	Circular 25 of 2009
Telecom Operator	1	3	4	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Telecom Operator	1	4	5	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Telecom Operator	3	4	5	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Telecom Operator	1	7	8	Provisions of previous dispensation placed employee on higher level than the new level determined by job evaluation
Telecom Operator	1	5	6	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Vetting Administrator	1	7	8	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
Chief Workstudy Officer	2	9	10	Resolution 3 of 2009: Grade progression
TOTAL	838			

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

# Table 3.4.4 Profile of employees who have salary levels higher that those determined by job evaluation for the period 1April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Beneficiaries	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	349	23	51	108	531
Male	257	8	17	25	307
Total	606	31	68	133	838
Employees with disability	17	1	0	3	21

#### 3.5 Employment changes

This section provides information on changes in employment over the financial year. Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the department. The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates by salary band and critical occupations. It should be noted that these tables do not take into account upgrade/downgrade of posts/movement of employees between levels (promotion), translation to another rank without a change in salary level.

A total of 661 employees were promoted to a higher salary level, and 838 employees were carried out of adjustment against another post (refer to table 3.4.3 above). The personnel movement regarding appointments and terminations do not reflect the changes mentioned

Salary Band	Number of employees at beginning of period - April 2020	Appointments and transfers into the Department	Terminations and transfers out of the Department	Turnover rate
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2), Permanent	8	3	0	0.0
Skilled (Levels 3-5), Permanent	10251	880	359	3.5
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8), Permanent	4596	379	442	9.6
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12), Permanent	4804	253	247	5.1
Senior Management Service Band A	135	16	5	3.7
Senior Management Service Band B	157	7	8	5.1
Senior Management Service Band C	18	4	2	11.1
Senior Management Service Band D	2	2	0	0.0
Magistrates	1739	1	97	5.6
Other	0	34	14	0.0
SUB-TOTAL: PERMANENT EMPLOYEES	21710	1579	1174	5.4
Contracts (including interns)	377	926	619	47.5
SUB-TOTAL: CONTRACT EMPLOYEES	377	926	619	47.5
TOTAL	22087	2505	1793	8.1

#### Table 3.5.1 Annual turnover rates by salary band for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

#### Table 3.5.2 Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupations	Number of employees at beginning of period – April 2020	Appointments and transfers into the Department	Terminations and transfers out of the Department	Turnover rate
Administrative related	882	73	65	7.4
Advocates	600	80	48	8.0
Attorneys	314	10	5	1.6
Building and other property caretakers	2	0	1	50.0
Bus and heavy vehicle drivers	8	0	0	0.0
Cleaners in offices, workshops, hospitals, etc.	65	2	9	13.8
Client information clerks (switchboard, reception, information clerks)	117	8	7	6.0
Communication and information related	37	6	2	5.4
Crime investigators	43	35	5	11.6

Occupations	Number of employees at beginning of period – April 2020	Appointments and transfers into the Department	Terminations and transfers out of the Department	Turnover rate
Finance and economics related	250	10	10	4.0
Financial and related professionals	286	12	20	7.0
Financial clerks and credit controllers	425	13	22	5.2
Food services aids and waiters	17	0	0	0.0
General legal administration & related professionals	742	25	51	6.9
Human resources & organisational development & related professionals	58	3	3	5.2
Human resources clerks	254	35	11	4.3
Human resources related	178	13	6	3.4
Information technology related	20	1	3	15.0
Language practitioners, interpreters & other communicators	417	3	33	7.9
Legal related	186	2	9	4.8
Librarians and related professionals	19	0	0	0.0
Library mail and related clerks	287	9	11	3.8
Light vehicle drivers	6	0	0	0.0
Logistical support personnel	51	0	4	7.8
Magistrates	1739	1	97	5.6
Material-recording and transport clerks	75	6	0	0.0
Messengers, porters and deliverers	291	24	15	5.2
Other administraive & related clerks and organisers	8261	277	370	4.5
Other administrative policy and related officers	841	8	91	10.8
Other information technology personnel	21	1	0	0.0
Prosecutors	2337	787	136	5.8
Protection services	88	0	4	4.5
Risk management and security services	21	0	0	0.0
Secretaries & other keyboard operating clerks	600	15	20	3.3
Security guards	8	2	1	12.5
Security officers	238	11	14	5.9
Senior managers	310	29	15	4.8
Social sciences related	1	0	0	0.0
Social work and related professionals	120	5	5	4.2
Translators and air traffic communicators	1494	73	81	5.4
Contracts	378	926	619	47.5
TOTAL	22087	2505	1793	8.1

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

#### Table 3.5.3 Reasons why staff left the department for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Termination type	Number	% of total resignations
Death	177	9.9
Resignation	420	23.4
Expiry of contracts	699	39.0
Retirement due to ill health	25	1.4
Dismissal-misconduct	22	1.2
Retirement	359	20.0
Transfer to other public service departments	91	5.1
TOTAL	1793	100.0
Total number of employees who left as a % of total employment	8.7%	

#### Table 3.5.4 Promotions by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupation	Employees as at 1 April 2020	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a % of employees by occupation	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progressions as a % of employees by occupation
Administrative related	891	37	4.2	512	57.5
Advocates	600	68	11.3	400	66.7
Attorneys	314	1	0.3	146	46.5
Building and other property caretakers	2	0	0.0	1	50.0
Bus and heavy vehicle drivers	8	0	0.0	5	62.5
Cleaners in offices, workshops, hospitals, etc.	65	0	0.0	35	53.8
Client information clerks (switchboard, reception, information clerks)	117	2	1.7	66	56.4
Communication and information related	38	1	2.6	26	68.4
Computer programmers	1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Crime investigators	43	0	0.0	14	32.6
Finance and economics related	257	4	1.6	156	60.7
Financial and related professionals	289	3	1.0	196	67.8
Financial clerks and credit controllers	430	2	0.5	301	70.0
Food services aids and waiters	18	0	0.0	15	83.3
General legal administration & related professionals	747	6	0.8	388	51.9
Head of department/chief executive officer	1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Human resources & organisational development & related professionals	60	2	3.3	39	65.0
Human resources clerks	254	3	1.2	163	64.2
Human resources related	182	7	3.8	110	60.4
Information technology related	46	0	0.0	13	28.3
Language practitioners, interpreters & other communicators	417	8	1.9	278	66.7
Legal related	188	1	0.5	56	29.8
Librarians and related professionals	19	0	0.0	14	73.7
Library mail and related clerks	290	1	0.3	199	68.6

Occupation	Employees as at 1 April 2020	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a % of employees by occupation	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progressions as a % of employees by occupation
Light vehicle drivers	6	0	0.0	4	66.7
Logistical support personnel	51	0	0.0	30	58.8
Magistrates	1949	50	2.6	0	0.0
Material-recording and transport clerks	83	0	0.0	61	73.5
Messengers, porters and deliverers	310	1	0.3	149	48.1
Other administrative & related clerks and organisers	8279	18	0.2	5859	70.8
Other administrative, policy and related officers	846	34	4.0	501	59.2
Other information technology personnel	22	0	0.0	12	54.5
Prosecutor	2337	386	16.5	1546	66.2
Protection services	88	0	0.0	27	30.7
Risk management and security services	21	0	0.0	11	52.4
Secretaries & other keyboard operating clerks	608	3	0.5	352	57.9
Security guards	8	0	0.0	7	87.5
Security officers	238	0	0.0	133	55.9
Senior managers	335	16	4.8	75	22.4
Social sciences related	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
Social work and related professionals	121	0	0.0	28	23.1
Translators and air traffic communicators	1507	7	0.5	916	60.8
TOTAL	22087	661	3.0	12845	58.2

#### Table 3.5.5 Promotions by salary band for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary Band	Employees 1 April 2020	Promotions to another salary level	Salary bands promotions as a % of employees by salary level	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a % of employees by salary band
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) (including interns)	18	0	0.0	1	5.6
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	10310	19	0.2	7528	73.0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	4618	97	2.1	2332	50.5
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	4855	479	9.9	2909	59.9
Senior Management Service (Level 13 – 16)	337	16	4.7	75	22.3
Magistrates	1949	50	2.6	0	0.0
TOTAL	22087	661	3.0	12845	58.2

### 3.6 Employment equity

The tables in this section are based on the formats prescribed by the Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998.

		Mal	e			Fema	le		
Occupational category	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Magistrates	483	114	82	281	471	113	124	243	1911
Legislators, senior officials and managers	113	19	19	43	86	16	23	36	355
Professionals	2317	216	93	363	2109	404	248	575	6325
Clerks	3176	331	95	85	6191	807	209	525	11419
Service and sales workers	174	33	10	74	88	13	6	14	412
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	12
Labourers and related workers	290	30	2	7	292	18	0	3	642
Technical and associated professions, permanent	544	57	19	34	859	107	33	102	1755
TOTAL	7105	802	321	888	10096	1478	643	1498	22831
Employees with disabilities	131	18	5	17	125	14	8	33	351

Table 3.6.1 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational categories as at 31 March 2021

Table 3.6.2 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as at 31 March 2021

	Male				Female				
Occupational band	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Magistrates	483	114	82	281	471	113	124	243	1911
Top management	10	2	1	1	9	4	4	2	33
Senior management	105	17	19	42	78	12	19	34	326
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid- management	1583	188	81	385	1130	237	181	539	4324
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen	1688	127	48	91	2486	349	127	393	5309
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	3202	353	90	88	5827	763	188	287	10798
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Interns	34	1	0	0	85	0	0	0	120
TOTAL	7105	802	321	888	10096	1478	643	1498	22831

#### Table 3.6.3 Recruitment for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

		Mal	e		Female				
Occupational band	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Magistrates	160	17	8	52	104	32	16	51	440
Top management	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	8
Senior management	21	1	2	2	12	0	1	3	42

		Male				Fema	le		
Occupational band	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid- management	105	12	2	29	94	12	12	32	298
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	143	18	4	6	210	43	6	15	445
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	358	32	8	10	488	61	17	19	993
Unskilled and defined decision making	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Interns	61	2	0	0	172	13	0	0	248
Total	854	82	24	100	1084	161	52	120	2477
Employees with disabilities	2	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	8

#### Table 3.6.4 Promotions for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

		Mal	e		Female				
Occupational band	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Magistrates	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
Top management	34	3	2	13	22	3	4	6	87
Senior management	18	1	2	2	16	2	0	9	50
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid- management	1324	136	59	216	953	202	131	365	3386
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen	767	55	19	30	1247	153	53	106	2430
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	2116	223	78	59	4141	567	149	215	7548
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	4259	419	160	320	6381	928	338	701	13506
Employees with disabilities	102	11	5	10	101	9	4	22	264

#### Table 3.6.5 Terminations for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

	Male				Female				
Occupational band	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Top management	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
Senior management	17	1	3	3	7	0	2	1	34
Magistrates	193	25	10	84	107	36	21	60	536
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid- management	121	5	4	27	83	9	10	30	289
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen	142	11	5	7	190	22	7	64	448

	Male			Female					
Occupational band	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	156	11	4	6	201	27	9	22	436
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interns	8	0	0	7	13	0	0	0	28
TOTAL	641	53	26	134	603	94	49	177	1777
Employees with disabilities	8	1	0	2	9	4	1	2	27

#### Table 3.6.6 Disciplinary action for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

	Male				Female				
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Disciplinary action	165	10	6	3	113	15	8	8	328

#### Table 3.6.7 Skills development for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

		Mal	e			Fema	le		Total
Occupational category	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Legislators, senior officials and									48
managers	16	0	7	10	7	2	1	5	40
Professionals	126	20	11	43	95	22	15	68	400
Technicians and associate									217
professionals	77	6	3	0	114	11	0	6	2.17
Clerks	195	81	12	7	289	118	9	25	736
Service and sales workers	28	12	2	25	6	3	1	10	87
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Labourers and related workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	444	119	35	85	511	156	26	114	1490
Employees with disabilities	2	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	9

### 3.7 Signing of performance agreements by SMS members

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

#### Table 3.7.1 Signing of performance agreements by SMS members as at 31 May 2020

SMS Level	Total number of funded SMS posts per level	Total number of SMS members per level	Total number of signed performance agreements per level	Signed performance agreements as % of total number of SMS members per level
Salary level 16	2	2	1	100.0
Salary level 16 (not HOD)	7	7	4	57.1
Salary level 15	32	21	15	71.4
Salary level 14	255	166	157	94.6
Salary level 13	183	162	148	91.2
Total	479	358	325	90.8

#### Table 3.7.2 Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members as at 31 May 2020

Three SMS members could not submit as they are still on suspension, 1 case is still a dispute, 1 official was seconded to another department and other officials did not comply with the deadline. 1 SMS member was seconded to another country (Eswatini).

## Table 3.7.3 Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded performance agreements as at 31May 2020

Non-compliance letters were served to non-complaint SMS members. Subsequently, all line managers of non-complying officials were requested to institute disciplinary action to address non-compliance.

#### 3.8 Performance rewards

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

Table 3.8.1 Performance rewards by race, gender and disability for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

	B	eneficiary profile		Co	ost
	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees	% of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
African	2080	15300	13.6	21 204	10 194.66
Male	797	6182	12.9	9 152	11 482.25
Female	1283	9118	14.1	12 054	9 394.81
Asian	89	703	12.7	1 448	16 267.73
Male	27	223	12.1	360	13 312.71
Female	62	480	12.9	1 088	17 554.60
Coloured	340	1890	18.0	4 180	12 295.21
Male	102	626	16.3	1 632	15 991.90
Female	238	1264	18.8	2 550	10 710.91
White	388	1757	22.1	5 945	15 321.63
Male	121	567	21.3	1 956	16 170.38
Female	267	1190	22.4	3 988	14 936.99
Employees with disabilities	39	350	11.1	389	9 962.13
TOTAL	2936	20000	14.7	33 167	11 296.46

Table 3.8.2 Performance rewards by salary bands for personnel below senior management service for the period 1 April2020 to 31 March 2021

	В	eneficiary prof	ile	Со	Total cost as a	
Salary bands	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within salary bands	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	% of the total personnel expenditure
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	4	110	0.0	54	13 600.00	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1248	10285	12.1	8 073	6 468.89	0.3
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	765	4507	17.0	8 757	11 447.19	0.6
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	729	4748	15.4	14 844	20 363.13	1.0
TOTAL	2746	19650	14.0	31 728	11 534.96	0.6

#### Table 3.8.3 Performance rewards by occupation

	Beneficiary profile			Cost		
Critical occupation	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within occupation	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
Administrative related	180	870	0ccupation 0.2	2 969	10 605.93	
Advocates	112	595	0.2	114	20 564.89	
Attorneys	11	343	0.0	257	23 386.72	
Building and other property caretakers	0	1	0.0	0	-	
Bus and heavy vehicle drivers	0	6	0.0	0	-	
Cleaners in offices, workshops, hospitals, etc.	8	58	0.1	71	8 875.00	
Client information clerks (switchboard, reception, information clerks)	21	115	0.2	137	6 523.81	
Communication and information related	18	37	0.5	318	17 666.67	
Computer programmers	0	1	0.0	0	-	
Crime investigators	13	37	0.0	706	54 371.54	
Finance and economics related	51	258	0.2	796	15 610.63	
Financial and related professionals	61	276	0.2	689	11 295.08	
Financial clerks and credit controllers	93	413	0.2	706	7 591.40	
Food services aids and waiters	8	18	0.4	34	4 296.71	
General legal administration & related professionals	89	723	0.1	1 669	18 749.59	
Human resources & organisational development & related professionals	14	57	0.2	125	8 895.73	
Human resources clerks	83	258	0.3	704	8 481.93	
Human resources related	38	187	0.2	559	14 710.53	
Information technology related	5	31	0.2	128	25 524.05	
Language practitioners, interpreters & other communicators	59	398	0.1	604	10 245.25	
Legal related	16	179	0.1	439	27 421.62	
Librarians and related professionals	3	19	0.2	28	9 287.16	
Library mail and related clerks	63	281	0.2	479	7 603.17	
Light vehicle drivers	0	6	0.0	0	-	
Logistical support personnel	13	47	0.3	134	10 307.69	
Material-recording and transport clerks	14	81	0.2	80	5 694.67	
Messengers, porters and deliverers	51	559	0.1	311	6 098.04	
Other administrative & related clerks and organisers	1023	8130	0.1	7 115	6 955.03	
Other administrative policy and related officers	129	789	0.2	1 292	10 016.39	
Other information technology personnel	3	22	0.1	33	11 116.35	
Prosecutor	424	2308	0.2	6 300	14 858.49	
Protection services	22	88	0.0	488	22 218.00	
Risk management and security services	5	21	0.2	97	19 400.00	
Secretaries & other keyboard operating clerks	131	589	0.2	1 402	10 702.29	
Security guards	1	9	0.1	4	4 142.97	

	Be	eneficiary profi	Cost		
Critical occupation	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within occupation	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
Security officers	34	223	0.2	180	5 289.90
Senior managers	55	348	0.2	1 421	25 836.36
Social sciences related	0	1	0.0	0	-
Social work and related professionals	5	121	0.0	78	15 682.42
Translators and air traffic communicators	77	1484	0.1	462	6 000.23
TOTAL	2933	19987	0.1	30 930	10 454.52

# Table 3.8.4 Performance related rewards (cash bonus) by salary band for senior management service for the period 1April 2020 to 31 March 2021

	Be	neficiary profile		Cost			
Salary band	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within band	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure	
Band A	8	159	5.0	140	17 536.88	0.0	
Band B	20	167	12.0	156	7 800.00	0.0	
Band C	2	24	8.3	264	132 145.00	0.0	
Band D	1	8	12.5	191	191 660.00	0.0	
TOTAL	31	358	8.7	751	24 230.00	0.0	

#### 3.9 Foreign workers

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign nationals in the Department in terms of salary bands and by major occupation.

#### Table 3.9.1 Foreign workers: 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021, by salary band

	01 April 2020		31 March 2021		Change	
Salary band	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% Change
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	7	5.8	8	5.1	1	2.8
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	4	3.3	4	2.6	0	0.0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	1	0.8	1	0.6	0	0.0
Other	108	89.9	143	91.5	35	96.7
TOTAL	120	100.0	156	100.0	36	100.0

#### Table 3.9.2 Foreign workers: 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021, by major occupation

	01 April 2020		31 March 2021		Change	
Major occupation	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% Change
Administrative office workers	114	95.0	150	96.2	36	100.0
Professionals and managers	6	5.0	6	3.8	0	0.0
TOTAL	120	100.0	156	100.0	36	100.0

#### 3.10 Leave utilisation

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

Salary band	Total days	% Days with medical certification	Number of employees using sick leave	% of total employees using sick leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)
Lower skilled (Level 1-2)	55	89.10	8	0.10	7	35
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	66914	77.80	8295	54.20	8	64631
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	26519	78.30	3580	23.40	7	40670
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	22769	83.40	3228	21.10	7	71530
Top and senior management (Levels 13-16)	1113	80.60	185	1.20	6	5458
Contract (other)	30	73.30	13	0.10	2	10
TOTAL	117400	79.10	15309	100.00	8	182334

#### Table 3.10.2 Incapacity leave (temporary and permanent): 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Salary band	Total days	% Days with medical certification	Number of employees using disability leave	% of total employees using disability leave	Average days per employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	14192	100.00	379	55.70	37	13 854.00
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	7336	100.00	170	25.00	43	10 751.00
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	5038	100.00	123	18.10	41	17 854.00
Senior management (Levels 13- 16)	320	100.00	9	1.30	36	1 780.00
TOTAL	26886	100.00	681	100.00	39	44 239.00

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

#### Table 3.10.3 Annual Leave: 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Salary band	Total days taken	Average days per employee	Number of employees who took leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	208	19.00	11
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	209532	20.00	10252
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	98159	21.00	4731
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	104808	21.00	4893
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	8321	15.00	542
Contract (Other)	133	6.00	23
TOTAL	421161	21.00	20452

#### Table 3.10.4 Capped leave: 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Salary band	Total days of capped leave taken	Average number of days taken per employee	Average capped leave per employee as at 31 December 2020	Number of employees who took capped leave
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	4	1	65.00	3
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	160	4	57.00	36
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	298	9	36.00	35
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	4	4	51.00	1
TOTAL	466	6	46.00	75

#### Table 3.10.5 Leave payouts for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

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

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average per employee (R'000)
Current leave payout on termination of service 2020/2021	15824	478	33105
Leave payout due to non-utilisation of leave for previous cycle	104	1	104000
Capped leave payout on termination of service for 2020/2021	22779	202	112767
TOTAL	38 707.00	681.00	56838

#### 3.11 HIV/ AIDS & health promotion programmes

#### Table 3.11.1 Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV & related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
The Department does not have categories of employees identified to be at risk of being exposed to HIV infection due to the nature of their occupations.	Upon disclosure of their status and the request for reasonable accommodation, employees are being provided according
NPA: as determined in the HIV/AIDS National Strategic plan – young female employees, and those located in provinces with high prevalence rate.	to their needs. On site voluntary testing and referral for
	treatment and care.

# Table 3.11.2 Details of health promotion and HIV and AIDS programmes (tick the applicable boxes and provide the required information)

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
1. Has the Department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Section 55 of the Public Service Regulations, 2016? If so, provide her/his name and position.	Yes		<ul> <li>Ms Kedibone Tsolo: Director.</li> <li>NPA - Ms GB Dludla: Director HR Transformation</li> </ul>
2. Does the Department have a dedicated unit or has it designated specific staff members to promote the health and wellbeing of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	Yes		<ul> <li>Director, 2 Deputy Directors and 2 Assistant Directors.</li> <li>NPA – Employee Health and Wellness Unit: 3 in-house staff members and outsourced service provider with a national presence.</li> </ul>

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
3. Has the Department introduced an employee assistance			DoJ&CD
or health promotion programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of this programme.			Psycho-social counselling
indicate the key clements/services of this programme.			Health screening and promotion.
			• HIV&AIDS and TB workplace programme
			NPA
	Yes		<ul> <li>Integrated EHWP to address the following pillars: HIV&amp;AIDS and TB management.</li> </ul>
			• Health and productivity management (mental health in the workplace; trauma debriefing, health promotion and management of chronic illnesses in the workplace), and wellness management (14/7 counselling and support services, managers support programme, proactive wellness workshops, sport and recreation programmes).
4. Has the Department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Section 55(6)(d) of the Public Service Regulations, 2016? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.			<ul> <li>DoJCD - Employee Advisory Committee (EAC) has been established and it represents all business units or branches of the Department as well as representatives from organised labour.</li> </ul>
	Yes		<ul> <li>NPA: The committee was reconstituted with representatives from all the 10 regions and members from other key internal stakeholders. L Dludla – HRT, A Bean – E Cape, M Mashapa – Mpumalanga, N Tukani – Free State, R Manashamaite – Limpopo; N Madikizela – Mthatha, J Natlou – North West, M Mkela – Northern Cape, A Fundi – South Gauteng, F Ross – Western Cape, T Radebe – Pietermaritzburg, P Moagi – Integrity Management, M Shaku – Labour Relations, N Sihihlane EHWP and FP Semenya, EHWP.</li> </ul>
5. Has the Department reviewed its employment policies and practices to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	Yes		• DoJ&CD: All applicable policies currently do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status from the last date of review.
			NPA – review is still in progress.

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
6. Has the Department introduced measures to protect			• DoJ&CD
HIV positive employees or those perceived to be HIV positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	; of		<ul> <li>The directorate run awareness sessions on HIV and AIDS which included:</li> </ul>
			<ul> <li>Maintaining of peer educators programme which acts as a support mechanism for employees affected or infected by HIV.</li> </ul>
			NPA
			HIV/AIDS and TB management:
	Yes		Number of condoms distributed, number of employees tested for HIV, number of employees tested positive.
			Health and productivity and wellness management:
			Number of employees screened for chronic diseases.
			Number of proactive wellness initiatives that are implemented to promote the wellbeing of employees including mental health awareness, wellness talks, physical activities, health screening and testing. Report to the DPSA as required.
7. Does the Department encourage its employees to undergo voluntary counseling and testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.			<ul> <li>DoJ&amp;CD: Yes, but no employee went for voluntary counselling and testing during the past year.</li> </ul>
	Yes		<ul> <li>The NPA HIV/AIDS Policy seeks to promote fairness and non-discrimination as well as support for affected and infected employees. Confidentiality remains a core value and ethical standard for professional counselling and support services. Ongoing counselling and support is available through the 24/7 EAP Call Centre. The NPA conducted an HIV &amp; AIDS awareness session during the EHWP committee meeting to highlight issues around HIV/AIDS stigma and discrimination in the workplace and mapping interventions to address stigma in the NPA environment.</li> </ul>
8. Has the Department developed measures/indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	Yes		DoJ&CD: The programme is measured through System Monitoring Tool (SMT) report submitted to DPSA.
	105		<ul> <li>NPA: use of service provider reports to provide information on the statistics and evaluation of the results.</li> </ul>

#### 3.12 Labour relations

#### Table 3.12.1 Collective agreements: 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Total collective agreements	None
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The following table summarises the outcome of disciplinary hearings conducted within the Department for the year under review.

#### Table 3.12.2 Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
Acquittal	14	6.8%
Demotion	2	1.0%
Deceased	0	0.0%
Dismissal	28	13.6%
Section 17 deemed dismissed	2	1.0%
Case withdrawn	2	1.0%
Case closed	1	0.5%
Resignation	15	7.3%
Suspended	28	13.6%
Verbal warning	5	2.4%
Written warning	50	24.3%
Final warning	49	23.8%
Withdrawn	10	4.9%
TOTAL	206	100.0%

#### Table 3.12.3 Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary actions/hearings for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
Abscondment	10	3.1
Absenteeism	7	2.1
Abuse of leave	6	1.8
Abuse of state property	10	3.1
Alcohol abuse	1	0.3
Assault	5	1.5
Bribery	3	0.9
Bringing the name of the NPA into disrepute	1	0.3
Corruption	6	1.8
Conflict of interest	1	0.3
Damage to state property	1	0.3
Defeating the ends of justice	1	0.3
Driving state vehicle under the influence of alcohol	1	0.3
Dishonesty	17	5.2
Falsification of documents	1	0.3
Failure to act against subordinate	1	0.3
Failure to comply with COVID-19 safety regulations	1	0.3
Financial disclosure	2	0.6
Fraud	35	10.7
Improper conduct	1	0.3
Insubordination	29	8.9
Mismanagement of funds	1	0.3

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
Loss of state money	5	1.5
Non-compliance with policy	1	0.3
Making false and incorrect statement	1	0.3
Maladministration	1	0.3
Misrepresentation	12	3.7
Negligence	48	14.7
Poor performance	2	0.6
Sexual harassment	5	1.5
Theft	19	5.8
Unauthorised absence	36	11.0
Unethical behaviour	23	7.0
Intimidation	3	0.9
Insolence/unbecoming conduct	13	4.0
Misuse of state vehicle	7	2.1
Dereliction of duty	9	2.8
Racism	1	0.3
TOTAL	327	100.0

#### Table 3.12.4 Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 (overall cases)

Grievances	Number	% of total
Number of grievances resolved	204	83.9
Number of grievances not resolved	34	13.9
Withdrawn	5	2.1
Total	243	100%

#### Table 3.12.5 Disputes lodged with councils for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Number of dispute outcome	Number	% of total
Number of disputes upheld	36	26,5
Number of disputes dismissed	115	15.8
Total	151	100

#### Table 3.12.6 Strike actions for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Total number of person working days lost	0
Total cost (R'000) of working days lost	0
Amount (R'000) recovered as a result of no work no pay	0

#### Table 3.12.7 Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Number of people suspended	Total
Number of people suspended	37
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	28
Average number of days suspended (All cases)	420
Cost of suspension (R'000) (All cases)	R 13 455 455.57

### 3.13 Skills development

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

Table 3.13.1 Training needs identified 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupational category	Gender	Number of	Training needs identified at start of the reporting pe			ng period
		employees as at 1 April 2020	Learnerships	Skills programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and	Female	148	0	763	0	763
managers	Male	188	0	661	0	661
Professionals	Female	3022	0	525	0	525
	Male	2827	0	559	0	559
Technicians and associate	Female	1119	0	273	0	273
professionals	Male	669	0	311	0	311
Clerks	Female	7836	0	625	0	625
	Male	3732	0	600	0	600
Service and sales workers	Female	116	0	61	0	61
	Male	282	0	59	0	59
Plant and machine operators	Female	1	0	0	0	0
and assemblers	Male	13	0	0	0	0
Labourers and related workers	Female	123	0	1	0	1
	Male	272	0	30	0	30
Sub-total	Female	12365	0	2248	0	2248
	Male	7983	0	2220	0	2220
Total		20348	0	4468	0	4468

#### Table 3.13.2 Training provided 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupational category	Gender	Number of	Training	ining provided within the reporting period			
		employees as at 1 April 2020	Learnerships	Skills programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total	
Legislators, senior officials and	Female	148	0	15	0	15	
managers	Male	188	0	33	0	33	
Professionals	Female	3022	0	200	416	616	
	Male	2827	0	200	0	200	
Technicians and associate	Female	1119	0	131	0	131	
professionals	Male	669	0	86	0	86	
Clerks	Female	7836	0	441	0	441	
	Male	3732	0	295	62	357	
Service and sales workers	Female	116	0	20	0	20	
	Male	282	0	67	0	67	
Plant and machine operators	Female	1	0	0	0	0	
and assemblers	Male	13	0	1	0	1	
Labourers and related workers	Female	123	0	0	0	0	
	Male	272	0	1	0	1	
Sub-total	Female	12365	0	807	416	1223	
	Male	7983	0	683	62	745	
Total		20348	0	1490	478	1968	

#### 3.14 Injury on duty

The following tables provide basic information on injury on duty.

#### Table 3.14.1 Injury on duty for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required basic medical attention only	7	100.0
Temporary total disablement	0	0.0
Permanent disablement	0	00
Fatal	0	0.0
Total	7	100.0

#### 3.15 Utilisation of consultants

The following table relates information on the utilisation of consultants in the Department.

In terms of the Public Service Regulations, "consultant" means a natural or juristic person or a partnership who or which provides, in terms of a specific contract, on an ad hoc basis, any of the following professional services to a department against remuneration received from any source:

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

## Table 3.15.1: Report on consultants appointments using appropriated funds for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March2021

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration: work days	Contract value in Rand
Gender mainstreaming	1	303	R1 185 671.18
Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration: work days	Total contract value in Rand

Table 3.15.2 – Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of historically disadvantaged individuals (HID's) for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

	Percentade		Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
-	-	-	-

#### Table 3.15.3 Report on consultant appointments using donor funds for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration: work days	Contract value in Rand
-	-	-	-
	Total individual consultants	Total duration: work days	Total contract value in Rand
-	-	-	-

Table 3.15.4 Report on consultant appointments using donor funds, in terms of historically disadvantaged individuals (HDI's) for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Project Title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups		Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
-	-	-	-

#### 3.16 Severance packages

Table 3.16.1 Granting of employee initiated severance packages for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	Number of applications received	Number of applications approved	Number of applications supported by MPSA	Number of packages approved by Department
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	0	0	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0



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for the year ended 31 March 2021

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for the year ended 31 March 2021

# Report of the auditor-general to Parliament on vote no. 21: Department of Justice and Constitutional Development

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### **Qualified opinion**

- 1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Justice and Consitutional Development set out on pages 192 to 264, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
- 2. In my opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of this auditor's report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development as at 31 March 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) prescribed by National Treasury (NT) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

#### Basis for qualified opinion.

#### **Contingent liabilities**

3. The Department did not estimate the likely settlement amounts for claims against the Department in accordance with MCS 14: *Provisions and contingents*. Dormant cases from the previous year were included in the current year opening balance. Furthermore, the department included amounts in contingent liabilities incurred during the year without being required as part of legal proceedings. Consequently, contingent liabilities was overstated by R234 610 613 (2020: R876 121 795).

#### Context for the opinion

4. Iconducted myauditin accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditorgeneral's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

- 5. I am independent of the Department in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
- 6. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

#### **Emphasis of matters**

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

#### Material impairments - receivables

 As disclosed in note 15.7 to the financial statements, material impairments of R1 362 928 000 (2020: R1 723 035 000) were reported. This was due to financial constraints of client departments.

#### **Contingent assets**

9. As disclosed in note 25 to the financial statements, an amount of R967 744 000 was disclosed as a contingent asset. This was due to disputes with client departments relating to the amounts owing as at 31 March 2021.

#### **Restatement of corresponding figures**

10. As disclosed in note 43 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 31 March 2020 were restated as a result of an error in the financial statements of the Department at, and for the year ended, 31 March 2021.

#### **Other matter**

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

for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### **Unaudited supplementary schedules**

12. The supplementary information set out on pages 265 to 287 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on them.

# Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

- 13. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the MCS prescribed by NT and the requirements of the PFMA, and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- 14. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the Department's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the Department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

# Auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

- 15. 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.
- 16. 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

- 17. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected programme presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify material findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
- 18. My procedures address the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information, which must be based on the department's approved performance planning documents. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators included in the planning documents. My procedures do not examine whether the actions taken by the Department enabled service delivery. My procedures do not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to the extent of achievements in the current year or planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.
- 19. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice, for the following selected programme presented in the Department's annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2021:

	Pages in the annual performance report
Programme 2 – court services	78-88

20. 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

for the year ended 31 March 2021

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.

21. The material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the performance information are as follows:

#### Programme 2 – court services

#### Various indicators

22. The achievements reported in the annual performance report materially differed from the supporting evidence provided for the indicators listed below:

Indica	ntor description	Reported achievement
3.4.1	Percentage of child justice preliminary inquiries finalised within 90 days after date of first appearance	90%
3.12.1	Percentage of maintenance matters finalised within 90 days from the date of proper service of process	85%
2.5.1	Percentage of criminal cases postponed due to unavailability of court administration staff	0.2%
3.3.1	Percentage of criminal cases postponed due to unavailability of court administration staff	0.1%

## Indicator 3.5.1 Percentage of NRSO clearance certificates issued to applicants

- 23. The method of calculation for achieving the planned indicator was not clearly defined.
- 24. Adequate systems and processes were not established to enable consistent measurement and reliable reporting of performance against the predetermined indicator definitions.

Indicator 3.9.1 Percentage of disability-related complaints and investigations where reasonable measures were provided (level of access to justice by sex, age and disability)

25. The planned indicator was percentage of disabilityrelated complaints and investigations where reasonable measures were provided, but the reported achievement referred to was Policy framework on management of disability complaints and investigations developed.

#### **Other matters**

26. I draw attention to the matters below.

#### Achievement of planned targets

27. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 78 to 88 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year and management 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 paragraphs 22-25 of this report.

#### **Adjustment of material misstatements**

28. I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. These material misstatements were on the reported performance information of programme 2 – court services. As management subsequently corrected only some of the misstatements, we raised material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information. Those that were not corrected are reported above.

# Report on the audit of compliance with legislation

#### Introduction and scope

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

for the year ended 31 March 2021

# Annual financial statements, performance and annual report

- 31. The financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework, as required by Section 40(1) (a) of the PFMA.
- 32. Material misstatements of current assets and other disclosure items identified by the auditors in the submitted financial statements were corrected, but the uncorrected material misstatements resulted in the financial statements receiving a qualified opinion.

#### **Expenditure management**

- 33. Payments were not made within 30 days or an agreed period after receipt of an invoice, as required by treasury regulation 8.2.3
- 34. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure amounting to R401 570 000 as disclosed in note 31 to the annual financial statements, as required by section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and treasury regulation 9.1.1. The majority of the irregular expenditure disclosed in the financial statements was caused by non–compliance with supply chain management legislation.

#### **Procurement and contract management**

- 35. Some of the goods and services with a transaction value below R500 000 were procured without obtaining the required price quotations, as required by treasury regulation 16A6.1 and paragraph 3.3.1 of Practice Note 8 of 2007/08. Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year. This non-compliance was identified in the procurement processes for the State Attorney.
- 36. Some of the quotations were accepted from prospective suppliers who did not submit a declaration on whether they are employed by the state or connected to any person employed by the state, as required by treasury regulation 16A8.4 and paragraph 4.1.2 of Practice Note 7 of 2009/10. This non-compliance was identified in the procurement processes for the State Attorney.
- 37. Some of the contracts were awarded to bidders who did not submit a declaration on whether they are employed

by the state or connected to any person employed by the state, which is prescribed in order to comply with treasury regulation 16A8.3.Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year. This non-compliance was identified in the procurement processes for the State Attorney.

- 38. Some of the quotations were awarded to suppliers whose tax matters had not been declared by the South African Revenue Services to be in order as required by treasury regulation 16A9.1(d).Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year. This non-compliance was identified in the procurement processes for the State Attorney.
- 39. Some of the goods and services of a transaction value above R500 000 were procured without inviting competitive bids and deviations were approved by the accounting officer but it was practical to invite competitive bids, in contravention of treasury regulation 16A6.1 and paragraph 3.4.1 of Practice Note 8 of 2007/2008 and treasury regulation 16A6.4. Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year. This non-compliance was identified in the procurement processes for the State Attorney.
- 40. The preference point system was not applied in some of the procurement of goods and services above R30 000 as required by section 2(a) of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000 (PPPFA) and treasury regulation 16A6.3(b). Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year. This non-compliance was identified in the procurement processes for the State Attorney.
- 41. In some instances the COVID-19 personal protective equipment items were not procured by following the institution's normal procurement processes as required by paragraph 3.1 of NT Instruction Note 11 of 2020/21.
- 42. In some instances the prices of COVID-19 personal protective equipment items procured through the institution's normal processes were in excess of prices prescribed on Annexure A as required by paragraph 3.4 (c) and 3.9 of NT Instruction Note 11 of 2020/21.
- 43. In some instances the COVID-19 personal protective equipment items procured through quotations did not comply with local content requirements as required by paragraph 4.6 of NT Instruction Note 5 of 2020/21.

for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### **Revenue management**

44. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to collect all money due to the Department, as required by section 38(1)(c)(i) of the PFMA.

#### Asset management

45. The Department did not determine if any state institution involved in education and/or training required computer equipment before disposing of such equipment, as required by treasury regulation 16A.7.7.

### **Other information**

- 46. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report that has been specifically reported on in the auditor's report.
- 47. 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.
- 48. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- 49. The other information I obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report are the report of the accounting officer, governance report and the human resource management report, and the audit committee report is expected to be made available to me after 31 August 2021.
- 50. If, based on the work I have performed on the other information that I obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

51. When I do receive and read the general information and governance information reports, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I are 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**

- 52. 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 basis for the qualified opinion, the findings on the annual performance report and the findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.
- 53. The accounting officer did not effectively oversee financial and performance reporting and compliance as well as related internal controls.
- 54. Management did not adequately monitor the action plan to address prior year findings resulting in similar findings in the current financial year.
- 55 Management did not implement proper record keeping in a timely manner to ensure that complete, relevant and accurate information is accessible and available to support financial and performance reporting.
- 56. Management did not adequately review and monitor compliance with applicable legislation.

### **Other reports**

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

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - VOTE 21 Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

- 58. At the Department's request, an independent consultant is investigating allegations of possible procurement irregularities in the risk and security environment, which covered the period 2008-09 to 2018-19. Two reports on investigations into the procurement processes relating to specific security related awards were issued in February 2020 and resulted in disciplinary proceedings being instituted. These proceedings and the remaining scope of the investigation was still in progress at the date of this auditor's report. Disciplinary processes are still ongoing. A third report with recommendations was also issued.
- 59. The president of the country has, in terms of the Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunals Act 74 of 1996 (SIUSTA), authorised the Special Investigating Unit to investigate the affairs of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development in so far as they relate to the Office of the State Attorney and all its branches. This investigation, which covers the period 2012/2013 to 2018/2019, was still in progress at the date of this auditor's report.
- 60. The president of the country has, in terms of SIUSTA, authorised the Special Investigating Unit to investigate the affairs of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development in so far as it relates to all Masters Offices across the country. This investigation was still in progress at the date of this auditor's report.

Anditor - General

Pretoria 31 August 2021



Auditing to build public confidence

for the year ended 31 March 2021

# Annexure - Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

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

#### **Financial statements**

- 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 Department's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting officer
- conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my

opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease operating as a going concern

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

# Communication with those charged with governance

- 3. I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
- 4. I also provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to 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.

for the year ended 31 March 2021

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2020/2021								2019/2020	
	Adjusted Shifting Appropriation of Funds	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000		R'000	R'000
Programme									
1. Administration	2 626 606	1	294 143	2 920 749	2 704 685	216 064	92,6%	2 589 469	2 537 688
2. Court services	6 510 981	I	(137 747)	6 373 234	6 204 613	168 621	97,4%	6 595 401	6 428 654
3. State legal services	1 330 615	I	124 208	1 454 823	1 374 690	80 133	94,5%	1 544 762	1 295 058
<ol> <li>National Prosecuting Authority</li> </ol>	4 266 879	I	33 940	4 300 819	4 196 852	103 967	97,6%	4 134 650	4 009 197
5. Auxiliary and associated services	3 931 202	I	(314 544)	3 616 658	3 404 641	212 017	94,1%	3 917 223	3 917 223
Subtotal	18 666 283	1	1	18 666 283	17 885 481	780 802	95,8%	18 781 505	18 187 820
Statutory Appropriation	2 442 459	1	1	2 442 459	2 146 761	295 698	87,9%	2 263 695	2 100 166
Magistrates' salaries	2 442 459	I	I	2 442 459	2 146 761	295 698	87,9%	2 263 695	2 100 166
TOTAL	21 108 742	1	1	21 108 742	20 032 242	1 076 500	94,9%	21 045 200	20 287 986

	2020/2021		2019	2019/2020	
	Final Actual Appropriation Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Final	Final Actual Appropriation Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
TOTAL (brought forward) Reconciliation with statement of financial performance					
ADD					
Departmental receipts NRF raceints	337 335			423 528	
Aid assistance	93 811			144 622	
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total revenue)	21 539 888			21 613 350	
<b>ADD</b> Aid assistance		75 045			134 710
Prior year unauthorised expenditure approved without funding					
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total expenditure)		20 107 287			20 422 696

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - VOTE 21** 

**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT** 

Appropriation per economic classification	ssification								
	2020/2021							2019/2020	
	Adjusted Shifting Appropriation of Funds	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R′000	R'000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000		R′000	R′000
<b>Economic classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	17 206 850	(39 365)	(64 038)	17 103 447	16 136 184	967 263	94,3%	17 154 524	16 675 807
Compensation of employees	12 129 589	I	(13 909)	12 115 680	11 524 139	591 541	95,1%	11 813 988	11 377 251
Salaries and wages	10 552 719	(135 299)	(13 724)	10 403 696	9 947 983	455 713	95,6%	10 172 433	9 861 325
Social contributions	1 576 870	135 299	(185)	1 711 984	1 576 156	135 828	92,1%	1 641 555	1 515 926
Goods and services	5 077 261	(39 365)	(50 1 2 9)	4 987 767	4 612 045	375 722	92,5%	5 340 536	5 298 556
Administrative fees	29 525	(6 499)	I	23 026	23 026	I	100,0%	25 664	25 664
Advertising	27 660	(7 020)	(3 807)	16 833	16 833	I	100,0%	17 152	17 152
Minor assets	57 412	(28 889)	461	28 984	28 984	I	100,0%	33 983	33 983
Audit costs: External	41 754	(10 515)	I	31 239	31 239	I	100,0%	39 123	39 123
Bursaries: Employees	6814	220	I	7 034	7 034	I	100,0%	6 359	6 359
Catering: Departmental activities	8 488	(7 491)	I	266	266	I	100,0%	7 402	7 402
Communication	147 771	(38 838)	268	109 201	109 201	I	100,0%	117 678	117 678
Computer services	1 063 740	97 927	(151 376)	1 010 291	820864	189 427	81,2%	907 949	907 949
Consultants: Business and advisory services	195 571	(43 189)	(4 569)	147 813	135 745	12 068	91,8%	257 260	257 260
Laboratory services	1 637	(1 134)	I	503	503	I	100,0%	798	798
Legal services	162 290	12 916	64 241	239 447	182 568	56 879	76,2%	248 912	248 912
Contractors	35 068	79 532	I	114 600	114600	I	100,0%	166 269	166 269
Agency and support / outsourced services	241 937	(24 813)	I	217 124	202 606	14518	93,3%	470 876	470876
Entertainment	Ø	(4)	I	4	4	I	100,0%	4	4
Fleet services	65 270	(17 735)	I	47 535	47 535	I	100,0%	66 359	66 359

Appropriation per economic classification	ssification								
	2020/2021							2019/2020	
	Adjusted Shifting Appropriation of Funds	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000		R′000	R'000
Inventory: Other supplies	I	113	1	113	113	I	100,0%	49	49
Consumable supplies	140 671	(85 514)	(9 823)	45 334	45 334	I	100,0%	14 357	14 357
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	231 131	(87 793)	25 441	168779	168 779	I	100,0%	183 016	183 016
Operating leases	991 193	6 877	40 000	1 038 070	944 239	93 831	91,0%	968 740	955 522
Property payments	1 226 806	161 845	I	1 389 051	1 381 973	7 078	99,5%	1 244 179	1 215 417
Transport provided: Departmental activity	159	(159)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Travel and subsistence	186 682	37 682	(10 965)	213 399	211 478	1 921	99,1%	385 830	385 830
Training and development	24 275	(20 976)	I	3 299	3 299	I	100,0%	8 789	8 789
Operating payments	180 843	(50 805)	I	130 038	130 038	I	100,0%	154 250	154 250
Venues and facilities	7 546	(3 301)	I	4 245	4 245	I	100,0%	12 086	12 086
Rental and hiring	2 610	(1 802)	I	808	808	I	100,0%	3 452	3 452
Transfers and subsidies	3 067 780	I	46 233	3 114 013	3 076 592	37 421	98,8%	3 013 869	2 992 808
Provinces and municipalities	1 007	(303)	(14)	069	690	I	100,0%	752	752
Municipalities	1 007	(303)	(14)	690	690	I	100,0%	752	752
Municipal bank accounts	1 007	(303)	(14)	690	690	I	100,0%	752	752
Departmental agencies and accounts	2 924 285	(4)	31 357	2 955 638	2 955 638	I	100,0%	2 893 530	2 893 310
Social security funds	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Departmental agencies and accounts	2 924 285	(4)	31 357	2 955 638	2 955 638	1	100,0%	2 893 530	2 893 310
Foreign governments and international organisations	18 859	I	(2 811)	16 048	14 498	1 550	90,3%	13 176	12 956

Appropriation per economic classification	ssification								
	2020/2021							2019/2020	
	Adjusted Shifting Appropriation of Funds	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R/000	R'000	R'000	R/000	%	R'000	R'000
Households	123 629	307	17 701	141 637	105 766	35 871	74,7%	106411	85 790
Social benefits	119 260	1 508	16 592	137 360	101 489	35 871	73,9%	93 806	73 185
Other transfers to households	4 369	(1 201)	1 109	4 277	4 277	I	100,0%	12 605	12 605
Payments for capital assets	833 523	1 305	(107 824)	727 004	655 187	71 817	90,1%	695 738	608 602
Buildings and other fixed structures	456 945	1 458	(115 000)	343 403	290 661	52 742	84,6%	328 019	305 357
Buildings	456 245	2 082	(115 000)	343 327	290 585	52 742	84,6%	327 365	304 703
Other fixed structures	700	(624)	I	76	76	I	100,0%	654	654
Machinery and equipment	375 078	(18 083)	7 176	364 171	346 596	17 575	95,2%	355 196	290 722
Transport equipment	81 335	24 026	52	105 413	78 569	26 844	74.5%	121 365	121 365
Other machinery and equipment	293 743	(42 109)	7 124	258 758	268 027	(9 269)	103.6%	233 831	169 357
Software and other intangible assets	1 500	17 930	0	19 430	17 930	1 500	92.3%	12 523	12 523
Payments for financial assets	589	38 060	125 629	164 278	164 278	•	100,0%	181 069	10 769
Total	21 108 742	I	I	21 108 742	20 032 242	1 076 500	94,9%	21 045 200	20 287 986

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - VOTE 21
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2021

Programme 1: Administration									
2020/2021								2019/2020	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement Final Appr	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R'000	R′000		R'000	R′000
Subprogramme									
1. Ministry	38 057	(7 927)	I	30 130	28 338	1 792	94,1%	39 960	39 960
2. Management	57 224	(2 289)	I	54 935	47 783	7152	87,0%	54 869	50 373
3. Corporate service	796725	33 252	246 459	1 076 436	986 337	660 06	91,6%	851 764	851 655
4. Financial administration	221 043	(16 640)	7 684	212 087	200 480	11 607	94,5%	207 691	203 477
5. Internal audit	95 385	(6 396)	I	88 989	84 484	4 505	94,9%	90 719	89 737
6. Office accommodation	1 418 172	I	40 000	1 458 172	1 357 263	100 909	93,1%	1 344 466	1 302 486
Total for subprogrammes	2 626 606	1	294 143	2 920 749	2 704 685	216 064	92,6%	2 589 469	2 537 688
Economic classification									
Current payments	2 591 615	I	271 753	2 863 368	2 647 304	216 064	92,5%	2 515 388	2 463 716
Compensation of employees	619 224	I	(2 744)	616 480	569 034	47 446	92,3%	602 463	592 771
Salaries and wages	542 517	(4 816)	(2 559)	535 142	497 112	38 030	92,9%	529 370	522 775
Social contributions	76 707	4 816	(185)	81 338	71 922	9416	88,4%	73 093	966 69
Goods and services	1 972 391	I	274 497	2 246 888	2 078 270	168 618	92,5%	1 912 925	1 870 945
Administrative fees	3 754	177	I	3 931	3 931	I	100,0%	6 058	6 058
Advertising	20 892	(1835)	(3 807)	15 250	15 250	I	100,0%	15 335	15 335
Minor assets	5 521	(4 057)	I	1 464	1 464	I	100,0%	2 013	2 013
Audit costs: External	41 754	(10515)	I	31 239	31 239	I	100,0%	39 096	39 096
Bursaries: Employees	6 1 0 9	(1 589)	I	4 520	4 520	I	100,0%	4 451	4 451
Catering: Departmental activities	2 303	(1 956)	I	347	347	I	100,0%	3 083	3 083
Communication	20 129	(8 143)	268	12 254	12 254	I	100,0%	14 449	14 449

Programme 1: Administration									
2020/2021								2019/2020	
	Adjusted Shifting Appropriation of Funds	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R′000	R′000	R/000	R′000	R'000	R/000		R′000	R′000
Computer services	156 192	60 374	194 170	410 736	410 736	1	100,0%	17 767	17 767
Consultants: Business and advisory services	114 384	2 762	(4 569)	112 577	101 747	10830	90,4%	224 488	224 488
Scientific and technological services	I	I	I	I	I	I	ı		
Legal services	62 832	14 724	63 887	141 443	84 564	56 879	59,8%	87 019	87 019
Contractors	7 431	(3 406)	I	4 025	4 025	I	100,0%	6 043	6 043
Agency and support / outsourced services	3 001	(1 813)	I	1 188	1 188	I	100,0%	33 279	33 279
Entertainment	Ø	(4)	I	4	4	I	100,0%	4	4
Fleet services	2 855	(1 915)	I	940	940	I	100,0%	1 979	1 979
Consumable supplies	5 965	(1 693)	I	4 272	4 272	I	100,0%	431	431
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	20 224	(2 568)	(4 487)	13 169	13 169	I	100,0%	15 843	15 843
Operating leases	967 624	(5 009)	40 000	1 002 615	908 784	93 831	%9'06	921 488	908 270
Property payments	461 457	(1831)	I	459 626	452 548	7 078	98,5%	435 767	407 005
Transport provided: Departmental activity	113	(113)	I	I	I	I	I	1	I
Travel and subsistence	45 684	(17 279)	(10 965)	17 440	17 440	I	100,0%	64 433	64 433
Training and development	10 980	(9 718)	I	1 262	1 262	I	100,0%	2 124	2 124
Operating payments	9 953	(2 810)	I	7 143	7 143	I	100,0%	11 144	11 144
Venues and facilities	2 626	(1 320)	I	1 306	1 306	I	100,0%	4 270	4 270
Rental and hiring	600	(463)	I	137	137	I	100,0%	2 361	2 361
Transfers and subsidies	19 127	I	2 836	21 963	21 963	I	100,0%	21 630	21 521

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - VOTE 21
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2021

Programme 1: Administration									
2020/2021								2019/2020	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R′000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R′000		R'000	R'000
Provinces and municipalities	46	(12)	I	34	34	I	100,0%	38	38
Municipalities	46	(12)	I	34	34	I	100,0%	38	38
Municipal bank accounts	46	(12)	I	34	34	I	100,0%	38	38
Municipal agencies and funds	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Departmental agencies and accounts	18336	15	92	18 443	18 443	I	100,0%	17 361	17 252
Social security funds	I	I	I	1	I	I	I	1	I
Departmental agencies and accounts	18336	15	92	18 443	18 443	I	100,0%	17 361	17 252
Foreign governments and international organisations	1	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Households	745	(3)	2 744	3 486	3 486	I	100,0%	4 231	4 231
Social benefits	745	(3)	2 744	3 486	3 486	I	100,0%	4 158	4 158
Other transfers to households	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	73	73
Payments for capital assets	15 863	ı	19 554	35 417	35 417	ı	100,0%	52 078	52 078
Buildings and other fixed structures								243	243
Marchinery and equipment	15 863	I	19 554	35 417	35 417	I	100 0%	272 783 77	51 835
Transport equipment	2 664	(1 509)	52	1 207	1 207	I	100,0%	2 310	2 310
Other machinery and equipment	13 199	1 509	19 502	34 210	34 210	I	100,0%	49 525	49 525
Software and other intangible	I	I	I	I	I	I		I	ı
assets Payments for financial assets	-	ı		-	-		100,0%	373	373
Total	2 626 606	I	294 143	2 920 749	2 704 685	216 064	92,6%	2 589 469	2 537 688

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2020/2021								2019/2020	
	Adjusted Shifting Appropriation of Funds	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000		R′000	R'000
Subprogramme									
1. Lower courts	5 003 917	105 899	(386)	5 109 430	5 052 616	56814	98,9%	5 260 593	5 230 090
2. Family Advocate	261 185	(14 867)	(125)	246 193	236 702	9 491	96,1%	243 568	242 341
3. Magistrate's Commission	18 294	(996)	I	17 328	13 417	3 911	77,4%	22 999	17 411
4. Facilities management	577 969	(77 101)	(122 719)	378 149	324 50 3	53 646	85,8%	378 645	355 983
5. Administration of courts	649 616	(12 965)	(14 517)	622 134	577 375	44 759	92,8%	689 596	582 829
<b>Total for subprogrammes</b>	6 510 981	1	(137 747)	6 373 234	6 204 613	168 621	97,4%	6 595 401	6 428 654
: : : :									
Economic classification									
Current payments	5 874 795	(10 720)	(17 627)	5 846 448	5 737 862	108 586	98,1%	6 080 651	5 936 566
Compensation of employees	4 334 389	I	(7 763)	4 326 626	4 218 040	108 586	97,5%	4 324 787	4 180 702
Salaries and wages	3 690 927	(103 887)	(7 763)	3 579 277	3 471 021	108 256	97,0%	3 608 736	3 469 464
Social contributions	643 462	103 887	I	747 349	747 019	330	100,0%	716 051	711 238
Goods and services	1 540 406	(10 720)	(9 864)	1 519 822	1 519 822	I	100,0%	1 755 864	1 755 864
Administrative fees	7 119	(3 422)	I	3 697	3 697	I	100,0%	6 698	6 698
Advertising	3 464	(2 255)	I	1 209	1 209	I	100,0%	1 179	1 179
Minor assets	34 019	(15313)	(35)	18 671	18 671	I	100,0%	22 388	22 388
Audit costs: External	I	I	I	I	I	I		14	14
Catering: Departmental activities	3 073	(2 766)	I	307	307	I	100,0%	2 493	2 493
Communication	96 404	(24 753)	I	71 651	71 651	I	100,0%	74 706	74 706
Computer services	1 616	(1 170)	(9)	440	440	I	100,0%	483	483
Consultants: Business and advisory services	36 986	(8 633)	I	28 353	28 353	I	100,0%	27 539	27 539

Programme 2: Court services									
2020/2021								2019/2020	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R′000	R'000	R′000	R′000	R/000	R′000		R′000	R′000
Laboratory services	1 637	(1 134)	1	503	503	1	100,0%	798	798
Legal services	31 722	(7 290)	I	24 432	24 432	I	100,0%	33 083	33 083
Contractors	18 043	77 643	I	95 686	95 686	I	100,0%	152 327	152 327
Agency and support / outsourced services	84 353	(15 288)	I	69 065	69 065	I	100,0%	220 167	220 167
Fleet services	50 438	(16 150)	I	34 288	34 288	I	100,0%	44 445	44 445
Consumable supplies	109 162	(65 602)	(9 823)	33 737	33 737	I	100,0%	11 286	11 286
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	172 039	(99 246)	I	72 693	72 693	I	100,0%	120 266	120 266
Operating leases	1 110	2 636	I	3 746	3 746	I	100,0%	3 706	3 706
Property payments	698 496	150 310	I	848 806	848 806	I	100,0%	724 143	724 143
Transport provided: Departmental activity	14	(14)	I	I	I	I	1	I	I
Travel and subsistence	94 320	54 398	I	148 718	148 718	I	100,0%	215 595	215 595
Training and development	6 354	(4 927)	I	1 427	1 427	I	100,0%	2 854	2 854
Operating payments	85 485	(24 784)	I	60 701	60 701	I	100,0%	86 776	86 776
Venues and facilities	3 298	(2 277)	I	1 021	1 021	I	100,0%	4 195	4 195
Rental and hiring	1 254	(583)	I	671	671	I	100,0%	723	723
Transfers and subsidies	31 016	ı	7 929	38 945	38 945	I	100,0%	23 488	23 488
Provinces and municipalities	917	(278)	I	639	639	I	100,0%	696	696
Municipalities	917	(278)	I	639	639	I	100,0%	696	696
Municipal bank accounts	917	(278)	I	639	639	I	100,0%	696	696
Departmental agencies and accounts	64	(28)	I	36	36	I	100,0%	46	46

Programme 2: Court services									
2020/2021								2019/2020	
	Adjusted Shifting Appropriation of Funds	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R′000	R′000	R'000	R'000	R/000	R′000		R'000	R'000
Departmental agencies and accounts	64	(28)	I	36	36	I	100,0%	46	46
Households	30 035	306	7 929	38 270	38 270	I	100,0%	22 746	22 746
Social benefits	28 166	2 057	7 734	37 957	37 957	I	100,0%	22 125	22 125
Other transfers to households	1 869	(1 751)	195	313	313	I	100,0%	621	621
Payments for capital assets	604 986	ı	(128 049)	476 937	416902	60 035	87,4%	485 590	462 928
Buildings and other fixed structures	456 945	1 458	(115 000)	343 403	290 661	52 742	84,6%	327 738	305 076
Buildings	456 245	2 082	(115 000)	343 327	290 585	52 742	84,6%	327 084	304 422
Other fixed structures	700	(624)	I	76	76	I	100,0%	654	654
Machinery and equipment	148 041	(1 504)	(13 049)	133 488	126 195	7 293	94,5%	157 852	157 852
Transport equipment	46 786	139	(671)	46 254	42 654	3 600	92,2%	79 643	79 643
Other machinery and equipment	101 255	(1 643)	(12 378)	87 234	83 541	3 693	95,8%	78 209	78 209
Software and other intangible assets	1	46	I	46	46	I	100,0%	I	I
Payments for financial assets	184	10 720	I	10 904	10904	I	100,0%	5 672	5 672
Total	6 510 981	I	(137 747)	6 373 234	6 204 613	168 621	97,4%	6 595 401	6 428 654

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - VOTE 21
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2021

Programme 3: State legal services									
2020/2021								2019/2020	
	Adjusted Shifting Appropriation of Funds	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R'000	R′000		R′000	R′000
Subprogramme									
1. State law advisors	79 083	(1 603)	I	77 480	67 759	9 721	87,5%	79 763	70 261
2. Litigation and legal services	500 814	30 827	127 132	658 773	636 150	22 623	96,6%	726 995	533 841
<ol> <li>Legislative development and law reform</li> </ol>	115 138	(3 974)	I	111 164	89 577	21 587	80,6%	99 669	89 632
4. Master of the High Court	552 821	(13 656)	(113)	539 052	517816	21 236	96,1%	553 022	532 020
5. Constitutional development	82 759	(11 594)	(2 811)	68 354	63 388	4 966	92,7%	85 313	69 304
<b>Total for subprogrammes</b>	1 330 615	1	124 208	1 454 823	1 374 690	80 133	94,5%	1 544 762	1 295 058
<b>Economic classification</b>									
Current payments	1 286 495	(27 340)	1	1 259 156	1 184 283	74 873	94,1%	1 326 214	1 248 741
Compensation of employees	1 151 947	I	(353)	1 151 594	1 079 880	71 714	93,8%	1 162 518	1 085 045
Salaries and wages	1 013 256	(20 086)	(353)	992 817	927 662	65 155	93,4%	1 005 371	936 743
Social contributions	138 691	20 086	I	158 777	152 218	6 559	95,9%	157 147	148 302
Goods and services	134 548	(27 340)	354	107 562	104 403	3 159	97,1%	163 696	163 696
Administrative fees	2 086	(1 161)	I	925	925	I	100,0%	2 010	2 010
Advertising	1 587	(1 214)	I	373	373	I	100,0%	599	599
Minor assets	5 919	(4 153)	I	1 766	1 766	I	100,0%	3 738	3 738
Audit costs: External	I	I	I	I	I	I	i.	13	13
Catering: Departmental activities	635	(516)	I	119	119	I	100,0%	1 239	1 239
Communication	14 237	(5 446)	I	8 791	8 791	I	100,0%	11 122	11 122
Computer services	168	(148)	I	20	20	I	100,0%	19	19

Programme 3: State legal services									
2020/2021								2019/2020	
	Adjusted Shifting Appropriation of Funds	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R'000	R'000	R′000		R'000	R′000
Consultants: Business and advisory	7 221	(5 517)	I	1 704	466	1 238	27,3%	1 709	1 709
services									
Laboratory services	I	I	I	I	I	I	, _ ,	I	I
Legal services	41 271	13 447	354	55 072	55 072	I	100,0%	75 038	75 038
Contractors	708	(540)	I	168	168	I	100,0%	737	737
Agency and support / outsourced services	1 008	(916)	I	92	92	I	100,0%	I	ı
Fleet services	3 234	(1 826)	I	1 408	1 408	I	100,0%	2 060	2 060
Consumable supplies	3 634	(2 503)	I	1 131	1 131	I	100,0%	820	820
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	16398	(4 263)	I	12 135	12 135	I	100,0%	14 741	14 741
Operating leases	4 722	1 038	I	5 760	5 760	I	100,0%	6 177	6177
Property payments	1 976	(623)	I	1 353	1 353	I	100,0%	1 834	1 834
Transport provided: Departmental activity	32	(32)	I	1	I	I	L.	I	I
Travel and subsistence	15 987	(3 682)	I	12 305	10 384	1 921	84,4%	34 076	34 076
Training and development	3 118	(3 024)	I	94	94	I	100,0%	277	277
Operating payments	8372	(4 626)	I	3 746	3 746	I	100,0%	4 775	4 775
Venues and facilities	1 492	(892)	I	600	600	I	100,0%	2 344	2 344
Rental and hiring	743	(743)	I	I	I	I	100,0%	368	368
Transfers and subsidies	24 255	I	240	24 495	22 945	1 550	93,7%	32 030	31 810
Provinces and municipalities	44	(13)	(14)	17	17	I	100,0%	18	18
Municipalities	44	(13)	(14)	17	17	I	100,0%	18	18

Programme 3: State legal services									
2020/2021								2019/2020	
	Adjusted Shifting Appropriation of Funds	Shifting of Funds	Virement Final App	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000		R′000	R′000
Municipal bank accounts	44	(13)	(14)	17	17	I	100,0%	18	18
Departmental agencies and accounts	9	6	I	15	15	I	100,0%	ſ	ſ
Departmental agencies and accounts	9	6	I	15	15	I	100,0%	m	Μ
Foreign governments and international organisations	18859	I	(2 811)	16 048	14 498	1 550	90,3%	13 176	12 956
Households	5 346	4	3 065	8 415	8415	I	100,0%	18 833	18 833
Social benefits	2 846	(546)	3 065	5 365	5 365	I	100,0%	6 982	6 982
Other transfers to households	2 500	550	I	3 050	3 050	I	100,0%	11 851	11 851
Payments for capital assets	19 461	•	I	19 461	15 751	3 710	80,9%	16 067	14 356
Building and other fixed structures								38	38
Building								38	38
Machinery and equipment	17 961	I	I	17 961	15 751	2 210	87,7%	16 029	14 318
Transport equipment	3 739	2 452	I	6 191	6191	I	100,0%	3 742	3 742
Other machinery and equipment	14 222	(2 452)	I	11 770	9 560	2 210	81,2%		
Software and other intangible assets	1 500	I	I	1 500	I	1 500		12 287	10 576
Payments for financial assets	404	27 340	123 967	151 711	151 711	I	100,0%	170 451	151
Total	1 330 615	I	124 208	1 454 823	1 374 690	80 133	94,5%	1 544 762	1 295 058

Programme 4: National Prosecuting Authority	g Authority								
2020/2021								2019/2020	
	Adjusted Shifting Appropriation of Funds	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R'000	R′000	R′000		R′000	R′000
Subprogramme									
1. National prosecutions service	3 352 304	(21 630)	2512	3 333 186	3 245 330	87 856	97,4%	3 221 116	3 215 783
2. Assets forfeiture unit	173 935	(10 793)	33	163 175	149 150	14 025	91,4%	153 146	126 861
3. Office for witness protection	190 229	(13 943)	47	176 333	176333	I	100,0%	192 770	192 770
4. Support services	550 411	46 366	31 348	628 125	626 039	2 086	99,7%	567 618	473 783
<b>Total for subprogrammes</b>	4 266 879	I	33 940	4 300 819	4 196 852	103 967	97,6%	4 134 650	4 009 197
<b>Economic classification</b>									
Current payments	4 097 019	ı	26 879	4 123 898	4 019 931	103 967	97,5%	3 992 871	3 930 292
Compensation of employees	3 659 711	I	(3 049)	3 656 662	3 552 695	103 967	97,2%	3 504 592	3 442 013
Salaries and wages	3 238 743	(6510)	(3 049)	3 229 184	3 139 003	90 181	97,2%	3 083 307	3 027 185
Social contributions	420 968	6510	I	427 478	413 692	13 786	96,8%	421 285	414 828
Goods and services	437 308	I	29 928	467 236	467 236	I	100,0%	488 279	488 279
Administrative fees	16561	(2 093)	I	14 468	14 468	I	100,0%	10 876	10 876
Advertising	1 692	(1 692)	I	I	I	I		38	38
Minor assets	3 950	249	I	4 199	4 199	I	100,0%	4 797	4 797
Bursaries: Employees	705	1 809	I	2 514	2514	I	100,0%	1 908	1 908
Catering: Departmental activities	2 471	(2 251)	I	220	220	I	100,0%	585	585
Communication	16 989	(484)	I	16 505	16 505	I	100,0%	17 406	17 406
Computer services	60 185	28 508	I	88 693	88 693	I	100,0%	74 128	74 128
Consultants: Business and advisory services	32 270	(27 091)	I	5 179	5 179	I	100,0%	3 480	3 480
Legal services	26 465	(7 965)	I	18 500	18 500	I	100,0%	53 772	53 772

Programme 4: National Prosecuting Authority	ig Authority								
2020/2021								2019/2020	
	Adjusted Shifting Appropriation of Funds	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000		R′000	R'000
Contractors	8 464	6 257	I	14 721	14 721	I	100,0%	7 162	7 162
Agency and support / outsourced services	23 411	(9 037)	I	14 374	14 374	I	100,0%	17 204	17 204
Fleet services	8 743	2 156	I	10 899	10 899	I	100,0%	17 875	17 875
Inventory: Other supplies	1	113	I	113	113	I	100,0%	49	49
Consumable supplies	21 778	(15 584)	I	6 194	6194	I	100,0%	1 604	1 604
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	20 548	20 306	29 928	70 782	70 782	I	100,0%	32 122	32 122
Operating leases	17 737	8 212	I	25 949	25 949	I	100,0%	37 369	37 369
Property payments	65 277	13 989	I	79 266	79 266	I	100,0%	82 435	82 435
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1	I	I	I	1	I	I	I	I
Travel and subsistence	30 181	4 698	I	34 879	34 879	I	100,0%	71 414	71 414
Training and development	2 952	(2 922)	I	30	30	I	100,0%	1 714	1 714
Operating payments	76916	(18 483)	I	58 433	58 433	I	100,0%	51 511	51 511
Venues and facilities	I	1 318	I	1 318	1 318	I	100,0%	830	830
Rental and hiring	13	(13)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Transfers and subsidies	19 963	I	4 728	24 691	24 691	I	100,0%	26 623	26 512
Departmental agencies and accounts	10601	I	765	11 366	11 366	I	100,0%	10 089	9 978
Social security funds	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Departmental agencies and accounts	10 601	I	765	11 366	11 366	I	100,0%	10 089	9 978
Households	9 362	I	3 963	13 325	13 325	I	100,0%	16 534	16 534

Programme 4: National Prosecuting Authority	ig Authority								
2020/2021								2019/2020	
	Adjusted Shifting Appropriation of Funds	Shifting of Funds	Virement Final Appr	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Actual Appropriation expenditure	Actual expenditure
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R'000	R′000		R′000	R′000
Social benefits	9 362	I	3 049	12 411	12411	I	100,0%	16 474	16 474
Other transfers to households	I	I	914	914	914	I	100,0%	60	60
Payments for capital assets	149 897	I	671	150 568	150 568	I	100,0%	110 583	47 820
Machinery and equipment	149 897	I	671	150568	150568	I	100,0%	110 583	47 820
Transport equipment	28 146	22 944	671	51 761	28 517	23 244	55.1%	35 670	35 670
Other machinery and equipment	121 751	(22 944)	I	98 807	122 051	(23 244)	123.5%	74 913	12 150
Payments for financial assets	I	'	1 662	1 662	1 662	ı	100,0%	4 573	4 573
Total	4 266 879	I	33 940	4 300 819	4 196 852	103 967	97,6%	4 134 650	4 009 197

Programme 5: Auxiliary and associated services	ociated services								
2020/21								2019/20	
	Adjusted Shifting Appropriation of Funds	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R′000	R′000	R'000	R'000	R′000		R'000	R'000
Subprogramme									
1. Legal Aid South Africa	1 958 883	I	I	1 958 883	1 958 883	I	100,0%	1 970 973	1 970 973
2. Special Investigation Unit	421 662	I	I	421 662	421 662	I	100,0%	363 023	363 023
<ol> <li>Public Protector of South Africa</li> </ol>	322 994	I	30 500	353 494	353 494	I	100,0%	342 030	342 030
<ol> <li>South African Human Rights Commission</li> </ol>	191 739	1	I	191 739	191 739	I	100,0%	190 005	190 005
5. Justice Modernisation	1 035 924	I	(345 044)	690 880	478 863	212017	69.3%	1 051 192	1 051 192
Total for sub programmes	3 931 202	I	(314 544)	3 616 659	3 404 641	212 018	94,1%	3 917 223	3 917 223
<b>Economic classification</b>									
Current payments	992 608	(1 305)	(345 044)	646 259	442 314	203 945	68,4%	1 019 772	1 019 772
Goods and services	992 608	(1 305)	(345 044)	646 259	442 314	203 945	68,4%	1 019 772	1 019 772
Administrative fees	5	I	I	5	5	I	100,0%	22	22
Advertising	25	(24)	I	1	-	I	100,0%	1	-
Minor assets	8 003	(5 615)	496	2 884	2 884	I	100,0%	1 047	1 047
Catering: Departmental activities	Q	(2)	I	4	4	I	100,0%	2	2
Communication	12	(12)	I	I	I	I	I	(5)	(5)
Computer services	845 579	10 363	(345 540)	510 402	320 975	189427	62,8%	815 552	815 552
Consultants: Business and advisory services	4 710	(4 710)	I	I	I	I	I	44	44
Contractors	422	(422)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I

Programme 5: Auxiliary and associated services	ociated services								
2020/21								2019/20	
	Adjusted Shifting Appropriation of Funds	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R′000	R′000	R'000	R′000	R′000	R′000		R′000	R′000
Agency and support / outsourced services	130 164	2 241	I	132 405	117 887	14518	89,0%	200 226	200 226
Consumable supplies	132	(132)	I	I	I	I	I	216	216
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	1 922	(1 922)	I	I	I	I	ı	44	44
Travel and subsistence	510	(453)	I	57	57	I	100,0%	312	312
Training and development	871	(385)	I	486	486	I	100,0%	1 820	1 820
Operating payments	117	(102)	I	15	15	I	100,0%	44	44
Venues and facilities	130	(130)	I	I	I	I	I	447	447
Transfers and subsidies	2 895 278	I	30 500	2 925 778	2 925 778	I	100,0%	2 866 031	2 866 031
Departmental agencies and accounts	2 895 278	I	30 500	2 925 778	2 925 778	I	100,0%	2 866 031	2 866 031
Social security funds	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Departmental agencies and accounts	2 895 278	I	30 500	2 925 778	2 925 778	I	100,0%	2 866 031	2 866 031
Payments for capital assets	43 316	1 305	1	44 621	36549	8 072	81,9%	31 420	31 420
Machinery and equipment	43 316	(16 579)	I	26 737	18 665	8 072	69,8%	18 897	18 897
Other machinery and equipment	43 316	(16 579)	I	26 737	18 665	8 072	69,8%	18 897	18 897
Software and other intangible assets	I	17 884	I	17 884	17 884	I	100,00%	12 523	12 523
Payments for financial assets	I	•	•	I	I	·		•	•
Total	3 931 202	I	(314 544)	3 616 658	3 404 641	212 017	94,1%	3 917 223	3 917 223

for the year ended 31 March 2021

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

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note on transfers and subsidies disclosure notes and Annexure 1 (A-H) to the annual financial statements.

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

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

#### 3. Detail on payments for financial assets:

Detail of these transactions per programme can be viewed in the note on payments for financial assets to the annual financial statements.

#### 4. Explanations of material variances from amounts voted (after virement):

#### 4.1 Per programme

	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
1. Administration	2 920 749	2 704 685	216 064	93%
The underspending is due to delays in filling of vaca anticipated payments of performance bonuses, less Capture and private leases.				
2. Court services	6 373 234	6 204 613	168 621	<b>97</b> %
The underspending is due to delays in filling of vaca slow progress by the Department of Public Works in COVID-19 regulations.				
slow progress by the Department of Public Works in				
slow progress by the Department of Public Works in COVID-19 regulations.	n the implementation o 1 454 823	f planned court in 1 374 690	frastructure proje 80 133	ects due to <b>94%</b>
<ul><li>slow progress by the Department of Public Works in COVID-19 regulations.</li><li>3. State legal services</li><li>The underspending is mainly due to delays in filling</li></ul>	n the implementation o 1 454 823	f planned court in 1 374 690	frastructure proje 80 133	ects due to <b>94%</b>
<ul><li>slow progress by the Department of Public Works in COVID-19 regulations.</li><li>3. State legal services</li><li>The underspending is mainly due to delays in filling bonuses.</li></ul>	n the implementation o 1 454 823 9 of vacant posts and lo 4 300 819	f planned court in 1 374 690 wer than anticipat 4 196 852	frastructure proje 80 133 red payments of p 103 967	94% 94% performance 98%
<ul> <li>slow progress by the Department of Public Works in COVID-19 regulations.</li> <li>3. State legal services</li> <li>The underspending is mainly due to delays in filling bonuses.</li> <li>4. National Prosecuting Authority</li> <li>The underspending is mainly due to delays in filling</li> </ul>	n the implementation o 1 454 823 9 of vacant posts and lo 4 300 819	f planned court in 1 374 690 wer than anticipat 4 196 852	frastructure proje 80 133 red payments of p 103 967	94% 94% performance 98%

The underspending is due to delays in the execution of planned procurement activities for Justice Modernisation and underperformance of IJS/CJS member department which have been seriously impacted by COVID-19 regulations.

for the year ended 31 March 2021

## 4.2 Per economic classification

	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000
Current payments				
Compensation of employees	9 751 362	9 419 649	331 713	97%
Goods and services	4 987 767	4 612 045	375 722	92%
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies				
Provinces and municipalities	690	690	-	100%
Departmental agencies and accounts	2 955 638	2 955 638	-	100%
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	16 048	14 498	1 550	90%
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-
Households	63 496	63 496	-	100%
Payments for capital assets				
Buildings and other fixed structures	343 403	290 661	52 742	85%
Machinery and equipment	364 171	346 596	17 575	95%
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	21 028	19 528	1 500	93%
Payments for financial assets	164 278	164 278	-	100%

The underspending is due to delays in filling of vacant posts and implementation of the youth and aspirant prosecutors programme, lower than anticipated payments of performance bonuses, less than anticipated expenditure in the Commission of Inquiry into the State capture and private leases, slow progress by the Department of Public Works in the implementation of planned court infrastructure projects due to COVID-19 regulations, delays in the execution of the planned activities for the justice modernisation and under performance of IJS/CJS member departments which have been seriously impacted by COVID-19 regulations.

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - VOTE 21 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	18 666 284	18 781 506
Statutory appropriation	2	2 442 459	2 263 695
Departmental revenue	3	337 335	423 528
Aid assistance		93 811	144 622
TOTAL REVENUE		21 539 888	21 613 351
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	5	11 524 140	11 377 250
Goods and services	6	4 598 537	5 298 559
Interest and rent on land	7	-	-
Aid assistance	4	35 113	88 277
Total current expenditure		16 157 790	16 764 086
Transfers and subsidies	0	2.074.504	2 2 2 2 2 2 7
Transfers and subsidies	9	3 076 591	2 992 807
Aid assistance Total transfers and subsidies	4	38 224	41 666
lotal transfers and subsidies		3 114 815	3 034 473
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets	10	638 965	600 845
Intangible assets	10	31 439	12 523
Total expenditure for capital assets	10	670 404	613 368
		0,0101	0.0000
Unauthorised expenditure approved without funding	11	-	-
Payments for financial assets	8	164 278	10 769
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		20 107 287	20 422 696
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		1 432 601	1 190 655
Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		1 076 500	757 215
Annual appropriation		1 076 500	757 215
Conditional grants		1070 500	
Departmental revenue and NRF receipts	19	337 335	423 528
Aid assistance	4	18 766	9 912
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	ı	1 432 601	1 190 655
		52 001	

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - VOTE 21 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
ASSETS			
Current assets		3 095 079	2 500 923
Cash and cash equivalents	12	46 024	42 752
Prepayments and advances	14	26 041	18 874
Receivables	15	3 023 014	2 439 297
Non-current assets		-	-
Receivables	15	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		3 095 079	2 500 923
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		3 071 588	2 478 942
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	18	1 076 504	757 217
Departmental revenue and NRF receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	19	73 513	42 544
Bank overdraft	20	1 870 559	1 634 288
Payables	21	18 998	29 520
Aid assistance repayable	4	1 132	4 018
Aid assistance unutilised	4	30 882	11 355
Non-current liabilities		-	-
Payables	22	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3 071 588	2 478 942
NET ASSETS		23 491	21 981
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		23 491	21 981
TOTAL		23 491	21 981

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - VOTE 21 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		21 981	21 109
Transfers:		1 510	872
Irrecoverable amounts written off	8.3	-	-
Debts revised		4 185	(322)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(4 088)	142
Debts raised		1 413	1 052
Closing balance		23 491	21 981
TOTAL		23 491	21 981

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - VOTE 21 CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		21 539 606	21 607 739
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	18 666 283	18 781 506
Statutory appropriated funds received	2	2 442 459	2 263 695
Departmental revenue received	3	333 987	406 886
Interest received	3.3	3 066	11 030
NRF receipts		-	-
Aid assistance received	4	93 811	144 622
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		(601 406)	(432 769)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(1 063 581)	(861 317)
Surrendered to RDP Fund/Donor		(2 125)	(10 489)
Current payments		(16 157 790)	(16 764 086)
Interest paid	7	-	-
Payments for financial assets		(164 278)	(10 769)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(3 114 815)	(3 034 473)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	23	435 613	493 836
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Distribution/dividend received			
Payments for capital assets	10	(670 404)	(613 368)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	3.4	282	5 612
Net cash flows from investing activities		(670 122)	(607 756)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		1 510	872
Net cash flows from financing activities		1 510	872
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(232 999)	(113 048)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(1 591 536)	(1 478 488)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	24	(1 824 535)	(1 591 536)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

# PART A: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies which have been applied consistently in all material aspects unless otherwise indicated. Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the Department's primary and secondary information.

The historical cost convention has been used except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements. These are based on the best information available at the time of preparation.

Where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999) and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA and the annual Division of Revenue Act.

### **1** Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard.

#### 2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The overdraft is caused by the delivery of legal services through the Office of the State Attorney. In terms of the State Attorney Act of 1957, the State Attorney is the attorney of record for all national and provincial departments. By virtue of the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development being the executive authority over the Office of the State Attorney, the Department is responsible to settle all accounts in the course of defending the state. Claims recoverable are reflected in note 15 and overdraft is reflected in note 20.

### 3 Presentation currency

Amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the Department.

## 4 Rounding

Unless otherwise stated, financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).

### 5 Foreign currency translation

Cash flows arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into South African Rands using the spot exchange rates prevailing at the date of payment/receipt.

## 6 Comparative information

#### 6.1 Prior period comparative information

Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary, figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.

#### 6.2 Current year comparison with budget

A comparison between the approved final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.

#### 7 Revenue

#### 7.1 Appropriated funds

Appropriated funds comprise of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against the revenue fund (i.e., statutory appropriation).

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

The net amount of any appropriated funds due to/from the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable/receivable in the statement of financial position.

#### 7.2 Departmental revenue

Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund unless stated otherwise.

for the year ended 31 March 2021

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

#### 7.3 Accrued departmental revenue

Accruals in respect of departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when:

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

The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable.

Accrued tax revenue (and related interest and/penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents.

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

#### 8 Expenditure

#### 8.1 Compensation of employees

#### 8.1.1 Salaries and wages

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

#### 8.1.2 Social contributions

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

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

#### 8.2 Other expenditure

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

#### 8.3 Accruals and payables not recognised

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

#### 8.4 Leases

#### 8.4.1 Operating leases

Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

The operating lease commitments of the Department relate to building leases entered into by the Department of Public Works on our behalf. Therefore, the disclosure of these leases is done by the Department of Public Works.

#### 8.4.2 Finance leases

Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.

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

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

#### 9 Aid assistance

#### 9.1 Aid assistance received

Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. In kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value.

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

#### 9.2 Aid assistance paid

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

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the statement of financial position.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.

#### 11 Prepayments and advances

Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Department receives or disburses the cash.

Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.

Prepayments and advances are expensed when the recipient department/entity provides the evidence of expenditure.

#### 12 Loans and receivables

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

#### 13 Financial assets

#### 13.1 Financial assets (not covered elsewhere)

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

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

#### 13.2 Impairment of financial assets

Where there is an indication of impairment of a financial asset, an estimation of the reduction in the recorded carrying value, to reflect the best estimate of the amount of the future economic benefits expected to be received from that asset, is recorded in the notes to the financial statements. The impairment of claims receivables relates to long outstanding balances owed by various client departments for legal fees paid through our State Attorney offices on their behalf. These balances have been impaired after taking into consideration the Debt Prescription Act of 1969 as well as the payment history and financial situation of each client department.

#### 14 Payables

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

#### 15 Capital assets

#### 15.1 Immovable capital assets

Immovable assets reflected in the asset register of the Department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value where the cost cannot be determined reliably. Immovable assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the asset register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment.

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

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

#### 15.2 Movable capital assets

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

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

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

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

Biological assets are subsequently carried at fair value.

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

#### 15.3 Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 15.4 Project costs: work in progress

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

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

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

#### **16 Provisions and contingents**

#### **16.1 Provisions**

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

#### **16.2 Contingent liabilities**

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

#### 16.3 Contingent assets

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

#### 16.4 Capital commitments

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

### 17 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of financial position until such time as the expenditure is either:

- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature with funding and the related funds are received; or
- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance; or
- transferred to receivables for recovery.

Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

#### 18 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

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

for the year ended 31 March 2021

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

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

### 19 Irregular expenditure

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

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

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

# 20 Changes in accounting estimates and errors

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases, the Department shall restate the opening balances of assets liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

### 21 Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as nonadjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

#### 22 Principal-agent arrangements

The Department is party to a principal-agent arrangement for the collection of monies and other debts owed to government institutions as well as proceeds from the enforcement of court orders granted in terms of the Prevention of Organised Crimes Act (Act 121 of 1998) as amended and the Financial Intelligence Act (Act 38 of 2001) through the Office of the State Attorney, Third Party Funds and CARA. In terms of the arrangement, the Department is the agent and is responsible for collecting and surrendering all monies collected to the NRF. All related revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities have been recognised or recorded in terms of the relevant policies listed herein. Additional disclosures have been provided in the notes to the financial statements where appropriate.

#### 23 Departures from the MCS requirements

The Department has complied with all the MCS requirements.

#### 24 Capitalisation reserve

The Department did not have any capitalisation reserve.

#### 25 Recoverable revenue

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

#### 26 Related party transactions

Related party transactions within the Minister/MEC's portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.

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

#### 27 Inventories

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

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

for the year ended 31 March 2021

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

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

### 28 Public-private partnerships

The Department did not have any public-private partnerships.

### 29 Employee benefits

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

### 30 Transfers of functions

The Department did not have any transfers of functions.

#### 31 Mergers

The Department did not have any mergers.

for the year ended 31 March 2021

# PART B: EXPLANATORY NOTES

### 1. Annual Appropriation

#### 1.1 Annual Appropriation

Included are funds appropriated in terms of the Appropriation Act (and the Adjustments Appropriation Act) for National Departments (Voted funds) and Provincial Departments:

		2020/2021			2019/2020		
		Final Appropriation	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/ not received	Final Appropriation	Appropriation received	Funds not requested / not received
		R′000	R′000	R′000			
1.	Administration	2 920 749	2 920 749	-	2 589 469	2 589 469	-
2.	Court services	6 373 234	6 373 234	-	6 765 701	6 765 701	-
3.	State legal services	1 454 823	1 454 823	-	1 544 762	1 544 762	-
4.	National Prosecuting Authority	4 300 819	4 300 819	-	4 134 650	4 134 650	-
5.	Auxiliary and associated services	3 616 658	3 616 658	-	3 917 224	3 917 224	-
Tot	tal	18 666 283	18 666 283	-	18 781 506	18 781 506	-

### 2. Statutory appropriation

2020/2021	2019/2020
R′000	R′000
2 442 459	2 263 695
2 442 459	2 263 695
2 442 459	2 263 695
	<b>R'000</b> 2 442 459 <b>2 442 459</b>

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## 3. Departmental revenue

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Tax revenue		-	
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	3.1	118 949	173 075
Fines, penalties and forfeits	3.2	191 246	211 573
Interest, dividends and rent on land	3.3	3 066	11 030
Sales of capital assets	3.4	282	5 612
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	3.5	22 370	15 713
Transfer received	3.6	1 422	6 525
Total revenue collected		337 335	423 528
Less: Own revenue included in appropriation	19	-	-
Departmental revenue collected		337 335	423 528

#### 3.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	3	R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the Department		118 932	172 856
Sales by market establishment		3 385	3 601
Administrative fees		3	3
Other sales		115 544	169 252
Sales of scrap waste and other used current goods		17	219
Total		118 949	173 075

"Other sales" mainly comprises of services rendered for insolvent estates through the Masters' Office.

#### 3.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits

Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
3	R′000	R′000
	151 757	181 339
	476	798
	39 013	29 436
	191 246	211 573

#### 3.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	3	R′000	R′000
Interest		3 066	11 030
Total		3 066	11 030

for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### 3.4 Sale of capital assets

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	3	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets		282	5 612
Machinery and equipment	39	282	5 612
Intangible assets		-	-
Software	40	-	-
			,
Total		282	5 612

#### 3.5 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	3	R′000	R′000
Receivables		6 108	4 321
Other receipts including recoverable revenue		16 262	11 392
Total		22 370	15 713

The figure recorded under "other receipts" mainly comprises of revenue recovered relating to various debts from previous years (R6,6 million) and unallocated credits (R9,6 million).

#### 3.6 Transfers received

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	3	R′000	R′000
Public corporations and private enterprises		1 422	6 525
Total		1 422	6 525

The Department received donations from various municipalities during the 2020/2021 financial year relating to auxiliary costs associated with court operations.

### 4. Aid assistance

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Opening balance		15 373	15 950
Prior period error			-
As restated		15 373	15 950
Transferred from statement of financial performance		18 766	9 912
Transfers to or from retained funds		-	-
Paid during the year		(2 125)	(10 489)
Closing balance		32 014	15 373

#### 4.1 Analysis of balance by source

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Aid assistance from RDP		1 132	4 018
CARA		30 882	11 355
Closing balance	4	32 014	15 373

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 4.2 Analysis of balance

Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	R′000	R′000
	30 882	11 355
	1 132	4 018
4	32 014	15 373

#### 4.3 Prior period error

### 4.4 Aid assistance expenditure per economic classification

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R'000
Current		35 113	88 277
Capital	10	1 708	4 767
Transfers and subsidies		38 224	41 666
Total aid assistance expenditure		75 045	134 710

The aid assistance expenditure mainly comprised of CARA funded projects (R36 million) conducted through the NPA and other branches within the Department.

The amount recorded under transfers and subsidies relates to RDP donor funds received from National Treasury and transferred to the Human Rights Commission.

### 5. Compensation of employees

### 5.1 Salaries and wages

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Basic salary		8 177 688	8 081 100
Performance award		28 169	58 975
Service based		14 433	14 556
Compensative/circumstantial		45 400	72 006
Periodic payments		32 830	32 827
Other non-pensionable allowances		1 649 463	1 601 860
Total		9 947 983	9 861 324

### 5.2 Social contributions

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Employer contributions			
Pension		1 017 855	1 004 334
Medical		556 366	509 801
UIF		8	-
Bargaining council		1 928	1 791
Total		1 576 157	1 515 926
Total compensation of employees		11 524 140	11 377 250
Average number of employees		23 608	22 942

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### 6. Goods and services

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Administrative fees		23 029	25 664
Advertising		16 834	17 152
Minor assets	6.1	28 984	33 983
Bursaries (employees)		7 034	6 359
Catering		998	7 402
Communication		109 202	117 678
Computer services	6.2	807 353	907 949
Consultants: Business and advisory services		135 748	257 260
Infrastructure and planning services		-	-
Laboratory services		503	798
Scientific and technological services		-	-
Legal services		182 568	248 912
Contractors		114 602	166 269
Agency and support/outsourced services		202 605	470 876
Entertainment		4	4
Audit cost – external	6.3	31 240	39 124
Fleet services		47 549	66 359
Inventory	6.4	113	49
Consumables	6.5	214 098	197 373
Housing		-	-
Operating leases		944 239	955 522
Property payments	6.6	1 381 974	1 215 417
Rental and hiring		807	3 452
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		-	-
Travel and subsistence	6.7	211 477	385 830
Venues and facilities		4 245	12 086
Training and development		3 297	8 789
Other operating expenditure	6.8	130 036	154 252
Total		4 598 537	5 298 559

The figure recorded under "contractors" relates mainly to day-to-day maintenance and repairs (R82 million), security services (R14,2 million), forensic investigators (R4,7 million), transport and relocation (R3,9 million) and curator fees (NPA)(R2,1 million).

"Other operating expenditure comprises mainly of printing and publication expenditure (R17,4 million), resettlement costs (R7,6 million), storage services (R3,9 million), witness fees (R45,9 million) and protective custody of witnesses (NPA) (R53,9 million).

for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### 6.1 Minor assets

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	6	R′000	R′000
Tangible assets		28 984	33 979
Machinery and equipment		28 984	33 979
Intangible assets		-	4
Software		-	4
Total		28 984	33 983
6.2 Computer services			
	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	6	R′000	R′000
SITA computer services		267 630	293 622
External computer service providers		539 723	614 327
Total		807 353	907 949
6.3 Audit cost – External			
	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	6	R′000	R′000
Regularity audits		31 240	39 124
Total		31 240	39 124
6.4 Inventory			
	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	6	R′000	R′000
Materials and supplies		-	49
Other supplies	6.4.1	113	
Total		113	49
6.4.1 Other supplies			
		110	
Ammunition and security supplies (NPA) Total		113 <b>113</b>	
6.5 Consumables			
	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	6	R′000	R′000
Consumable supplies		45 755	14 708
Uniform and clothing		3 035	1 116
Household supplies		31 239	6 596
Building material and supplies		4 557	2 043
Communication accessories		174	309
IT consumables		1 855	1 573

Stationery printing and office supplies **Total** 

Other consumables

"Other consumables" comprises mainly of fuel supplies expenditure (R1,3 million), medical supplies (R1,6 million), security access expenditure (R728,000.00), bags and accessories (R396,000.00) and audio visual expenditure (R398,000.00).

4 892

168 346

214 098

3 071

182 665

197 373

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 6.6 Property payments

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	6	R′000	R′000
ipal services		452 565	387 782
		929 409	827 635
		1 381 974	1 215 417

The figure recorded under "other" comprises mainly of payments relating to security services (R815,1 million) property maintenance (R21,6 million) and management fees (R67,5 million).

### 6.7 Travel and subsistence

Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
б	R′000	R'000
	211 278	382 823
	199	3 007
	211 477	385 830

#### 6.8 Other operating expenditure

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	б	R′000	R′000
Professional bodies membership and subscription fees		1 134	7 164
Resettlement costs		7 605	6 651
Other		121 297	140 437
Total		130 036	154 252

"Other operating expenditure" comprises mainly of printing and publication expenditure (R17,4 million), resettlement costs (R7,6 million), storage services (R3,9 million), witness fees (R45,9 million) and protective custody of witnesses (NPA) (R53,9 million).

### 7. Interest and rent on land

### 8. Payments for financial assets

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Material losses through criminal conduct		-	4
Theft	8.4	-	4
Other material losses	8.1	-	-
Other material losses written off	8.2	13 572	10 732
Debts written off	8.3	150 706	33
Total		164 278	10 769

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 8.1 Other material losses

### 8.2 Other material losses written off

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	8	R′000	R′000
Nature of losses			
Irrecoverable losses (DoJ)		11 855	6 144
Damages to vehicles (DoJ&NPA)		55	27
Losses and damages (NPA)			37
Uneconomical and prescribed salary related debt (NPA)		1 662	4 458
Loss of damaged office equipment (NPA)			66
Total		13 572	10 732
8.3 Debts written off			

Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
8	R′000	R′000
	-	33
	150 706	-
	150 706	33
	150 706	33
		8 R'000 - 150 706 150 706

A debt write-off amounting to R150 million was approved by the DG for those historical debts (mainly for Department of Health) where there has been no evidence of payment over the years despite numerous attempts to recover.

### 8.4 Details of theft

020/2	20	2020/2	2021		2019/2	020	
R'0		R'00	00		R'00	0	
				-		2	1
				-		2	1

### 8.5 Forex losses

### 9. Transfers and subsidies

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R'000	R'000
Provinces and municipalities	48 49	690	750
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annexure 1B	2 955 637	2 893 311
Foreign governments and international organisations	Annexure 1E	14 498	12 956
Households	Annexure 1G	105 766	85 790
Total		3 076 591	2 992 807

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 10. Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Tangible assets		638 965	600 845
Buildings and other fixed structures	40	290 661	305 356
Machinery and equipment	39	348 304	295 489
Intangible assets		31 439	12 523
Software	40	31 439	12 523
Total		670 404	613 368

### Total

### 10.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2020/2021

	Voted funds Aid assistance		Total
	R'000	R'000	R′000
Tangible assets	637 257	1 708	638 965
Buildings and other fixed structures	290 661	-	290 661
Machinery and equipment	346 596	1 708	348 304
Intangible assets	31 439		31 439
Software	17 930	-	17 930
License	13 509	-	13 509
Total	668 696	1 708	670 404

### Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2019/20

	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R′000	R′000	R′000
Tangible assets	596 078	4 767	600 845
Buildings and other fixed structures	305 356	-	305 356
Machinery and equipment	290 722	4 767	295 489
Intangible assets	12 523		12 523
Software	12 523	-	12 523
Total	608 601	4 767	613 368

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 10.2 Finance lease expenditure included in expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R'000
Tangible assets			
Machinery and equipment		85 659	47 001
Total		85 659	47 001

### 11. Unauthorised expenditure

### 12. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Consolidated Paymaster general account		39 434	29 967
Cash receipts		43	(45)
Disbursements		3	101
Cash on hand		6 544	12 729
Total		46 024	42 752

### 13. Other financial assets

### 14. Prepayments and advances

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Travel and subsistence		34	64
Prepayments (Not expensed)	14.2	1 000	1 000
Advances paid (Not expensed)	14.1	25 007	17 810
Total		26 041	18 874

### 14.1 Advances paid (Not expensed)

	Note	Balance as at 1 April 2020	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add or Less: Other	Add: Current year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2021
	14	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000
National departments		17 810	(121 375)	128 572	-	25 007
Total		17 810	(121 375)	128 572	-	25 007
	Note	Balance as at 1 April 2019	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add or Less: Other	Add: Current year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2020
	14	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R'000
National departments		7 875	(274 789)	-	284 724	17 810
Total		7 875	(274 789)	-	284 724	17 810

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 14.2 Prepayments (Not expensed) – 2020/2021

	Note	Balance as at 1 April 2020	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add or Less: Other	Add: Current year prepayments	Balance as at 31 March 2021
	14	R'000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000
Goods and services		1 000	-	-	-	1 000
Total		1 000	-	-	-	1 000

### Prepayments (Not expensed) - 2019/20

	Note	Balance as at 1 April 2019	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add or Less: Other			
	14	R'000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	
Goods and services		1 227	(1 227)	-	1 000	1 000	
Total		1 227	(1 227)	-	1 000	1 000	

### 15. Receivables

		2020/2021				2019/2020	
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
	Note	R'000	R′000	R′000			
Claims recoverable	15.1	2 967 018	-	2 967 018	2 389 305	-	2 389 305
Trade receivables	15.2	110	-	110	945	-	945
Recoverable expenditure	15.3	2	-	2	2	-	2
Staff debt	15.4	43 058	-	43 058	38 369	-	38 369
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	15.6		-		-	-	-
Other receivables	15.5	12 856	-	12 856	10 676	-	10 676
Total		3 023 014		3 023 014	2 439 297	-	2 439 297

### 15.1 Claims recoverable

Note		2020/2021	2019/2020
15 and Ani	nex 4	R′000	R′000
		1 034 151	819 924
		1 932 867	1 569 381
		2 967 018	2 389 305

Included in the above balance for receivables is an amount of R66 Million relating to legal services rendered to the NPA through the Office of the State Attorney. This is due to the fact that the NPA operates independently with its own PMG bank account through which it finances its expenditure and settles its own liabilities. Please see the NPA's separate annual financial statements for the corresponding payable (Accrual).

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 15.2 Trade receivables

		2022/2024	2010/000
	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	15	R′000	R'000
ables		110	945
		110	945
e expenditure (disallowance accounts)			
	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	15	R′000	R′000
wasteful expenditure		2	2
		2	2
	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	15	R′000	R′000
		9 730	11 978
debt e debt			
:Dt		33 328 43 058	26 391 <b>38 369</b>
eivables	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	15	R'000	R'000
ce accounts		9 311	9 356
nse accounts		158	1 164
vehicles		3 357	156
		12 826	10 676
and wasteful expenditure			
	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R'000	R′000
palance .		-	-
punts recovered		36	6

Transfer from note 32 fruitless and wasteful expenditure **Total** 

Less amounts written off

69

-

(105)

195

(201)

-

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 15.7 Impairment of receivables

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Estimate of impairment of receivables		10 727	15 819
Estimate of impairment of receivables (Legal fees)		1 325 201	1 707 216
Total		1 362 928	1 723 035

The impairment of claims receivables amounting to R1.3 billion relates to long outstanding balances owed by various client departments for legal fees paid through our State Attorney offices on their behalf. These balances have been impaired after taking into account the payment history and financial situation of the client departments. The impairment also takes into account instances where there is a dispute which is a further indication of impairment.

The provision also includes an amount of R3,8 million relating to Justice Administered Fund debts which are no longer recoverable.

### 16. Investments

### 17. Loans

### 18. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Opening balance		757 217	444 878
Prior period error	18.2		-
As restated		757 217	444 878
Transfer from statement of financial performance (as restated)		1 076 500	757 215
Paid during the year		(757 213)	(444 876)
Closing balance		1 076 504	757 217

### 19. Departmental revenue and NRF receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Opening balance		42 544	35 457
Prior period error	19.1		-
As restated		42 544	35 457
Transfer from statement of financial performance (as restated)		337 335	423 528
Paid during the year		(306 366)	(416 441)
Closing balance		73 513	42 544

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 20. Bank overdraft

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Consolidated Paymaster general account		1 870 559	1 634 288
Overdraft with commercial banks (Local)		-	-
Total		1 870 559	1 634 288

The bank overdraft is as a result of the rendering of legal services by the Office of the State Attorney on behalf of client departments. In terms of the State Attorney Act of 1957, the State Attorney is the attorney of record for all national and provincial departments. By virtue of the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development being the executive authority over the Office of the State Attorney, the Department is responsible to settle all accounts (legal fees) in the course of defending the state and thereafter recovering these costs from the respective client departments.

### 21. Payables – current

Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	R′000	R′000
21.2	16 268	29 025
21.3	2 730	495
	18 998	29 520

"Clearing accounts" consists mainly of the income tax payable (R11 million), pension fund (R2,5 million), GEHS (R1,2 million) and garnishee orders (R643,000.00).

#### 21.1 Advances received

#### 21.2 Clearing accounts

Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
21	R′000	R′000
	16 268	29 025
	16 268	29 025

### 21.3 Other payables

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	21	R′000	R′000
National pace		1 949	-
Salary ABC recalls		203	39
Disallowance accounts		505	-
TPF revenue erroneously paid over to Vote		73	456
Total		2 730	495

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 22. Payables - non-current

### 23. Net cash flow available from operating activities

No	te	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Net surplus/(deficit) as per statement of financial performance		1 432 601	1 190 655
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		(996 988)	(696 819)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(583 717)	(422 016)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		(7 167)	(9 603)
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		(10 522)	(1 150)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(282)	(5 612)
Expenditure on capital assets		670 404	613 368
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(1 063 579)	(861 317)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor		(2 125)	(10 489)
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		435 613	493 836

### 24. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Consolidated Paymaster general account		(1 831 125)	(1 604 321)
Fund requisition account		-	-
Cash receipts		43	(45)
Disbursements		3	101
Cash on hand		6 544	12 729
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		-	-
Total		(1 824 535)	(1 591 536)

### 25. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

### **25.1 Contingent liabilities**

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Liable to Nature			
Housing loan guarantees Employees	Annex 3A	172	172
Claims against the Department	Annex 3B	3 961 300	4 482 070
Intergovernmental payables (unconfirmed balances)	Annex 5	1 037	350 036
Other	Annex 3B	10 150	11 719
Total		3 972 659	4 843 997

Contingent liabilities mainly consist of summonses (claims against the Department) received by the Department of which the outcome and timing is uncertain.

The contingent liability disclosed is based on management estimate of the Department's financial exposure.

The assessment of the malicious prosecution and unlawful arrest against the Department is based on the outcome history of these cases over the past three years. Other cases are assessed on a case-by-case basis.

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### 25.2 Contingent asset

Note	2020/2021 R'000	2019/2020 R'000
	967 744	-
	967 744	_
	Note	<b>R'000</b> 967 744

Contingent assets consist of disputed balances owed by client departments relating to legal fees paid on their behalf through the Office of the State Attorney.

The Department is engaging the relevant client departments in order to resolve the disputes and recover the outstanding balances.

### 26. Capital commitments

	Note	2020/2021 R'000	2019/2020 R'000
nd equipment		10 675	116 939
		10 675	116 939

### 27. Accruals and payables not recognised

27.1 Accruals

			2020/2021 R'000	2019/2020 R'000
Listed by economic classification				
	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services	150 891	4 049	154 940	74 381
Capital assets	32 258	-	32 258	44 650
Other	2 220	-	2 220	
Total	185 369	4 049	189 418	119 031
		Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
			R′000	R′000
Listed by programme level				
Programme 1: Administration			136 140	58 446
Programme 2: Court services			32 258	50 983
Programme 3: State legal services			-	-

Programme 4: National Prosecuting Authority Programme 5: Auxiliary and associated services

Total

189 418

119 031

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### 27.2 Payables not recognised

			2020/2021	2010/2020
			2020/2021	2019/2020
			R′000	R'000
Listed by economic classification				
	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services	74 586	5 727	80 313	94 849
Capital assets	97		97	6 630
Other			-	-
Total	74 683	5 727	80 410	101 479
_				
		Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
			R′000	R′000
Listed by programme level				
Programme 1: Administration			69 422	55 424
Programme 2: Court services			6 4 9 6	5 352
Programme 3: State legal services				-
Programme 4: National Prosecuting Authority			4 492	40 703
Programme 5: Auxiliary and associated services				-
Total			80 410	101 479
		Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
Included in the above totals are the following:			R′000	R′000
Confirmed balances with other departments		Annex 5	31 769	44 485
Confirmed balances with other government entities		Annex 5	51 433	15 528

#### Total

### 28. Employee benefits

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Leave entitlement - employees		602 899	431 557
Leave entitlement - magistrates		111 517	33 595
Service bonus (Thirteenth cheque)		311 893	310 437
Performance awards		48 757	102 496
Capped leave commitments - employees		247 757	286 598
Capped leave commitments - magistrates		667 093	741 093
Other		65 031	46 649
Total		2 054 947	1 952 425

Included in the "leave entitlement - employees" is an amount of R4,3 million which represents negative leave credits. This is due to the timing difference between leave accrual periods and actual leave periods as per the leave policy.

60 013

83 202

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### 29. Lease commitments

### 29.1 Operating leases

29.2 Finance leases \*\*

2020/2021	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R'000	R′000
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	84 174	84 174
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	32 874	32 874
Total lease commitments	-	-	-	117 048	117 048

2019/2020	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	83 921	83 921
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	86 261	86 261
Total lease commitments	-	-	-	170 182	170 182

\*\*This note excludes leases relating to public-private partnerships as they are separately disclosed in note no. 35.

### 30. Accrued departmental revenue

Note	2020/2021	2019/2020	
	R′000	R′000	
	553	1 351	
	5 445	4 016	
	5 998	5 367	

### 30.1 Analysis of accrued departmental revenue

Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	R′000	R'000
	5 367	8 407
		(3 046)
		-
	631	-
	5 998	5 361

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 31. Irregular expenditure

### 31.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Opening balance		1 664 005	1 158 476
Prior period error			73
As restated		1 664 005	1 158 549
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to prior year		140 296	222 647
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to current year		261 274	340 658
Less: Prior year amounts condoned		(2 089)	(2 931)
Less: Prior year amounts not condoned and removed		(95)	(54 794)
Less: Current year amounts not condoned and removed		-	(124)
Less: Amounts recoverable (current and prior year)	15	(1)	
Closing balance		2 063 390	1 664 005

### Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification

Current year	261 274	340 658
Prior years	1 802 116	1 323 347
Total	2 063 390	1 664 005

# 31.2 Details of current and prior year irregular expenditure – added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2020/2021 R'000
Minimum of three quotations were not sourced	DFI updated to include drawing of lots	10
Minimum of three quotations were not sourced	Under determination by internal control	3
Service rendered without a prior approval	Under determination by internal control	7 790
Noncompliance with RT3-2018	Under determination by internal control	133
No declaration of interest	Under determination by internal control	20 322
Travel expenses without prior approval of the delegated authority (Witnesses)	Confirmed not irregular payment; was based on a court order removed from the Lead Schedule	10
Travel expenses without prior approval of the delegated authority (Witnesses)	Circular was issued to NPA and SAPS stakeholder on "witnesses with special requirements."	13
Exceeded the petty cash threshold	Partially recovered and condoned by National Treasury	2
Contract value exceeded the prescribed threshold without prior approval of the National Treasury	Engagement (training) provided to SCM and relevant business units on contract extensions and NT requirements	35 557
Non-compliance to bid mandatory requirements	All certificates are sent for verification before a bid is awarded	164 528
Procurement of outsourced legal services not in line with the PPPFA/Regulations	DFI updated to include process as prescribed by DFI	128 552
Non-compliance with RT5-2016 transversal contract	Under determination by internal control	9

for the year ended 31 March 2021

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2020/2021 R'000
Prior approval of any other deviation was not obtained from National Treasury	Under determination by internal control	11 625
Service rendered without a valid contract	Engagement with ISM on NT Practice Note 5 of 2009/10 with regard to SITA Procurement and SITA Amendment Act 38 of 2002	33 017

401 570

### Total

### 31.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned

incident	Condoned by (relevant authority)	2020/2021 R'000
Failure to conduct drawing of lots where two suppliers were equal in all respect which is in contravention of Preferential Procurement Regulations of 2017 Section 10.3	National Treasury	13
No prior approval was obtained	National Treasury	16
Deviation from the RT8-2015 transversal contract	National Treasury	47
Exceeded the petty cash threshold and failed to follow the correct procurement process in contravention of NT Practice Note 8 of 2007/2008, paragraph 3.2		1
Non-compliance with the terms and conditions of the RT3 transversal contract	Regional Control Committee	2
Approval for an extension exceeding the prescribed thresholds was not obtained in line with Treasury Instruction 3 of 2016/17	National Treasury	2 011
Total		2 089

### 31.4 Details of irregular expenditure recoverable (not condoned)

Incident	2020/2021 R′000
	-
Total	-

### 31.5 Details of irregular expenditure removed - (not condoned)

Incident	Not condoned by (relevant authority)	2020/2021 R′000
Sheriff's fees paid without a valid tax clearance as required by DFI section 23.31.4	Act.Chief Financial Officer	85
Travel expenses. Reimbursement was processed due to a court order	Act. Chief Financial Officer	10
Total		95

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#### 31.6 Details of irregular expenditures written off (irrecoverable)

Incident	2020/2021 R′000
Total	-

### 31.7 Details of irregular expenditures under assessment (not included in the main note)

Incident	2020/2021 R′000
Contracts were awarded to the service providers who have allegedly submitted fraudulent mandatory bid documents	859 918
Deviations from competitive bids and possible split of RFQs without the approval of the relevant authority	13 508
Possible contravention of the terms and conditions of the RT3 transversal contract	20
Deviation from departmental contract	168
Non-compliance to the RT5-2020 transversal contract	0
Procurement of ICT services/goods	164
Services rendered prior to obtaining PFMA Section 79 approval from NT	122 607
Possible ex post facto submission in contravention of Section 8.2.1 of the Treasury Regulations	658
Procurement process not followed - Minimum of three quotations were not sourced	66
Supplier rendered a service without a purchase order	33
Service was rendered based on a verbal quote and no purchase order in contravention of DFI 10.12.20.2 (iii)	19
Day to day maintenance - Failure to obtain approval from the relevant authority	30
Service was rendered and paid after contract expiry	8
Possible expansion of departmental contract without following the correct process	2 054
Non-compliance with 2017 Preferential Procurement Regulation 4(1) and 4(2).	0
Non-compliance with Treasury Regulation 16A6.3(a) and (b)	0
Non-compliance with Section 2(1)(f) of PPPFA and Preferential Procurement Regulation 2017	0

Total	999 253
31.8 Prior period error	

	Note	2019/2020
		R′000
Nature of prior period error		
		73
Procurement process not followed, three quotations not obtained, non-compliance with NT Practice Note 8 of 2007/2008		72
Non-compliance with RT3-2018		1
Relating to 2019/2020		
Various cases		-
Legal costs payments		-
Total prior period errors		73

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 32. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

### 32.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Opening balance		2 497	53 984
Prior period error			(52 479)
As restated		2 497	1 505
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year		14	64
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year		10	1 129
Less: Amounts recoverable	15.6	(69)	(6)
Less: Amounts written off		(37)	(195)
Closing balance		2 415	2 497

# 32.2 Details of current and prior year fruitless and wasteful expenditure – added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2020/2021 R′000
Misuse of state vehicle		
Fees charged in respect of officials not using reserved accommodation and /or transport	Cases currently under investigation for possible determination of liability	6
Penalty/interest of late payment of accounts/general losses	Cases currently under investigation for possible determination of liability	3
Overpayment of accounts	Cases currently under investigation for possible determination of liability	-
Fees charged for cancelled tickets	Cases currently under investigation for possible determination of liability	2
Misuse of state vehicle	Cases currently under investigation for possible determination of liability	14

24

### Total

### 33. Related party transactions

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Year end balances arising from revenue/payments			
Receivables from related parties		8 150	12 545
Payables to related parties		-	-
Total		8 150	12 545
In kind goods and services provided/received		2020/2021	2019/2020
		R'000	R'000
Compensation of employees		103 674	104 574
Goods and services		1 146	4 457
Expenditure for capital assets		-	55 683
Total		104 820	164 714

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### List related party relationships

Guardian's Fund Legal Aid Board President's Fund Special Investigating Unit The Human Rights Commission The Public Protector Third Party Funds Criminal ssset recovery account Correctional services Office of the Chief Justice and Judicial Administration It should be noted that in terms of retained functions in the DoJ&CD as well as shared services, the DoJ&CD carries the cost on behalf of the OCJ in relation to the following:

	2020/2021	2019/2020
	R′000	R′000
Project name	-	55 683
Limpopo High Court	-	17 462
Mpumalanga High Court	-	38 221

- Provision of security services
- Provision of virtual libraries
- The Department also procured assets amounting to R7,3 million on behalf of the OCJ through the IJS programme.

The Department also carries a portion of the costs on behalf of the President's Fund, Guardian's Fund and Third Party Fund in relation to the following:

#### **President's Fund**

All administration costs for the President's Fund and the implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommendations are paid for by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.

	2020/2021	2019/2020
	R′000	R′000
Compensation of employees-President's Fund Unit	2 466	2 484
Compensation of employees-Truth and Reconciliation Commission Unit	6 251	6 676
Goods and services-President's Fund Unit	28	319
Goods and services-Truth and Reconciliation Commission Unit	821	3 530
Audit fees	297	588
Printing fees	0	20
	9 863	13 617

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### **Guardian's Fund**

All administration costs of the Guardian's Fund

	2020/2021	2019/2020
	R'000	R'000
Total administration costs (salaries) disclosed as:	90 111	90 642
Office of the Chief Master	82 712	83 074
Office of the CFO	7 399	7 568

### **Third Party Fund**

While the operating expenses of the Fund are financed by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, it is not possible to accurately estimate the value of those transactions because of the intricate set of the relationship. In terms of the Third Party Funds' role as a custodian of funds due between third parties and the nature of its operations, no income or expenditure accrued to Third Party Funds.

In addition, interest and bank charges accrue to the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.

This results in the statement of financial performance as well as statement of changes in net assets not reflecting any amounts.

	2020/2021	2019/2020
	R′000	R′000
Total administration costs (salaries) disclosed as:	4 846	4 772
Office of the CFO	4 846	4 772

### **Information Regulator**

The Information Regulator forms part of entities reporting to the Minister of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. However, the entity's operations are still funded by the Department until it has a fully funded establishment and operates independently.

### 34. Key management personnel

	No. of Individuals	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Political office bearers (provide detail below)			
Officials:			
Level 15 to 16	31	48 882	48 150
Level 14 (incl. CFO if at a lower level)	19	22 572	22 762
Total		71 454	70 912

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Department.

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### 35. Public-private partnership

### 36. Impairment (other than receivables accrued departmental revenue loans and investments)

### 37. Provisions

Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	R'000	R'000
	200 796	314 216
	200 796	314 216

Curator fees and expenditure becomes an obligation to the State when a curator is appointed by the court. The curator must possess, manage and care for assets within seized estates.

Obligations is payable based on court proceedings in terms of the POCA Act, uncertainty in respect of the duration of the court proceeding and the timing in finalisation of the case.

### 37.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2020/2021

	Curator fees	Total provisions
	R′000	R′000
Opening balance	314 216	314 216
Increase in provision	43 230	290 603
Settlement of provision	(15 085)	(15 047)
Change in provision due to change in estimation of inputs	(141 565)	(27 067)
Closing balance	200 796	562 705

### Reconciliation of movement in provisions - 2019/2020

	Curator fees	SAICA - State capture	Total provisions
	R′000	R′000	R′000
Opening balance	254 542	5 332	259 874
Increase in provision	63 913		63 913
Settlement of provision	(8 138)	(5 332)	(13 470)
Change in provision due to change in estimation of inputs	3 899	-	3 899
Closing balance	314 216	-	314 216

### 38. Non-adjusting events after reporting date

Management is not aware of any subsequent events.

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### 39. Movable tangible capital assets

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021							
	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance		
	R'000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000		
HERITAGE ASSETS	460	-	-	-	460		
Heritage assets	460	-	-	-	460		
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	2 188 109	(37)	262 949	45 216	2 405 805		
Transport assets	202 107	-	7 517	8 741	200 883		
Computer equipment	973 840	-	215 364	15 327	1 173 877		
Furniture and office equipment	257 835	(37)	15 319	7 162	265 955		
Other machinery and equipment	754 327	-	24 749	13 986	765 090		
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	2 188 569	(37)	262 949	45 216	2 406 265		
Movable tangible capital assets under in	vestigation						
				Number	Value		

# Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:

Machinery and equipment

The asset verification process was delayed by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The asset controllers at courts in the regions could not physically complete the process due to the country moving to various levels of restrictions as per COVID-19 Regulations and possible infections.

R'000

33 744

2 0 7 7

### **39.1 Additions**

ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021						
	Cash*	Non-cash**	(Capital work in progress current costs and finance lease payments)	Received current not paid (Paid current year received prior year)	Total	
	R′000	R′000	R'000	R'000	R′000	
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	348 308	-	(85 658)	299	262 949	
Transport assets	78 569	-	(70 562)	(490)	7 517	
Computer equipment	214 771	-	-	593	215 364	
Furniture and office equipment	15 541	-	-	(222)	15 319	
Other machinery and equipment	39 427	-	(15 096)	418	24 749	
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	348 308	-	(85 658)	299	262 949	

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 39.2 Disposals

DISPOSALS OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021					
	Sold for cash	Total disposals	Cash received Actual		
	R′000	R'000	R′000	R'000	

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	(22 798)	(22 448)	(45 246)	282
Transport assets	(8 400)	(341)	(8 741)	68
Computer equipment	(7 619)	(7 708)	(15 327)	213
Furniture and office equipment	(248)	(6 914)	(7 162)	1
Other machinery and equipment	(6 531)	(7 485)	(14 016)	-
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	(22 798)	(22 448)	(45 246)	282

#### 39.3 Movement for 2019/2020

MOVEMENT IN TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020								
	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance			
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000			
HERITAGE ASSETS	460	-	-	-	460			
Heritage assets	460	-	-	-	460			
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	1 876 004	97 199	252 496	37 590	2 188 109			
Transport assets	149 501	1 610	56 284	5 288	202 107			
Computer equipment	659 624	163 740	161 787	11 311	973 840			
Furniture and office equipment	411 903	(166 791)	18 695	5 972	257 835			
Other machinery and equipment	654 976	98 640	15 730	15 019	754 327			
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	1 876 464	97 199	252 496	37 590	2 188 569			

#### 39.3.1 Prior period error

	Note	2019/2020
		R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to 2018/2019 [affecting the opening balance]		1 044
Misclassification of old items within the SCOA movable capital items resulting in movement in the same category of machinery & equipment		1 044
Assets identified during the verification process relating to previous periods		96 155
Total prior period errors		97 199

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#### 39.4 Minor assets

	Specialised military assets	military assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000
Opening balance	-	36	-	863 126	-	863 162
Value adjustments	-	-	-	3 025	-	3 025
Additions	-	-	-	28 893	-	28 893
Disposals	-	-	-	(17 242)	-	(17 242)
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	-	36	-	877 802	-	877 838

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of minor assets at cost	-	-	-	105 523		105 523
TOTAL NUMBER OF MINOR ASSETS	-	-	-	105 523		105 523

#### Minor capital assets under investigation

	Number	Value
		R′000
Included in the above total of the minor capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:		
Machinery and equipment	23 278	26 749

The asset verification process was delayed by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The asset controllers at courts in the regions could not physically complete the process due to the country moving to various levels of restrictions as per COVID-19 Regulations and possible infections.

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020								
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total		
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000		
Opening balance	-	36	-	856 243	-	856 279		
Prior period error	-	-	-	12 295	-	12 295		
Additions	-	-	-	36 330	-	36 330		
Disposals	-	-	-	(29 447)	-	(29 447)		
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	-	36	-	876 051	-	876 087		

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	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	-	-			
Number of minor assets at cost	-		-	108 903	-	108 903
TOTAL NUMBER OF MINOR ASSETS	-		-	108 903	-	108 903

#### 39.4.1 Prior period error

	Note	2019/2020
		R′000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to 2018/2019 [affecting the opening balance]		12 295
The asset verification process which was undertaken to verify the unverified assets resulted in the identification of items to the value of R12,925,000 which were not part of the 2019/2020 financial year.		12 295
Total prior period errors		12 295

### 39.5 Movable assets written off

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEI	N OFF FOR THE Y	YEAR ENDED 31	MARCH 2021			
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000
Assets written off	-	-	-	204	-	204
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	-	-	-	204	-	204

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEI	N OFF FOR THE	YEAR ENDED 31	MARCH 2020			
	Specialised military assets	tary assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000
Assets written off	-	-	-	17 911	-	17 911
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	-	-	-	17 911	-	17 911

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### 39.6 S42 Movable capital assets

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
No. of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value of the assets (R'000)	-	-	-	7 207	-	7 207

MINOR ASSETS TO BE TRANSFERRED IN TERMS OF \$42 OF THE PFMA - 31 MARCH 2021									
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total			
No. of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Value of the assets (R'000)	-	-	-	4 549	-	4 549			

			MARCH 2020		
Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
R′000	R′000	R'000	R′000	R′000	R′000

### No. of assets

Value of the assets (R'000)

MINOR ASSETS TO BE TRANSFERRED IN TERMS OF S42 OF THE PFMA - 31 MARCH 2020						
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000

No. of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value of the assets (R'000)	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 40. Intangible capital assets

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPIT	AL ASSETS PER AS	SET REGISTER FOI	R THE YEAR ENDE	D 31 MARCH 20	21
	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R′000	R′000	R'000	R′000	R′000
SOFTWARE	291 863	1 601	17 930	-	311 394
LICENSES	-	-	13 508		13 508
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	291 863	1 601	31 438	-	324 902

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 40.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL	ASSETS PER ASS Cash	SET REGISTER FO	OR THE YEAR END (Develop- ment work in progress – current costs)	ED 31 MARCH 20 Received current year not paid (Paid current year received prior year)	)21 Total
	R'000	R'000	R′000	R′000	R′000
SOFTWARE	17 930	-	-	-	17 930
LICENSES	13 508	-	-	-	13 508
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	31 438	-	-	-	31 438

#### 40.2 Disposals

#### 40.3 Movement for 2019/2020

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPIT	AL ASSETS PER AS	SET REGISTER FO	R THE YEAR END	ED 31 MARCH 20	20
	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R′000	R'000	R′000	R′000
SOFTWARE	279 340	-	12 523	-	291 863
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	279 340	-	12 523	-	291 863

#### 40.3.1 Prior period error

### 41. Immovable tangible capital assets

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGI	<b>BLE CAPITAL ASS</b>	ETS PER ASSET RE	GISTER FOR THI	E YEAR ENDED 31	MARCH 2021
	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R′000		R′000	R′000	R′000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-
Non-residential buildings	-	-	-	-	-
	_	-	-	-	-
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### 41.1 Additions

Cash	Non-cash	(Capital work in progress current costs and finance lease payments)	Received current not paid (Paid current year received prior year)	Total
R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000

STRUCTURES	290 001	(290 001)		
Non-residential buildings	290 661	- (290 661)	-	-
	-		-	-
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	290 661	- (290 661)	-	-

#### 41.2 Disposals

DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021							
	Sold for cash	Non-cash disposal	Total disposals	Cash Received Actual			
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R′000			
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	_	_	_				

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#### **BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES**

Non-residential buildings

### TOTAL DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE **CAPITAL ASSETS**

#### 41.3 Movement for 2019/2020

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGI	BLE CAPITAL ASSE	TS PER ASSET RE	GISTER FOR THE	YEAR ENDED 31	MARCH 2020
	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	896 467	-		(896 467)	-
Non-residential buildings	896 467	-		-	-
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE	896 467	-		(896 467)	-

### CAPITAL ASSETS

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 41.3.1 Prior period error

### **Capital work in progress**

<b>CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS AS AT 31</b>	MARCH 2021				
	Note	Opening balance 1 April 2019	Current year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2020
	Annexure 7	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000

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### Buildings and other fixed structures

TOTAL

	Number of projects 2020/2021
Age analysis on ongoing projects	PlannedPlannedConstructionConstructionnot startedstartedR'000
0 to 1 year	
1 to 3 years	
Total	

Payables not recognised relating to Capital WIP	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R'000	R′000
[Amounts relating to progress certificates received but not paid at year end and therefore not included in capital work in progress]		-	
Total		-	

CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2020							
	Note	Opening balance 1 April 2019	Prior period error	Current year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) ) / contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2020	
	Annexure 7	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R'000	
Buildings and other fixed structures		1 040 029	-	3 705	1 043 734	-	
TOTAL		1 040 029	-	3 705	1 043 734	-	

for the year ended 31 March 2021

		Number o	2019/2020	
Age analysis on ongoing projects	cons	anned struction started	Planned construction started	Total R'000
0 to 1 year		-	-	-
1 to 3 years		-	-	-
3 to 5 years		-	-	-
Longer than 5 years		1	-	
Total		1	-	

#### 41.4 Immovable assets written off

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020					
	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total	
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	

#### Assets written off

# TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019					
	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total	
	R′000	R′000	R'000	R'000	

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Assets written off

# TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF

**BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES** 

### 41.5 S42 Immovable assets

Non-residential buildings

#### Assets to be transferred in terms of S42 of the PFMA - 2020/2021

Number of assets	Value of assets
	R′000
-	-
-	-
-	-

TOTAL

for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### Assets to be transferred in terms of S42 of the PFMA – 2019/2020

	Number of assets	Value of assets
		R′000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	1	1 043 734
Non-residential buildings	1	1 043 734
TOTAL	1	1 043 734

### 42. Principal-agent arrangements

#### 42.1 Department acting as the agent: State Attorney

#### 42.1.1 Revenue received for agency activities

	2020/2021	2019/2020
	R′000	R′000
State Attorney monies: – Money collected by the State Attorney on behalf of government institutions. The State Attorney also collects commission on debt collections which are paid over to National Revenue Fund.		
Conveyance	48 952	30 417
Debt collection	5 736	9 649
Provisional asset forfeiture	2 651	19 229
Total	57 340	59 295

Due to the inadequacies of BAS to administer the quantity of transactions in relation to revenue generated by the office of the State Attorney, the systems of the Third Party Fund is utilised for this purpose. Please see the Third Party Fund audited financial statements for context in this regard.

### 42.1.2 Reconciliation of funds and disbursements – 2020/2021

Name of principal entity	Total agency funds received	Amount remitted to the principal	Variance between amounts received and amounts remitted	Explanation for variance
	R′000	R′000	R′000	
State organisations - conveyance	47 023	57 274	(4 514)	Payments exceed payments received
State organisations - debt collections	5 736			as a result of collections in prior year paid in the financial year under review.
State organisations -provisional asset forfeiture	2 651	-	2 651	Cases not yet finalised
Total	55 411	57 274	(1 863)	

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### Reconciliation of funds and disbursements - 2019/2020

Name of principal entity	Total agency funds received	Amount remitted to the principal	Variance between amounts received and amounts remitted	Explanation for variance
	R'000	R′000	R′000	
State organisations - conveyance	30 417	-	30 417	Cases not yet finalised
State organisations - debt collections	9 649	105 780	(96 131)	Payments exceed payments received as a result of collections in prior year paid in the financial year under review.
State Organisations -provisional asset forfeiture	19 229	-	19 229	Cases not yet finalised
Total	59 295	105 780	(46 485)	-

#### 42.2 Department acting as the agent: CARA

### 42.2.1 Revenue received for agency activities

	2020/2021	2019/2020
	R′000	R′000
National Revenue Fund –Criminal Assets Recovery Account (CARA) with oversight and disbursement approving authority resides in the Criminal Asset Recovery Committee:	85 835	159 642
CARA receives proceeds in cash, property, motor vehicles, equipment and other assets from the enforcement of court orders granted in terms of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act (Act 121 of 1998) as amended and the Financial Intelligence Act ( Act 38 of 2001). The proceeds are deposited into CARA which is an account in the National Revenue Fund.		
Total	85 835	159 642

### Reconciliation of agency funds and disbursements – 2020/2021

Name of principal entity	Total agency funds received	Amount remitted to the principal	Variance between amounts received and amounts remitted	Explanation of variance
	R'000	R′000	R′000	
National Revenue Fund (CARA)	85 835	85 835	0	
Total	85 835	85 835	0	

for the year ended 31 March 2021

CRIMINAL ASSETS RECOVERY ACCOUNT (CARA)	2020/2021
Opening balance CARA	761 729 000
Plus cash received during the year	85 835 000
Less cash paid out	150 699 000
Cash on hand (CARA -SARB)	696 865 000
Contingent assets	1 926 000
Inventory	33 493 000
Receivables	108 247 000
Provisions	145 453 000

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at the South African Reserve Bank managed by the National Revenue Fund in National Treasury. All monies deposited into the Reserve Bank for the CARA represents the net proceeds of cases after related expenses are deducted from the proceeds by curators in charge of each case where applicable.

Receivables amounting to R 108 million at 31 March 2021 consist of the gross value of confiscation orders and gross value of forfeited cash held by curators and custodians pending the approval of their fees and expenses by the Master's office.

Also included in receivables is cash held by curators after realisation of forfeited property before funds are deposited into CARA.

Contingent assets of R 1,9 million are those assets such as motor vehicles, property furniture, equipment etc., that have been forfeited to the state in accordance with Chapter 6 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act. During the objection period as per the court order (usually 45 days), the assets attached are treated as contingent assets. Where the values of the assets cannot be determined, a nominal value of R1 is allocated to the item.

Forfeited assets valued at R 33 million at 31 March 2021 are classified as inventory as they will be realised, and the net proceed after deduction of curator fees and expenses will be deposited into CARA.

### Inventory

2020/2021				
	Motor vehicles	Land and buildings	Other	Total
	R'000	R'000	R′000	R′000
Opening balance (1 April 2020)	6,319	26,602	1,002	33,923
Adjustments	(3 459)	-	236	(3 223)
Additions	10 493	860	377	11 730
Disposals	(8 571)	-	(366)	(8 937)
Closing balance (31 March 2021)	4,782	27,462	1,249	33,493

#### Provisions

Provisions are disclosed when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. Provisions amounted to R 145 million at 31 March 2021.

for the year ended 31 March 2021

	2020/2021
	R′000
CARA Allocations	145 453
Department of Home Affairs	40 453
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	38 000
Anti-Corruption Task Team	5 000
Department of Environmental Affairs	10 000
Special Investigating Unit	2 000
State Security Agency	50 000
Total	145 453

### Reconciliation of agency funds and disbursements – 2019/2020

Name of principal entity	Total agency funds received	Amount remitted to the principal	Variance between amounts received and amounts remitted	Explanation of variance
	R'000	R′000	R′000	
National Revenue Fund (CARA)	159 642	159 642	0	-

	otal	159 642	159 642	0
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CRIMINAL ASSETS RECOVERY ACCOUNT (CARA)	2019/2020
Opening balance CARA	749,559,000
Plus cash received during the year	159,642,000
Less cash paid out	147,472,000
Cash on hand (CARA -SARB)	761,729,000
Contingent assets	1,225,000
Inventory	33,923,000
Receivables	223,469,000
Provisions	294,769,000

Cash and cash equivalents compromise cash at the South African Reserve Bank managed by the National Revenue Fund in National Treasury. All monies deposited into the Reserve Bank for the CARA represents the net proceeds of cases after related expenses are deducted from the proceeds by curators in charge of each case where applicable.

Receivables amounting to R 223 million at 31 March 2020 consist of the gross value of confiscation orders and gross value of forfeited cash held by curators and custodians pending the approval of their fees and expenses by the Master's office. Also included in receivables is cash held by curators after realisation of forfeited property before funds are deposited into CARA.

Contingent assets of R 1,2 million are those assets such as motor vehicles, property furniture, equipment etc., that have been forfeited to the state in accordance with the Prevention of Organised Crime Act. During the objection period as per the court order (usually 45 days), the assets attached are treated as contingent assets. Where the values of the assets cannot be determined, a nominal value of R1 is allocated to the item.

for the year ended 31 March 2021

Forfeited assets valued at R 34 million at 31 March 2020 are classified as inventory as they will be realised, and the net proceed after deduction of curator fees and expenses will be deposited into CARA.

### Inventory

2019/2020				
	Motor vehicles	Land and buildings	Other	Total
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R'000
Opening balance (1 April 2018)	6,497	17,693	804	24,994
Adjustments	(2,999)	(162)	(201)	(3,362)
Additions	6,026	11,006	513	17,545
Disposals	(3,205)	(1,935)	(114)	(5,254)
Closing balance (31 March 2019)	6,319	26,602	1,002	33,923

#### Provisions

Provisions are disclosed when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. Provisions amounted to R 295 million at 31 March 2020.

	2019/2020
	R'000
CARA allocations	294,769
National Prosecuting Authority	47,840
Department of Home Affairs	40,453
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	43,447
Department of Social Development	70,000
Financial Intelligence Centre	14,729
Anti-Corruption Task Team	7,300
State Security Agency	50,000
Department of Environmental Affairs	10,000
Special Investigating Unit	11,000
Total	294,769

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - VOTE 21 NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 43. Prior period errors

### 43.1 Correction of prior period errors

Note	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated amount
	2019/2020	2019/2020	2019/2020
	R′000	R′000	R′000

### Revenue: (e.g., annual appropriation, departmental revenue, aid assistance etc.)

Line item 1 affected by the change

Line item 2 affected by the change

Aid assistance

Net effect

4.4

Note	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated amount
	2019/2020	2019/2020	2019/2020
	R′000	R′000	R′000

Expenditure: (e.g., compensation of employees, goods and services, tangible capital assets etc.)

Transfers and subsidies

### Net effect

Note	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated amount
	2019/2020	2019/2020	2019/2020
	R′000	R′000	R′000

Assets: (e.g., receivables investments, accrued departmental revenue, movable tangible capital assets etc.)

Accrued departmental revenue

### Net effect

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - VOTE 21 NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2021

Note	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated amount
	2019/2020	2019/2020	2019/2020
	R'000	R′000	R'000

### Liabilities: (e.g., payables, current Voted funds to be surrendered, commitments provisions etc.)

Line item 1 affected by the change

Line item 2 affected by the change

Line item 3 affected by the change

### Net effect

Provide a description of the nature of the prior period error as well as why the correction was required.

	Note	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated amount
		2019/2020	2019/2020	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000	R'000
: (e.g., irregular expenditure, fruitless and wasteful aditure etc.)				
tingent liabilities	25	3 466 172	1 015 898	4 482 070
id cash equivalent	12	12 785	29 967	42 752
and wasteful expenditure	32	54 976	(52 479)	2 497
ngible capital assets	39	2 054 776	133 793	2 188 569
s - software	40	291 863	1 601	293 464
	39.4	856 279	12 925	869 204
		6 736 851	1 141 705	7 878 556

### **RESTATEMENT OF CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 31 MARCH 2020**

The restatement for contingent liabilities relates to previous matters identified during the current year which should have formed part of the opening balance.

The restatement for cash and cash equivalents relates to the positive bank balance incorrectly set off against the bank overdraft.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure relates to the curator fees adjustment made as a result of the amounts not meeting the definition of fruitless and wasteful expenditure as defined by the MCS.

The restatement for movable tangible capital assets relates to assets which were identified in the current year through the verification process which were procured in the previous financial year.

Intangible assets to the value of R1 601 000 relating to previous year expenditure on software development.

The asset verification process which was undertaken to verify the unverified minor assets resulted in the identification of items to the value of R12,925,000 which were not part of the 2019/2020 financial year.

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - VOTE 21 NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### 44. Inventories

### 44.1 Inventories for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Insert major category of inventory	Insert major category of inventory	Insert major category of inventory	Insert major category of inventory	TOTAL
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R'000
Opening balance	399	-	-	-	399
Add: Additions/purchases – cash	113	-	-	-	113
(Less): Issues	(13)	-	-	-	(13)
Closing balance	499	-	-	-	499

Include discussion where deemed relevant

### 45. BROAD-BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PERFORMANCE

Information on compliance with the B-BBEE Act is included in the annual report under the section titled B-BBEE compliance performance information.

### 46. COVID-19 response expenditure

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
	Annexure 11	R′000	R′000
Goods and services		44 015	1 277
Expenditure for capital assets		254	-
Total		44 269	1 277

Include discussion here where deemed relevant

## **ANNEXURE 1A**

# STATEMENT OF CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND OTHER TRANSFERS PAID TO MUNICIPALITIES

National departments are reminded of the DORA requirements to indicate any re-allocations by the National Treasury or the transferring department, certify that all transfers in terms of this Act were deposited into the primary bank account of a province or where appropriate, into the CPD account of a province as well as indicate the funds utilised for the administration of the receiving officer.

### **ANNEXURE 1B**

# STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENTAL AGENCY/ ACCOUNT		TRANSFER A	<b>TRANSFER ALLOCATION</b>		TRAN	TRANSFER	2019/2020
	Adjusted Appropriation	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Total Available Actual Transfer % of Available funds Transferred	% of Available funds Transferred	Final Appropriation
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000		R′000
Legal Aid South Africa	1 958 883	1	I	1 958 883	1 958 883	100%	1 970 973
Special Investigating Unit	421 662	I	1	421 662	421 662	100%	363 023
Public Protector of South Africa	322 994	I	30 500	353 494	353 494	100%	342 030
South African Human Rights Commission	191 739	I	I	191 739	191 739	100%	190 005
President's Fund	-	I	I		I	%0	-
Communication licences	89	I	856	89	91	102%	91
SETA: Safety and security	28 917	I	I	29 773	29 733	100%	27 409
SARS	I	I	I	I	35		
TOTAL	2 924 285	I	31 356	2 955 641	2 955 635		2 893 532

### **ANNEXURE 1C**

# STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

2019/2020	Final Appropriation	R′000
	% of Available funds Transferred	%
TRANSFER	Amount not transferred	R′000
	Actual Transfer	R′000
	Total Available	R′000
LOCATION	Adjust- ments	R′000
TRANSFER ALLOCATION	Roll Overs	R′000
	Adjusted Appropriation	R′000
NAME OF HIGHER EDUCATION	INSTITUTION	

TOTAL

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### **ANNEXURE 1D**

# STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS/SUBSIDIES TO PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

NAME OF PUBLIC		TRANSFER ALLOCATION	LLOCATION			EXPENDITURE	PITURE		2019/2020
CORPORATION/PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Capital	Current	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R′000	R/000	R'000	R′000		R′000	R′000	R′000
Public corporations	ı	'			'		•	'	1

TOTAL

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### **ANNEXURE 1E**

# STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT/ INTERNATIONAL		TRANSFER ALLOCATION	LOCATION		EXPEN	EXPENDITURE	2019/2020
ORGANISATION	Adjusted Appropriation	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available	Final Appropriation
	Act					funds Transferred	
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000		R′000
Transfers							
Hague Conference International Law	1 289	I	I	1 289	1 208	94%	1 222
International Criminal Court	17140	I	(2 811)	14 329	12 920	%06	11 547
International Institutional Unification	430	1	I	430	370	86%	407
	18 859	I	(2 811)	16 048	14 498		13 176

TOTAL

13 176

14 498

16 048

(2 811)

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18 859

### **ANNEXURE 1F**

# STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS

NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS		<b>TRANSFER A</b>	<b>TRANSFER ALLOCATION</b>		EXPEN	EXPENDITURE	2019/2020
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll overs	Roll overs Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds transferred	Final Appropriation
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R'000		R′000
Transfers	I	1	I	I	1	1	I

TOTAL

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## **ANNEXURE 1G**

# STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSEHOLDS		<b>TRANSFER ALLOCATION</b>	LLOCATION		EXPEN	EXPENDITURE	2019/2020
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Final Appropriation
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000		R′000
Transfers							
Employee social benefits	119 260	1	18 100	137 360	101 489	74%	93 806
Claims against the state	4 369	I	(92)	4 277	4 277	100%	12 605
	123 629	I	18 008	141 637	105 766		106 411

TOTAL

106 411

105 766

141 637

18 008

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123 629

### **ANNEXURE 1H**

## STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2020/2021	2019/2020
		R′000	R′000
Received in kind			
Donations received by the Department	Various donations (i.e., flowers, chocolates)	-	1
Subtotal		-	-
TOTAL		-	-

### **ANNEXURE 11**

# STATEMENT OF AID ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

NAME OF DONOR	PURPOSE	OPENING BALANCE	REVENUE	EXPENDI-TURE	PAID BACK ON/BY 31 MARCH	CLOSING BALANCE
		R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R'000
Received in cash						
European union	Sectorial budget support	4 019	I	(761)	(2 125)	1 133
Cara	Domestic violence	4 345	7 7 47	(4 729)	I	7 363
Cara NPA	Various projects	2 009	47 840	(31 330)	I	23 519
Transfer to FHR	Projects Human Rights Commission	I	38 224	(38 224)	I	I
Subtotal		15 373	93 811	(75 044)	(2 125)	32 015
TOTAL		15 373	93 811	(75 044)	(2 125)	32 015

TOTAL

### **ANNEXURE 1J**

# STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2020/2021	2019/2020
(Group major categories but list material items including name of organisation	R′000	R′000

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1 I

Made in kind

TOTAL

### **ANNEXURE 1K**

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER GRAN	<b>MONTHLY</b>	EXPENDITU	RE PER GR	ANT									
	Apr	May	ηun	InL	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2021	2021	2021	Total
Grant Type	R′000	R′000	R'000	R′000	R'000	R′000							
Other	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
TOTAL	1						1		1		'		•

### **ANNEXURE 1L**

## STATEMENT OF INDIRECT GRANTS BETWEEN NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS AND MUNICIPALITIES

		<b>GRANT ALLOCATIOI</b>	LOCATION		SPENT
NAME OF GRANT	Division of Revenue Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Amount
		R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000

TOTAL

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### **ANNEXURE 2A**

# STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS AND AMOUNTS OWING BY/TO NATIONAL/PROVINCIAL PUBLIC ENTITIES

Name of public entity	State entity's	% Held 19/20	% Held % Held 19/20 18/19	Number of	Number of shares held Cost of investment	Cost of ir	nvestment	Net asse inves	Net asset value of investment	Profit/(Lo ye	Profit/(Loss) for the year	Losses guaranteed
	PFMA					Ř	R'000	R	R'000	R'6	R′000	
	schedule type (state year end if not 31 March)			2020/2021	2019/2020	2020/2021	2019/2020	2020/2021	2019/2020 2020/2021 2019/2020 2020/2021 2019/2020 2020/2021 2019/2020	2020/2021	2019/2020	Yes/No
National/ Provincial public entity			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Τ	Ι	
TOTAL				•	•	1	1	1		-	1	

### **ANNEXURE 2B**

# STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS AND AMOUNTS OWING BY/TO ENTITIES (CONTINUED)

Name of public entity	Nature of business	Cost of investment	/estment	Net asset value investment	Net asset value of investment	Amounts ent	Amounts owing to entities	Amounts owi entities	Amounts owing by entities
		R′000	00	R'000	00	R′000	00	R'000	8
		2020/2021	2019/2020	2020/2021	2019/2020	2020/2021	2019/2020	2020/2021 2019/2020 2020/2021 2019/2020 2020/2021 2019/2020 2020/2021 2019/2020	2019/2020
<b>Controlled entities</b>		I	•	I	1	1	1	I	I

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TOTAL

## **ANNEXURE 3A**

# **STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31** MARCH 2021 - LOCAL

Guarantor institution	Guarantee in respect of	Original guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1 April 2020	Guarantees draw downs during the year	Guarantees repayments/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Revaluation due to foreign currency movements	Closing balance 31 March 2021	Revaluations due to inflation rate movements	Accrued guaranteed interest for year ended 31 March 2021
		R′000	R′000	R′000	R/000	R'000	R′000	R/000	R'000
	Housing								
Standard Bank		I	19	I	I	I	19	I	I
ABSA		I	17	I	I	ı	17	I	I
NP		I	111	I	I	I	111	I	ı
Green Start		I	25	1	I	1	25	1	I
	Subtotal		172				172		1
	TOTAL	•	172	•	•	•	172	1	-

### **ANNEXURE 3B**

# STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

Nature of liability	Opening balance	Opening balance Liabilities incurred	Liabilities paid/ cancelled/reduced	Liabilities recoverable	Closing balance
	1 April 2020		during the year	(Provide details hereunder)	31 March 2021
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000
Claims against the Department					
Summonses	4 253 330	1 906 619	2 225 658		3 934 291
Supplier discrepancies	12 717	I	(12 663)	I	54
Theft and losses	26 484	I	I	I	26 484
PPP cancellation	11 681	I	(11 681)	I	I
Property management fees	77 084	I	(77 084)	I	I
Human resource management	100 774	I	(100 303)	I	471
Subtotal	4 482 070	1 906 619	2 427 389		3 961 300
Other					
Third Party theft, losses and dishonoured cheques	11 719	I	(1 569)	1	10 150
Subtotal	11 719	1	(1 569)	I	10150
TOTAL	4 493 789	1 906 619	2 428 958	I	3 971 450

### **ANNEXURE 4**

## **CLAIMS RECOVERABLE**

**Government entity** 

Cash in transit at year end

Total

Unconfirmed balance

**Confirmed balance** 

	outstanding	nding	outstanding	nding			2020/2021 *	021 *
	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	Receipt date up to six (6) working days after year end	Amount
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000		R′000
Department								
National departments	I	198 431	939 510	454 994	939 510	653 425		59 107
Limpopo	I	21 856	121 811	132 673	121 811	154 529		I
Mpumalanga	I	7 343	28 666	1 722	28 666	9 065		6 703
KwaZulu-Natal	I	9 669	38 434	1 469	38 434	11 138		12 481
Gauteng	I	81 763	514 959	440 531	514 959	522 294		7 678
North West	I	31 806	108 621	58 794	108 621	009 06		I
Free State	I	18 044	41 639	11 001	41 639	29 045		1 155
Western Cape	I	4 990	15 153	2 126	15 153	7 116		376
Eastern Cape	I	43 143	803 348	642 567	803 348	685 710		464
Northern Cape	I	4 118	9 253	5 091	9 253	9 209		I
Agency services control account	I	I	404 286	236 910	404 286	236 910		I
PACE	I	17 231	19 305	I	19 305	17231		I
Salary recoverable account	I	I	1 117	1 701	1 1 1 7	1 701		I
Treasury	I	I		456		456		I
OCI	I	I	8 880	9 271	8 880	9 271		I
TOTAL		438 394	2 967 018	1 999 306	2 967 018	2 389 305		87 965

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - VOTE 21
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for the year ended 31 March 2021

### **ANNEXURE 5**

# INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirme	Confirmed balance outstanding	Unconfirm outsta	Unconfirmed balance outstanding	TO	TOTAL	Cash in transit at year end 2020/2021 *	at year end 21 *
	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020 31/03/2021 31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2021 31/03/2020	Payment date up to six (6) working days before year end	Amount
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000		R′000
DEPARTMENTS								

### DEPARTMENTS

Current							
National School of Government	I	I	1 037	1 037	1 037	1 037	
Public Works	31 769	44 485	I	226 297	31 769	270 782	
Rural Development & Land Reform (Deeds)		21 730	ı	122 702		144 432	
Subtotal	31 769	66 215	1 037	350 036	32 806	416 251	
TOTAL	31 769	66 215	1 037	350 036	32 806	416 251	
OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITY							
Current							
Third Party Fund		2 050	I	I	I	2 050	
G Fleet		1 244	I	I	I	1 244	
Water & Sanitation Trading Acc			I	I	I	I	
IDT	490	1 016	I	I	490	1 016	
SIU	50 943	11 218	I	I	50 943	11 218	
Subtotal	51433	15 528	I		51 433	15 528	

431 779

84 239

350 036

1 037

81 743

83 202

TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES

### **ANNEXURE 6**

### **INVENTORIES**

Inventories for the year ended 31 March 2021	Insert major category of inventory	Insert major category of inventory	Insert major category of inventory	Insert major category of inventory	TOTAL
	R'000	R′000	R'000	R'000	R′000
Opening balance	399	I	I	I	399
Add: Additions/purchases – cash	113	I	I	I	113
(Less): Issues	(13)	I	I	I	(13)
Closing balance	499				499

Inventories for the year ended 31 March 2020	Insert major category of inventory	Insert major category of inventory	Insert major category of inventory	Insert major category of inventory	TOTAL
	R′000	R'000	R′000	R′000	R'000
Opening balance	420	1	I	I	420
(Less): Issues	(21)	I	I	I	(21)
Closing balance	399			ı	399

### **ANNEXURE 7**

# **MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS**

	oalance	00
	Closing balanc	R′000
	Ready for use (Asset register)/contract terminated	R'000
2021	Current year capital WIP	R'000
<b>HE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021</b>	Opening balance	R′000
MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS FOR TH		

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# **BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES**

		1	
Dwellings	Non-residential buildings	Other fixed structures	

### TOTAL

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR	AR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020	2020			
	Opening balance	Opening balance Prior period error	Current year capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register)/contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R′000	R′000	R'000	R'000

ı	I	I	I	I
(1 043 734)	I	(1 043 734)	1	(1 043 734)
3 705	I	3 705	I	3 705
ı	I		I	
1 040 029	I	1 040 029	I	1 040 029
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	Dwellings	Non-residential buildings	Other fixed structures	TOTAL

### **ANNEXURE 8A**

# **INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 14)**

Unconfirmed balance

	Confirmed balance outstanding	nce outstanding	outsta	outstanding	TO	TOTAL
ENIIY	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020
	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS						
GCIS		I	15 643	15 077	15 643	15 077
DIRCO	1	I	2 732	2 733	2 732	2 733
National Treasury	I	ı	6 632		6 632	I
Subtotal			25 007	17 810	25 007	17 810
TOTAL	I		25 007	17 810	25 007	17 810

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - VOTE 21 ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### **ANNEXURE 8B**

### INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES RECEIVED (note 21 AND note 22)

### **ANNEXURE 9**

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON IMMOVABLE ASSETS

### The detail for note 41.7 may be included in this annexure.

Wording to suit their specific circumstances in order to comply with the Immovable Asset Guide can be inserted here.

### In addition to the detail for note 41.7 the Department should address the information regarding:

- 1. Surveyed but unregistered land parcels and
- 2. Contingent assets.

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - VOTE 21 ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2021

### **ANNEXURE 11**

### **COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE**

Per quarter and in total

Expenditure per economic classification	2020/2021					2019/2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total
	R'000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000	R′000

### **Compensation of employees**

Goods and services	3 225	16 372	8 724	15 694	44 015	1 277
MANAGEMENT/HANDLING FEES	13	-	14	-	27	
CONS SUPP: MEDICAL SUPPLIES	751	6 405	3 986	1 976	13 118	84
CONS HOUS SUP: WASH/CLEAN DETE	1 737	4 035	1 461	1 797	9 030	1 193
CONS MAT&SUP: HARDWARE	34	283	1 105	737	2 159	
P/P: PEST CNTRL/FUMIGATION SER	79	734	283	395	1 491	
CONS SUPP: UNI/PROT CLTH & CLOTHES	603	632	356	466	2 057	
EQP <r5000: domestic="" equipment<="" td=""><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>62</td><td>62</td><td></td></r5000:>	-	-	-	62	62	
C/EQP <r5000: com="" peripherals<="" td=""><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>40</td><td>-</td><td>40</td><td></td></r5000:>	-	-	40	-	40	
F&O/EQP <r5000: equipment<="" office="" td=""><td>-</td><td>186</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>186</td><td></td></r5000:>	-	186	-	-	186	
F&O/EQP <r5000: furniture<="" office="" td=""><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>4</td><td>-</td><td>4</td><td></td></r5000:>	-	-	4	-	4	
CONTRCTRS: TRNSPRT/RELCTN DECORATORS	-	1	-	-	1	
CONS HOUS SUP: DIS PAPER/PLAST	6	236	117	34	393	
CONS HOUS SUP: TOILETRIES	-	3 838	1 358	989	6 185	
CONS MOT&SUP: NOTICE BOARDS&SIGNS	2	7	-	-	9	
CONS: MEDICAL KIT	-	3	-	-	3	
CONS: COMMUNICATION ACCESSORIES	-	12	-	-	12	
CONS: BAGS AND ACCESSORIES	-	-	-	6	6	
CONS: STA PRINT & OFF SUP	-	-	-	109	109	
PROPERTY PAYMENTS	-	-	-	9 098	9 098	
OPERATING PAYMENTS/VENUES AND FACILITIES	-	-	-	25	25	

### Expenditure for capital assets

			254	254	
3 225	16 372	8 724	15 948	44 269	1 277

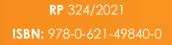
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

TOTAL COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE

Notes:		

Notes:	

Notes:	



### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPEMENT

**Tel:** 012 315 1111 Private Bag X81, Pretoria, 0001 Momentum Centre, 329 Pretorius Street, Pretoric

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