



# Annual Report 2024/25



**correctional services**

Department:  
Correctional Services  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA







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Correctional Services  
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**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

**VOTE NO. 22**

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**2024/25 FINANCIAL YEAR**

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## PART A

# GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES	
NATIONAL DEPARTMENT (HEAD OFFICE)	
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FREE STATE/NORTHERN CAPE	
POSTAL ADDRESS	PHYSICAL ADDRESS
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EASTERN CAPE	
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WESTERN CAPE	
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GAUTENG REGION	
POSTAL ADDRESS	PHYSICAL ADDRESS
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## 1.2 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	FULL DESCRIPTION
<b>ADP</b>	Accelerated Development Programme
<b>AET</b>	Adult Education and Training
<b>AGSA</b>	Auditor-General of South Africa
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>APP</b>	Annual Performance Plan
<b>ATP</b>	Awaiting Trial Person
<b>B-BBEE</b>	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
<b>CCTV</b>	Closed Circuit Television
<b>CET</b>	Community Education and Training
<b>CEU</b>	Code Enforcement Unit
<b>CJS</b>	Criminal Justice System
<b>CMC</b>	Case Management Committee
<b>CoE</b>	Compensation of Employees
<b>COVID-19</b>	Corona Virus Disease 2019
<b>CRA</b>	Continuous Risk Assessment
<b>CARA</b>	Criminal Assets Recovery Account
<b>CSIR</b>	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
<b>CSPB</b>	Correctional Supervision and Parole Board
<b>CSP</b>	Correctional Sentence Plan
<b>DALRRD</b>	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
<b>DBE</b>	Department of Basic Education
<b>DBSA</b>	Development Bank of Southern Africa
<b>DCS</b>	Department of Correctional Services
<b>DDM</b>	District Development Model
<b>DFFE</b>	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
<b>DHA</b>	Department of Home Affairs
<b>DHET</b>	Department of Higher Education and Training
<b>DIU</b>	Departmental Investigating Unit
<b>DoH</b>	Department of Health
<b>DOJ&amp;CD</b>	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
<b>DEL</b>	Department of Employment and Labour
<b>DPSA</b>	Department of Public Service and Administration
<b>DPP</b>	Director of Public Prosecutions
<b>DPWI</b>	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
<b>DSD</b>	Department of Social Development

ACRONYM	FULL DESCRIPTION
<b>EAP</b>	Employee Assistance Programme
<b>EC</b>	Eastern Cape
<b>ECD</b>	Early Childhood Development
<b>EEP</b>	Employment Equity Plan
<b>EME</b>	Exempt Micro Enterprise
<b>ERT</b>	Emergency Responsive Team
<b>EWP</b>	Employee Wellness Programmes
<b>FAT</b>	Farm Assessment Toolkit
<b>FBO</b>	Faith Based Organisation
<b>FET</b>	Further Education and Training
<b>FMC</b>	Funda Mzantsi Championship
<b>FS/NC</b>	Free State and Northern Cape
<b>GBVF</b>	Gender Based Violence and Femicide
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GET</b>	General Education and Training
<b>GPSSBC</b>	The General Public Service Sector Bargaining Council
<b>GTAC</b>	Government Technical Advisory Centre
<b>HCC</b>	Head of Correctional Centre
<b>HDI</b>	Historically Disadvantaged Individual
<b>HET</b>	Higher Education and Training
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>HRM</b>	Human Resource Management
<b>ICCV</b>	Independent Correctional Centre Visitor
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communications Technology
<b>IDT</b>	Independent Development Trust
<b>IEC</b>	Independent Electoral Commission
<b>IEHW</b>	Integrated Employee Health and Wellness
<b>IIMS</b>	Integrated Inmate Management System
<b>IPC</b>	Infection Prevention and Control
<b>ISS</b>	Integrated Security System
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>JCPS</b>	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
<b>JICS</b>	Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services
<b>KPA</b>	Key Performance Area
<b>KZN</b>	KwaZulu-Natal
<b>LAN</b>	Local Area Network
<b>LGBTQIA+</b>	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual and others
<b>LMN</b>	Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North-West

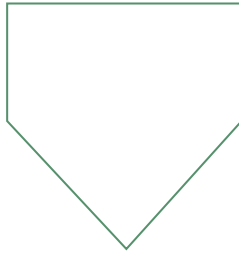
ACRONYM	FULL DESCRIPTION
<b>MCS</b>	Modified Cash Standard
<b>MISSTP</b>	Master Information Systems and Security Technology Plan
<b>MOA</b>	Memorandum of Agreement
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MTDP</b>	Medium- Term Development Plan
<b>MTEF</b>	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
<b>MTSF</b>	Medium Term Strategic Framework
<b>NCCS</b>	National Council of Correctional Services
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>NEEC</b>	National Efficiency Enhancement Committee
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NHTKL</b>	National House of Traditional and Khoi-san Leaders
<b>NKMSF</b>	National Knowledge Management Strategy
<b>NLSA</b>	National Library of South Africa
<b>NPA</b>	National Prosecuting Authority
<b>NPO</b>	Non-Profit Organisation
<b>NSC</b>	National Senior Certificate
<b>NSF</b>	National Skills Fund
<b>NYDA</b>	National Youth Development Agency
<b>OEA</b>	Occupational Exposure Assessments
<b>OHS</b>	Occupational Health and Safety
<b>ORP</b>	Offender Rehabilitation Path
<b>PEP</b>	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
<b>PEPFAR</b>	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
<b>PrEP</b>	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
<b>PHC</b>	Primary Health Care
<b>PILIR</b>	Policy and Procedure on Incapacity and Ill-health Retirement
<b>PMDS</b>	Performance Management and Development System
<b>POPCRU</b>	Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union
<b>POPI</b>	Protection of Personal Information
<b>PPP</b>	Public-Private Partnership
<b>PSA</b>	Public Servant Association
<b>QCTO</b>	Quality Council for Trade and Occupations
<b>QPRs</b>	Quarterly Performance Reports
<b>QSE</b>	Qualifying Small Enterprise
<b>RD</b>	Remand Detainee
<b>RDF</b>	Remand Detention Facility
<b>RDP</b>	Reconstruction and Development Programme

ACRONYM	FULL DESCRIPTION
<b>RMC</b>	Risk Management Committee
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>SANAC</b>	South African National AIDS Council
<b>SANDF</b>	South African National Defence Force
<b>SAPC</b>	South African Pharmacy Council
<b>SAPS</b>	South African Police Service
<b>SASDC</b>	South African Supplier Diversity Council
<b>SASSETA</b>	Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority
<b>SCM</b>	Supply Chain Management
<b>SCOPA</b>	Standing Committee on Public Accounts
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SDIP</b>	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
<b>SETA</b>	Sector Education and Training Authority
<b>SITA</b>	State Information Technology Agency
<b>SMME</b>	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
<b>SMS</b>	Senior Management Service
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>SRF</b>	Social Reintegration Framework
<b>SU</b>	Stellenbosch University
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>TRA</b>	Threat and risk assessment
<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
<b>UNISA</b>	University of South Africa
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UP</b>	University of Pretoria
<b>VOD</b>	Victim Offender Dialogue
<b>VOM</b>	Victim Offender Mediation
<b>WC</b>	Western Cape
<b>WSP</b>	Workplace Skills Plan





### 1.3 FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES



**Dr PJ Groenewald, MP**

**Minister of Correctional Services**

Government has over the past five years made progress in improving the lives of those within the borders of South Africa. Advancements have been made in the key priorities of growing the economy and job creation, building better lives, making communities safer and fighting crime. Over the years, irrespective of the administration at the helm, an inclusive economy in which all South Africans can partake, has and continues to be a priority for Government. Some of these measures have already had an impact on people's lives, while the benefits of others will take a longer time to be felt. Government has further prioritised the creation of safer communities by increasing police presence, strengthening crime-fighting bodies and addressing the root causes of crime. This included recruiting more police personnel, establishing specialised units to tackle economic sabotage and other crimes, and strengthening community policing forums. Additionally, the Government has focused on addressing Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) and on implementing a national plan to address this national emergency.

The evolution of correctional services over the past five years reflects a complex interplay of factors, including efforts to address systemic inequality, reduce incarceration rates and improve rehabilitation programmes. While some progress has been made, significant challenges related to overcrowding, resource constraints and the need for comprehensive reform persist. The White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa (2014) articulates the foundational principles guiding the management of Remand Detainees (RDs), emphasising that such

detention is not punitive in nature. It is firmly rooted in the constitutional right that every person is presumed innocent until proven guilty. Consequently, remand detention facilities are required to uphold this principle by limiting restrictions on individual rights to the bare minimum necessary for ensuring safety and security. The White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa (2014) addresses this challenge acknowledging that while the Department does not control the number of RDs, it can implement internal mechanisms to manage capacity, however, decisions regarding the release of RDs remain solely within the jurisdiction of the courts.

The average RD population increased from 55 776 to 58 401 during the reporting period, reflecting an average increase of 2 625 detainees (4.71%) while over the past five years, the number has grown from 49 905 to 58 401, (17.02%). In an effort to mitigate overcrowding, the Department made referrals to the courts in terms of Section 63A and Section 63(1) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) to review bail conditions. This resulted in 12 567 cases being referred during the period under review, of which 2 147 had successful outcomes with a success rate of 17,08%. Similarly, under Section 49G of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended), 9 103 cases were referred for review based on the duration of detention, yielding 338 successful outcomes, translating to a 3.71% success rate.

The Department has developed and implemented a comprehensive set of security operations policies and

procedures aimed at promoting optimal safety aligning with best practices within correctional facilities. Despite the numerous challenges that officials face in maintaining order, the Department remains committed to its mandate of ensuring the safety and security of inmates, parolees, probationers, officials and stakeholders in all correctional facilities nationwide. Operational disruptions due to cost containment measures and related obstacles have placed considerable pressure on the Department's ability to meet its commitments. Nevertheless, a notable improvement was recorded in the reduction of security breaches during the 2024/25 financial year, with the number of escapes reaching a historic low where only 4 (0.002%) escapes were reported, a significant reduction from the 20 (0.013%) escapes recorded in the 2023/24 financial year. During the same period, a total of 3 383 inmates sustained injuries as a result of reported assaults within correctional facilities. This represents 2.04% of the inmate population and indicates a reduction of 334 cases compared to the 3 717 injuries recorded in the previous financial year. The confirmed unnatural deaths, however, increased from 48 unnatural deaths recorded during the 2023/24 financial year to 55 cases in 2024/25, primarily due to suicide-related cases. While the percentage increase is marginal, i.e. from 0.031% to 0.033%, this outcome resulted in a partial achievement of the planned target for the 2024/25 financial year.

Suicides within correctional facilities stem from a variety of interrelated factors, including medical and mental health issues, lack of family support, insufficient access to purposeful activities, and the psychological stress associated with adjusting to incarceration. The Department continues to prioritise order and control in all correctional facilities through established management systems, policies and processes, even in the face of challenges such as ageing infrastructure, gang-related violence, staff shortages and technological limitations. The implementation of security policies plays a crucial role in ensuring the consistent application of key security routines, the deployment of adequately trained and competent staff and the enforcement of accountability standards for officials and facility management.

Overcrowding in correctional facilities has emerged as a pressing concern, reflecting deeper systemic issues within the South African criminal justice framework. The repercussions of mass incarceration are severe, extending

beyond the walls of correctional facilities to impact broader societal dynamics. The consequences include heightened constitutional and human rights challenges, particularly in relation to racial disparities in the criminal justice process, disproportionate sentencing and the adverse effects of incarceration on vulnerable groups such as children and individuals with mental illness. The overall inmate population grew by 25 060 between the 2020/21 and 2024/25 financial years and of this increase, 14 009 were unsentenced inmates, while the sentenced offender population increased by 11 051. Policies within the Criminal Justice System (CJS) have significantly contributed to both the rising number of inmates and the lengthening of their incarceration periods, thereby reducing opportunities for early release and escalating overcrowding. These include mandatory minimum sentencing laws that curtail judicial discretion and expand the scope of offences eligible for life or life-without-parole sentences. The number of individuals in correctional facilities is fundamentally influenced by two factors, i.e. the volume of admissions and the duration of incarceration and when either increase, so too does the total inmate population. Addressing this issue requires a comprehensive approach that includes policy reform, societal transformation and an emphasis on rehabilitation over punitive measures. The implementation of such reforms, can begin to mitigate the physical and psychological consequences of overcrowded environments, ultimately working toward a safer and more just correctional system.

As South Africa commemorates three decades of freedom and democracy, the Department has made substantial progress in reforming the correctional system to strike a balance between the secure custody and the rehabilitation of offenders. Over the past twenty years, Chapter VII of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended), has introduced greater transparency to the parole consideration process. The inclusion of community members as full participants in the Correctional Supervision and Parole Boards (CSPBs) has been instrumental in ensuring objectivity. These community representatives are empowered to make decisions regarding parole placement, day parole, medical parole, correctional supervision, parole denial or deferral. Although CSPBs operate within the regulatory framework of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998,

as amended), they remain independent in their decision-making processes. To ensure effectiveness, the Department has continued to train CSPB members, Case Management Committee (CMC) Chairpersons and Heads of Community Corrections. During the 2024/25 financial year, training sessions were conducted across various Regions including Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West, Free State, Northern Cape, and Eastern Cape (EC). The Department remains steadfast in its commitment to ensuring that only suitable offenders who have actively participated in rehabilitation and development programmes are considered for parole or correctional supervision. While parole placement does play a role in managing overcrowding, it is not an exclusive measure for population reduction. During the 2024/25 financial year, public awareness campaigns were conducted with funding from the Criminal Assets Recovery Account (CARA), administered by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD). These campaigns, which included messaging about victims' rights to participate in the parole process, were broadcasted on mainstreamed community radio stations and disseminated through the Department's social media platforms.

The Department's obligation to provide healthcare services to inmates is enshrined in Section 35(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and Section 12 of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended). This mandate is expressed in the Department's strategic outcome of ensuring a healthy incarcerated population, which is dependent on the strength and responsiveness of the correctional health system. To improve health outcomes, the Department has aligned its efforts with the World Health Organisation's (WHO) framework for health systems strengthening, which focuses on key building blocks such as human resources, financing, governance, access to essential medicines, information systems and service delivery. The Department recognises that a well-trained, adequately supported and sufficiently staffed healthcare workforce is essential for delivering quality services. It currently employs various health care professionals, including medical practitioners, pharmacists, and professional nurses. Despite progress in recruitment, challenges remain due to the lack of funded posts for certain critical roles such as doctors, pharmacists and healthcare managers in some Regions.

Budget constraints during the 2024/25 financial year have impacted planned infrastructure projects. These included the refurbishment of clinics, food service units, laundry facilities and the establishment of pharmacies within correctional facilities. To mitigate the shortfall, funds were reprioritised to procure essential medical equipment. Nonetheless, additional financial support remains necessary to meet all healthcare delivery requirements. Leadership and governance of the health system continue to be reinforced through policy development and oversight mechanisms. Notably, the Department approved its first Mental Health Care Policy during the 2024/25 financial year. This Policy offers structured guidance for the identification and treatment of mental health conditions among inmates and reflects the Department's adherence to international standards such as Rule 25(1) of the Nelson Mandela Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. The Rule mandates that all correctional facilities establish a healthcare service responsible for evaluating, promoting and protecting the mental and physical health of inmates, with special attention to those whose health conditions may impede rehabilitation.

The Department continues to uphold the principles of rehabilitation, self-sufficiency and reintegration through comprehensive and innovative programmes. From education and vocational training to economic participation and social transformation, these efforts reflect the Department's commitment to creating an environment of hope, opportunity and personal growth. By equipping offenders with the tools for a better future, the Department contributes to a safer and more equitable society, advancing the broader goals of the National Development Plan (NDP). The implementation of the Self-Sufficiency and Sustainability Programme (SSS) has provided the Department with an opportunity to showcase its innovative capacity in generating revenue and achieving long-term self-reliance. This Programme has also contributed meaningfully to local economic development in areas where the Department's productive initiatives are based.

During the 2024/25 financial year, the Department continued to provide work opportunities to offenders. These opportunities included participation in agriculture production, production workshops, bakeries and arts

and crafts activities. Such engagements not only allowed offenders to develop practical skills but also exposed them to positive work ethics and promoted a culture of self-sufficiency that will benefit them upon reintegration into society. Farms, production workshops and bakeries have played a critical role in ensuring product self-sufficiency, achieving cost savings and generating revenue, however, limited funding affected some of the Department's planned initiatives. Projects such as the expansion of bakeries, replacement of aging machinery and equipment and replacement of unproductive breeding stock could not be carried out as originally scheduled. Additionally, agriculture activities were hampered by the impact of climate change, diseases and pest outbreaks, affecting both, production volumes and efficiency.

South Africa's inmate population ranks twelfth globally and highest in Africa; a status largely attributed to high levels of violent crime. Socio-economic factors such as poverty, unemployment, substance abuse, and social inequality form a recurring backdrop in the lives of many offenders. These conditions contribute to marginalisation and the likelihood of conflict with the law. The NDP emphasises the importance of investing in education and partnerships to reduce reoffending and promote rehabilitation. The Department therefore views itself not only as a custodian but as a vehicle for social transformation. Education and training form a cornerstone of the Department's rehabilitation efforts. These range from Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes for babies with their incarcerated mothers in correctional facilities, to Adult Education and Training (AET) (Levels 1–4), Further Education and Training (Grade 10 to 12) and access to tertiary studies. The Department achieved a commendable 96% pass rate in the 2024 National Senior Certificate examinations, exceeding the national average of 84%. This milestone highlights the Department's commitment to the goals of the NDP and the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), which advocate for quality and inclusive education.

Challenges affecting learners in the general public often mirror those in correctional facilities. Poverty remains a significant barrier to learning and addressing these inequalities must begin with access to quality early childhood education. The Department is looking at enhancing its curriculum by incorporating practical

elements to better engage offenders who may be less inclined toward traditional academic subjects, particularly in the Further Education and Training (FET) phase. To strengthen education delivery, the Department has formalised several key partnerships. A Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Basic Education (DBE) enables the sharing of educational resources. A partnership with the University of South Africa (UNISA) allows for secure and managed access to higher education, while an Implementation Protocol Agreement for Educational Support and Services supports appropriate curriculum development and resource sharing in Department of Correctional Services (DCS) schools. In collaboration with the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET), the Department also offers Community Education and Training (CET) and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programmes for adult and youth offenders.

The Department's approach to education is rooted in Section 29 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 which guarantees access to basic and further education. All offenders, regardless of gender, age, or disability, are afforded equal opportunities to participate in educational and developmental programmes. A wide range of vocational training programmes are available to offenders including trades such as building, plumbing, welding, computer repairs, sewing machine maintenance, hairdressing and various agricultural activities. The aim is to provide market-relevant skills that improve employability upon release. In the 2024/25 financial year, a total of 38 917 offenders participated in skills development programmes, an increase of 3 675 from 35 242 in the previous year. These programmes included accredited long and short occupation skills training and TVET college courses. New training efforts in baking and sewing were implemented to enhance operations in production workshops such as the Witbank Textile Workshop.

Arts and crafts also play a meaningful role in rehabilitation. The Department operates seven arts and crafts galleries nationwide, with the most recent addition in the KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Region. During the 2024/25 financial year, 50 offenders received training in beadwork, sewing, and creative arts through collaborations with NGOs and community partners. The Department also recognizes the value of sport in rehabilitation. Collaborating with the

FIFA Foundation and clubs like Kaizer Chiefs, SuperSport United, and Mamelodi Sundowns, the Department has implemented the Twinning Project. In the 2024/25 financial year, 64 offenders were trained in coaching, officiating and sports administration. Notably, 15 female offenders graduated in a ceremony recognising their achievements under the Twinning Project. Sport promotes teamwork, discipline, and personal development all essential for successful reintegration.

Support for incarcerated mothers and their babies remains a key focus area. In line with the Children's Act, 2005 (Act No. 30 of 2005) and the Department's Mother and Baby Policy, 143 babies were placed with relatives upon release or through court decisions while 72 babies remained in correctional facilities with their mothers at the end of the financial year. Through these initiatives, the Department continues to create a rehabilitative environment that offers hope and tangible opportunities for offenders. Education, skills development, work programmes and social partnerships all contribute to a system that promotes dignity, growth and reintegration.

Over the past three decades, Community Corrections has evolved into a cornerstone of South Africa's Criminal Justice System (CJS), offering a rehabilitative and cost-effective alternative to incarceration. The introduction of correctional supervision on 15 August 1991 marked a significant shift in focus from punitive sanctions to reintegration and rehabilitation within the community. This framework allows individuals to remain within their social environments, maintain family responsibilities and continue to contribute economically through sustained employment. The Department is committed to the effective reintegration of offenders who qualify for community-based sentences, however, several social factors such as high unemployment, limited access to education and skills development and the breakdown of family structures continue to undermine these efforts. In response, the Department has implemented structured programmes aimed at supporting parolees and probationers during their reintegration journey. Community Corrections aims to enhance the implementation of diversion programmes and promote non-custodial sentencing options for low-risk offenders. Reintegration efforts are supported by strategic collaborations with community-based organisations,

faith-based institutions, other government departments, the media and civil society. These partnerships are instrumental in ensuring the long-term success of reintegration and reducing reoffending. Central to these efforts is the Restorative Justice (RJ) Programme, which is designed to place victims at the center of the reintegration process. This programme allows victims and offenders to engage in meaningful dialogue, fostering accountability and emotional closure. During the 2024/25 financial year, the Department facilitated participation of 4 814 offenders, parolees and probationers, while victim involvement included 14 349 individuals in the RJ Programme.

The community corrections caseload of 53 909 includes probationers, parolees and Awaiting Trial Persons (ATPs). Compliance with parole conditions was recorded at 99% and probationers compliance was recorded at 99%, underscoring the effectiveness of community corrections. There were 7 019 revocations recorded during the 2024/25 financial year, equating to 13.02% of the caseload. Factors contributing to revocations included reoffending, societal rejection, stigmatisation within communities and a lack of support networks. The Department currently manages 30 514 absconders within the system, comprising 16 920 archived and 13 594 active cases. Collaborative efforts during the financial year led to the successful tracing and revocation of parole for 1 615 absconders, although 1 075 new cases of absconding were also recorded. The Department has strengthened partnerships with stakeholders such as Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs), Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs), educational institutions, state agencies and government departments to provide offenders with training and employment opportunities. These collaborations facilitated employment for 621 parolees and probationers in the 2024/25 financial year.

The partnership with the Fear Free Life Non-Profit Organisation (NPO) and Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA) provided 100 parolees and probationers in the Gauteng Region with six months of training in New Venture Creation and End User Computing. Participants received stipends and were issued with laptops upon completion. Additionally, the Department launched a sustainable food security and development programme in partnership with Lui Agri NPO

and the National Skills Fund (NSF). This initiative enrolled 75 participants in a year-long learnership at Palmerton Agricultural School in the Eastern Cape, each receiving a monthly stipend.

A lack of integrated information systems across the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster continues to undermine efficient criminal justice administration. The absence of a unified database impedes offender tracking and compromises efforts to manage absconders effectively. The modernisation and integration of digital platforms are needed to enhance operational efficiencies and reduce systemic bottlenecks. To professionalise social reintegration further, the Department is continuing to roll out the Social Reintegration Framework (SRF), which outlines structured processes for enhancing community corrections. Complementing the SRF is a newly developed framework to manage absconders, offering best-practice guidance for preventing and responding to cases of absconding.

In addition, a Revocation Tool has been implemented to standardise the revocation process and ensure that all contributing factors are considered before parole or probation is withdrawn. The tool supports decision-making by relevant authorities including the courts, Minister of Correctional Services, the National Council of Correctional Services (NCCS), Correctional Supervision and Parole Board (CSPB) and Heads of Community Corrections. It enhances the quality of reports submitted to oversight bodies and reduces administrative inconsistencies, thereby reinforcing procedural integrity and accountability. The Department continues to affirm that successful reintegration is a shared societal responsibility.

The Department received an unqualified audit outcome in the 2024/25 financial year with a 1.35% reduction in audit findings when compared to the 2023/24 financial year. The submitted financial statements were free from material misstatements which indicates effective internal controls in the financial record keeping and the financial statement preparation and related business processes. The Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) increased the audit

scope of performance information by adding Programme 3: Rehabilitation which increased the audit findings on performance information. The Audit Report raised findings on the non-compliance in the procurement processes, however, the Department did not agree with some findings specifically on perishable and non-perishable items; this will be addressed further with National Treasury. The Department has implemented internal controls to prevent unauthorised expenditure by writing letters to National Treasury indicating that services cannot be rendered with the allocated budget, however, additional funds were not allocated. The Audit Report further stated that the Department did not pay service providers within 30 days. This is largely due to the challenges with the payment system and budget cuts that have impacted negatively on the cash flow of the Department. The R7,7 million irregular expenditure has reduced significantly from the previous financial years.

I wish to acknowledge the service and support rendered by oversight institutions such as the Risk Management Committee, Portfolio Committee on Correctional Services and Audit Committee. These Committees serve as the guardians of public trust, ensuring that we remain accountable to the citizens we serve while upholding the principles of ethical, transparent and exemplary governance. Furthermore, I extend my appreciation to the dedicated officials within the Department, whose professionalism and commitment, under the leadership of the management team, significantly benefit the Department's overall success. It is through their efforts that the Department continues to make meaningful strides in rehabilitating inmates and transforming lives, thereby contributing to the advancement of the Criminal Justice System.



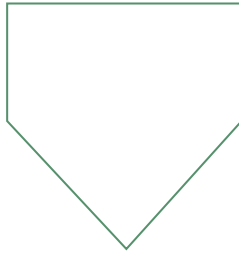
**Dr PJ Groenewald, MP**

**Minister of Correctional Services**





## 1.4 STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES



**Ms LL Ntshalintshali, MP**

**Deputy Minister of Correctional Services**

Crime in South Africa over the past five years (2019-2024) has been persistent, with fluctuations in different crime categories. While property-related crimes and sexual offences crimes have seen decreases, others like murder and certain types of assault have increased. Lockdowns associated to the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic also had an impact on crime patterns, particularly domestic and family violence. Crime statistics can be complex and influenced by various factors. While there have been some positive trends in certain crime categories, South Africa continues to grapple with high levels of crime across multiple categories. The Department remains committed to the humane and secure detention of inmates. This approach centres on the safe custody and well-being of inmates whilst ensuring high-level security and good order in correctional facilities. These measures are key to reducing gang activity, preventing escapes, minimizing assaults on both inmates and officials and promoting human development through life skills and recreational programmes. Overcrowding remains a major challenge, largely influenced by systemic issues such as high crime rates, the extensive use of pre-trial detention and the sentencing practices of the courts which are factors beyond the Department's direct control.

During the year under review, the average Remand Detainee (RD) population reflected an increase of 2 625 from 55 776 (2023/2024) to 58 401 (2024/2025). Additionally, a large portion of the RD population, approximately 3 957, are detained with an option of bail further contributing to

overcrowding. Section 63A together with Section 63(1) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1997 (Act No. 51 of 1997) with relevant legislations and protocols as part of South African Law, grants the Head of a Correctional Facility or Remand Detention Facility (RDF), under certain circumstances and with regard to certain crimes, the discretion to either seek the release of a RD or to request amendment of the conditions of such a person's bail. Section 49G of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended) involves referring RDs to court for consideration of their length of detention before completing a period of two years in detention. The Department submitted a total of 12 567 referrals to court of which only 2 147 (17,08%) were successful.

Overcrowding is further exacerbated by state patients awaiting placement in mental health establishments as well as the incarceration of a large number of foreign nationals. According to the Immigration Act, 2002 (No. 13 of 2002), foreign nationals detained for illegal presence (Section 34) are not the responsibility of the Department, while those charged with crimes fall under Section 49. The Department is actively engaging with the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) to ensure foreign nationals detained under Section 34 are appropriately transferred. Chapter VI of the Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No 17 of 2002), indicates that state patients must be transferred to designated Mental Health Institutions within 14 days, however, this is not always possible due to the limited number of beds at the designated Mental Health Institutions. This therefore results

in some state patients remaining in correctional facilities as stipulated by the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977), which makes provision for state patients to remain in correctional facilities whilst waiting for a bed at the designated Mental Health Institution.

To support social reintegration, the Department has decentralised its community corrections offices, establishing 234 fully operational offices across the six Regions. These offices bring services closer to parolees, probationers and their communities. Service points and satellite offices were set up in collaboration with stakeholders to enhance accessibility. Reintegration is most effective when communities are actively involved, however, parolees and probationers often face stigma, rejection, and distrust upon re-entry into society. The Department's Imbizo Programme fosters ongoing engagements with communities, gathering insights to inform policy development. In the 2024/25 financial year, 314 such engagements were held. Engagements with traditional leadership has also been instrumental. Through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National House of Traditional and Khoisan Leaders (NHT&KL), efforts are made to reintegrate offenders while encouraging moral restoration in communities. On 3 December 2024, the NHT&KL engaged offenders at Lusikisiki Correctional Centre as part of this initiative.

Targeted empowerment programmes were implemented during the financial year, including 18 female parolees and probationers who participated in the Food Preservation Skills Programme at Atteridgeville Correctional Centre in the Kgoši Mampuru II (KMII) Management Area. These participants received certificates during a Women's Day event officiated by the Deputy Minister of Correctional Services. In addition, the Department facilitated the participation of 21 295 parolees and probationers in community initiatives during the 2024/25 financial year. These programmes aim to rebuild trust between offenders and their communities, with ongoing support from various stakeholders. The Department also contributes to crime awareness campaigns, school education programmes and community-based vegetable garden projects. Budget reductions due to financial constraints negatively affected some planned training interventions, limiting physical sessions, thus requiring a shift to virtual methods.

Monitoring and evaluation were carried out primarily through report analysis, which restricted direct insight into programme outcomes.

Corrections is a societal responsibility, hence, the Department requires the involvement of stakeholders to perform their functions successfully. The DHA assists with offender identification and the tracing of absconders. The South African Police Service (SAPS) supports tracing and risk monitoring, while the Department of Education (DoE), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and Faith-Based Organisations (FBOs) contribute to community service placements and restorative justice. Substance abuse referrals and rehabilitation follow court orders and professional recommendations. Support grants and family reunification services are facilitated through the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) and the Department of Social Development (DSD).

Security remains a priority, with a continued emphasis on compliance through regular searches, operational visits, awareness sessions and security training. The Back-2-Basics campaign has been implemented across Management Areas to re-emphasise the importance of security. It is adapted to local challenges to avoid a one-size-fits-all approach. Ongoing national operations further reinforce these efforts, including clean-up interventions targeting facilities with histories of security incidents. The Department also provides security planning and operational support during national events. These interventions have assisted the Department to reduce security incidences over the past five years from 4.16% in 2020/21 to 2.07% in 2024/25.

Overcrowding within correctional facilities increased from 48% in the 2023/24 financial year to 55% in 2024/25 which places immense pressure on correctional infrastructure and the well-being of both inmates and officials. Inadequate bedspace and high population density increase the risk of infectious diseases, limit physical activity and worsen sanitation, affecting physical health. The psychological effects are equally significant, with increased incidents of depression, anxiety, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), and violence in overcrowded settings. Reduced access to mental health services and limited programming opportunities exacerbate these challenges. Ensuring safe conditions and access to rehabilitative services is central

to the Department's mission, requiring a coordinated response from all stakeholders. Effective rehabilitation of offenders is a solution to long-term overcrowding by reducing reoffending. Through education, vocational training, and addiction treatment, inmates can acquire the skills and support needed for reintegration. A collective approach of engaging policymakers, inmates and society is necessary to address root causes and create lasting change in the correctional system.

Victim participation in parole processes is legally supported under section 299A of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No.51 of 1977). Courts are required to inform victims of their rights to be involved, yet challenges persist due to late registrations and difficulties in locating victims years after sentencing. To address this, the Department has made the contact details of all Correctional Supervision and Parole Board (CSPB) offices available on its website, encouraging victim engagement. Victims can provide inputs in writing, via audio or video recordings, or participate in person. Representation may include impact statements, opposition statements, or suggested parole conditions. Audio-Visual Systems were installed in all 52 CSPB offices to improve victim access, especially where geographical barriers exist. This has facilitated increased participation, with 2 682 victims involved in 2024/25 compared to 1 730 in the previous year.

The Department continues to align its practices with international standards, particularly Rule 24(1) of the Nelson Mandela Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, which affirms that States are responsible for prisoners' health care. Inmates must receive health care services equivalent to those available in the broader community, free of discrimination and at no cost. To improve health care service delivery, the Department implemented initiatives to enhance compliance with health facility standards and expanded access to medical services in female correctional centres with mother and baby units. This resulted in an increase in service availability from 64% to 72% between the first and fourth quarters of the financial year. These enhancements contribute to reducing maternal and infant mortality, aligning with Sustainable Development Goal 3.2. Notably, the Johannesburg and Kgoši Mampuru II Management Areas have received additional funding to procure critical medical equipment, including stretchers,

fridges, infant care items and examination tools to strengthen health care service delivery. In its commitment to ensuring consistent medicine supply, the Department worked toward establishing pharmacies in selected Management Areas. Although financial constraints delayed project completion to the 2025/26 financial year, medicine availability was sustained above 90%, critical for managing both communicable and non-communicable diseases. Additionally, support from partners like the South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) facilitated the development and dissemination of clinical guidelines, aligning correctional centre health services with national health policies.

The Department continues to uphold Section 41 of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended) by offering a range of educational programmes. These include Adult Education and Training (AET), Further Education and Training (FET), and Higher Education and Training (HET). The Department achieved a 96% pass rate in the 2024 Grade 12 National Senior Certificate exams well above the national average. The Department further recorded a 100% pass rate in 13 of the 19 registered schools. The steady rise in performance since 2014 reflects continuous efforts to recruit learners, monitor progress, and expand infrastructure, including the registration of the Zuckero Secondary School in the LMN Region.

The Department aims to transform correctional centres into recognised learning and vocational training environments. In addition to traditional skills training such as plumbing, motor mechanics and welding, the Department is partnering with Cisco Networking Academy to offer cutting-edge IT training, including cybersecurity, data science and artificial intelligence. Collaborations with the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET), Sector Education and Training Authority (SETAs) and Quality Council for Trade and Occupations (QCTO) have further supported training in both conventional and scarce skills, including meat cutting and electrical work, across 36 registered Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges. Female offenders have been actively included in these development efforts and received training in various fields such as hairdressing, garment making, computing and agricultural production. The Durban Female Training Centre is nearing completion

and will serve as a fully functional salon for accredited training, contributing to self-sufficiency and potential income generation upon release. A similar investment was made in the Witbank Textile Workshop, which has been recently equipped to meet accreditation standards.

The Department also advances its Self-Sufficiency and Sustainability (SSS) objectives through in-house production. DCS farms supply vegetables, milk, meat, eggs and animal fodder while bakeries produce bread and textile, steel and wood workshops produce offender garments, bedding and furniture respectively. The Witbank Textile Workshop manufactured 27 822 uniform items for officials during the financial year, a notable increase from the previous year. In addition, two new bakeries were established in Standerton and Pietermaritzburg, increasing the total to 11 and enabling expanded work opportunities and skills development for offenders, while reducing costs to the Department.

During the 2024/25 financial year, the Department demonstrated continued progress in financial governance by securing an unqualified audit opinion for the fifth consecutive year. While the audit classification remained consistent with the previous year, there was a slight reduction in the number of findings, indicating ongoing improvement in financial oversight. Nevertheless, the audit identified concerns relating to procurement practices, most notably the improper application of evaluation criteria

during the bid adjudication process. Furthermore, there has been an increase in findings related to performance information, primarily attributed to a broadened scope of audit. The Department remains fully committed to addressing all audit findings by further enhancing compliance mechanisms related to procurement, ICT and performance information.

I am confident that with continued dedication and innovation, we will achieve the goals set out in the National Development Plan 2030 and realise the vision of a public service that truly belongs to, cares for and serves the people of South Africa. I extend my appreciation to the Minister of Correctional Services for his unwavering leadership and the National Commissioner for the support in our journey towards building a capable and developmental state. I further extend my gratitude to every official of the Department for their dedication and unwavering commitment to serving our nation.

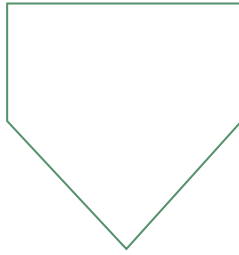


**Ms LL Ntshalintshali, MP**

**Deputy Minister of Correctional Services**



## 1.5 REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



**Mr MS Thobakgale**

**National Commissioner**

### Department of Correctional Services

As South Africa marks the historic milestone of thirty years since the establishment of a democratic state founded on constitutional rights and the rule of law, this anniversary not only commemorates the achievement of political freedom but also underscores the continued imperative to deepen social and institutional reforms. It serves as a renewed call to action in the pursuit of a just, secure and rehabilitative society. This occasion presents a significant opportunity for the Department to reaffirm its commitment to promoting public safety, upholding human dignity and facilitating the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders and these are contributions that are essential to inclusive development and social cohesion.

Over the past three decades, South Africa's transformation has been guided by a series of key policy frameworks and strategic plans from the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) and the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, to the National Development Plan and successive Medium-Term Strategic Development Plans. These instruments have shaped national priorities across sectors, including the criminal justice system, where the Department plays a central role in fostering secure, humane and rehabilitation-focused correctional environments.

South Africa's economic performance in 2024 was characterized by modest growth, with the economy expanding by 0.6% compared to 2023. While the finance industry showed strength, contributing positively to Gross

Domestic Product (GDP) growth, the overall performance was below expectations and uneven across sectors. While the economy has demonstrated resilience in the face of electricity constraints and structural challenges, the socio-economic environment remains fragile. Persistent unemployment especially among youth continues to drive conditions conducive to crime, exacerbating the burden on the criminal justice system. In 2024, South Africa's unemployment rate fluctuated. The official unemployment rate decreased to 31.9% in the fourth quarter of 2024, down from 32.1% in the third quarter, however, the first quarter of 2025 saw an increase, with the official unemployment rate reaching 32.9%. The expanded unemployment rate also increased in the first quarter of 2025, rising to 43.1%. In the fourth quarter of the 2024/25 financial year, South Africa saw a notable decrease in several categories of crime, however, despite these improvements, murder rates remain a serious concern, with 5 727 people murdered during this period, averaging 62 per day. Crime trends remain a critical concern as the country continues to experience high levels of violent crime, often driven by poverty, inequality, substance abuse and fragmented family structures.

### 1.5.1 Overview of the operations of the Department

Correctional facilities around the world face immense challenges which pose financial costs and threaten the health, safety and dignity of society. The criminal

justice system encompasses the systems and practices involved in the enforcement of laws, the judicial process and the correctional facilities that incarcerate inmates. Correctional facilities serve as institutions where inmates are incarcerated and rehabilitated to prevent future crimes through incapacitation and deterrence. Correctional facilities have evolved over time, transitioning into offender labour being utilised for various work programmes, and generating revenue for the Department. Correctional facilities vary in security levels, ranging from minimum to maximum-security, each designed to accommodate different types of inmates and their rehabilitation needs. In addition to traditional rehabilitation programmes, the Department increasingly focuses on vocational training and education to help offenders successfully reintegrate into society.

Correctional facilities are impacted by economic conditions and political climates, with fluctuations in crime rates influencing incarceration trends. As the landscape of criminal justice continues to evolve, issues around overcrowding, inmate rights and the need for comprehensive reform remain at the forefront of discussions regarding the future of correctional services. The Department is situated at the intersection of security, justice and development and must continue to evolve in response to these national challenges. Correctional facilities are not merely custodial facilities, but they are sites of transformation where behavioural change, skills development and social reintegration are fostered. The rising demand for correctional services must therefore be matched by adequate investment in infrastructure, staffing and offender development programmes that reflect the values of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005).

The national imperative of reducing reoffending depends on the successful reintegration of parolees and probationers into society. This requires closer partnerships with communities, NGOs, employers, faith-based organisations and other government departments to create sustainable pathways for rehabilitation beyond the walls of correctional facilities. Enhanced parole supervision, community corrections and after-care support must be strengthened to ensure that ex-offenders do not return to environments that perpetuate cycles of crime and

incarceration. Looking ahead, South Africa's future stability and development will be shaped by its ability to address systemic inequalities, uphold the rule of law and build a society where all individuals regardless of their past are afforded the opportunity to contribute meaningfully. Food security, infrastructure resilience and youth development remain national priorities that are deeply connected to crime prevention and offender reintegration. As the population grows and social pressures intensify, the role of the Department becomes even more vital in enabling the state to balance safety with second chances. The Department remains a critical institution in the nation's pursuit of safety, justice and rehabilitation. It must continue to serve as a guardian of constitutional rights, a custodian of secure environments and a facilitator of change for individuals in its care and for society as a whole. The road ahead demands innovation, collaboration and a renewed commitment to the vision of corrections as a tool for national healing and transformation.

#### 1.5.1.1 Security

The Department remains committed to maintaining the safe, secure and humane detention of inmates within correctional facilities across the country. The 2024/25 financial year demonstrated considerable progress in achieving this, despite ongoing systemic and operational challenges. Through the implementation of targeted security strategies, robust monitoring mechanisms and collaborative interventions, the Department has enhanced its ability to minimise security breaches, reduce violence and improve overall conditions within correctional centres. During the 2024/25 financial year, the Department recorded a decrease in security incidents. This achievement is the result of the strengthened application of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), the continuous monitoring and evaluation of compliance and the deployment of Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) to various Regions to conduct surprise clean-up and search operations in identified hotspot areas. The implementation of the National Prevention Strategies and the Gang Combatting Strategy also contributed to the reduction of security threats within correctional facilities.

The Department continued to face persistent challenges, including gang-related violence, ageing infrastructure and overcrowding, however, there was a noticeable decline in



the number of security breaches. In the 2024/25 financial year, only 4 escapes were recorded, translating to 0.002% which represents a marked improvement compared to the 20 (0.013%) escapes recorded during the 2023/24 financial year. Over the past five years, there has been a consistent decrease in incidents involving inmate injuries caused by reported assaults, despite the pressures posed by staff shortages and increased inmate admissions. The Department recorded 3 383 injuries as a result of reported assaults in 2024/25, i.e. 2.04% against a target of 4.45%. These results demonstrate the impact of sustained interventions focused on maintaining safe and secure conditions that are consistent with human dignity. Strategic oversight and coordination were strengthened through the work of the National Security Committee, which provided ongoing support and advice to the Regions, Management Areas and correctional facilities on the implementation of security policies and emergency responses. The Gang Combatting Strategy, along with the Escape, Assault, and Death Prevention Strategies, were implemented and closely monitored to ensure a multidisciplinary approach to mitigating security incidents.

One of the key initiatives during the reporting period was the launch of the Festive Season Security Operational Plan in the Free State and Northern Cape (FS/NC) Region, under the theme “Striving for a Contraband-Free Correctional Facility.” This initiative was aimed at increasing public awareness regarding enhanced security operations during the festive season. Role players from various security cluster institutions supported the launch by showcasing their operational tools and reaffirming their commitment to combating crime both within correctional facilities and in the broader community. Throughout the financial year, response teams were activated at a regional level to conduct comprehensive clean-up operations and remove contraband from correctional centres. The involvement of and supervision by Management, including intervention from Head Office, regular interaction with regional management, ongoing monitoring and evaluation and the deployment of Emergency Security Teams to high-risk areas, were critical in enhancing the safety and security of correctional facilities. Additional efforts to reduce inmate idleness through participation in developmental programmes such as education, vocational training, sports, recreation and cultural activities further contributed to the well-being of both inmates and officials.

The Department also emphasised the importance of maintaining physical and procedural safeguards, which are essential for the orderly functioning of correctional facilities. The vigilance of correctional officials played a critical role in sustaining safety. These officials remained alert, monitored inmate behaviour and ensured that inmates were actively engaged in structured activities. Routine security checks were conducted across perimeter fences, housing units, facility grounds and other high-risk areas to prevent attempted escapes and intercept contraband. Any objects identified as potential escape aids or security risks were immediately reported and removed. Frequent and unannounced searches were conducted in recreational areas, educational classrooms, work teams and visitation zones. Daily inventory inspections of tool rooms, food service areas and caustic storage sites were also performed and secured after use. Cell searches and planned shakedowns of housing units were carried out and detailed reports were submitted to Heads of Centres and Area Commissioners. Daily headcounts of inmates were strictly enforced and any discrepancies initiated the activation of the emergency escape plan. The identification and tracking of inmates remained a core part of daily operations, with each inmate being positively identified prior entering different sections of the correctional facility. The Department’s multifaceted and sustained efforts during the 2024/25 financial year have led to measurable improvements in safety, security and the humane treatment of inmates, reflecting a strong commitment to operational excellence and reform in the face of ongoing challenges.

#### 1.5.1.2 Incarceration

The challenge of overcrowding in correctional facilities is a pressing concern for justice systems worldwide, with far-reaching consequences for the rehabilitation of offenders, the safety of correctional environments and the overall effectiveness of incarceration. Overcrowding undermines the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes, contributes to increased levels of violence and gang activity within correctional facilities and is a well-documented factor in the recurrence of criminal behaviour. South Africa, like many other countries, has been significantly affected by this challenge and has undertaken comprehensive measures to address it by outlining the nature of the overcrowding problem across correctional facilities, the

strategic interventions adopted by the Department and the broader legislative and institutional frameworks that support humane and effective incarceration.

The root cause of overcrowding lies in the imbalance between the number of individuals incarcerated and the available bedspace capacity of correctional facilities. This situation arises when more individuals are subjected to incarceration and for longer durations than the approved bedspace. While one theoretical solution is to either reduce the number and length of detention of inmates or to expand the infrastructure by building new facilities, the latter has proven to be unsustainable. Newly constructed facilities tend to reach capacity soon after completion, thus failing to provide a long-term remedy. The Department has intensified efforts to address this critical issue through a range of strategic interventions. The Department has introduced multiple initiatives aimed at alleviating overcrowding in its 239 active correctional centres. These efforts are rooted in the principles of humane treatment and safe incarceration, in alignment with The Nelson Mandela Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

Central to these interventions is the Overcrowding Reduction Strategy, adopted by the Department in 2021, which remains a key policy instrument in current operations. This Strategy includes a range of mechanisms to reduce the number of individuals in custody. These include efforts to expedite judicial processes to minimise the duration of remand detention, improvements to the bail system and the implementation of alternative sentencing measures such as community corrections. Additionally, special remissions of sentence have been granted to eligible offenders and transfers are made between correctional facilities to better balance the inmate population. These approaches are complemented by the strengthening of rehabilitation programmes aimed at reducing reoffending. Another critical component in managing overcrowding is the collaboration between the Department and the Judiciary. These efforts focus on the conditional release of RDs who remain in custody solely due to their inability to pay low bail amounts. These engagements, which prioritise the interests of justice, have produced encouraging outcomes. Oversight and accountability are further upheld by independent and governmental bodies. The Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services (JICS), a statutory

body mandated to protect the rights of inmates, monitors conditions within correctional facilities, particularly in relation to overcrowding. Additionally, the Portfolio Committee on Correctional Services in Parliament plays an essential role in ensuring that inmates are treated humanely and that overcrowding does not compromise rehabilitation efforts. Despite the continuous implementation of the Overcrowding Reduction Strategy, the Department experienced an increase in its overcrowding levels from 48% during the 2023/24 financial year to 55% in 2024/25 mainly due to an increase of 9 408 in the inmate population.

The legislative framework governing the release and placement of offenders in South Africa is set out in Chapter VII of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended). This framework provides for the parole system, under which an offender may be conditionally placed out before the completion of his/ her sentence to serve the remainder under community corrections. Eligibility for parole arises only after an offender has served the required minimum detention period. While parole is not an entitlement, each offender is entitled to a fair and procedurally just consideration process. The Correctional Supervision and Parole Boards (CSPBs) assess each case individually, evaluating factors such as the offender's participation in rehabilitation and treatment programmes, the presence and quality of community support systems, the risk of reoffending, the outcome of any restorative justice processes and the potential impact of release on victims and the broader community. In the 2024/25 financial year, the CSPBs considered 20 997 offenders for potential parole placement, approving 14 486 placements. This high rate of approval reflects the effectiveness of targeted interventions and services that address the underlying causes of criminal behaviour, with many offenders demonstrating positive responses to these programmes. These outcomes contribute significantly to mitigating risks associated with early release.

The Department remains steadfast in its commitment to upholding the human rights of all inmates and addressing the challenges posed by overcrowding through sustainable and evidence-based practices. By aligning its actions with the Nelson Mandela Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and engaging in continuous collaboration with the judiciary, oversight bodies and community

stakeholders, the Department is taking meaningful steps toward fostering a more humane, secure and rehabilitative correctional system.

### 1.5.1.3 Remand Detention

The Department operates under a legislative mandate derived from the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended), the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977), the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005) and the White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa (2014). These frameworks collectively underscore the imperative to uphold the rights of RDs and ensure that appropriate services and programmes are provided. The actual RD population as at 31 March 2025 has continued to increase from 47 749 in 2020/21 to 61 575 in 2024/25, driven by factors outside the Department's control. These include prevailing crime trends, judicial decisions to detain individuals accused of serious offences and the inability of certain individuals to afford bail. The duration of detention can vary widely, from as short as one day to over five years. There are less than 10% RDs incarcerated for longer than two years, while over 80% are detained without the option of bail.

The fluid nature of the RD population poses a significant challenge to accurate measurement and planning. Many RDs require access to healthcare services, placing additional strain on already limited departmental resources. Overcrowding becomes a pressing concern as the number of RDs exceed the available bedspace capacity. Historical reliance on infrastructure expansion has proven insufficient in curbing overcrowding, prompting a strategic re-evaluation. Although the Department implements the Overcrowding Reduction Strategy to manage the inmate population, overcrowding is fundamentally a systemic issue within the broader criminal justice framework. This necessitates a coordinated approach involving all key stakeholders to ensure that incarceration is used sparingly and reserved for high-risk individuals. The Department employs a range of measures aimed at reducing the RD population within the existing legal framework. These include referrals to court under Section 63 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) and Section 49G of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended) for bail reviews and considerations of detention

duration prior to reaching the two-year threshold. Annual submissions may be made if the court deems continued detention necessary. Audio-Visual Remand (AVR) systems have been implemented in selected facilities and courts to facilitate virtual court appearances, thereby reducing the need for physical transporting.

Despite the use of Section 63A of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977), its application is limited by strict conditions such as offence type, court level and facility constraints. To address these limitations, the Department applies Section 63A in tandem with Section 63(1), which permits the prosecutor or accused to seek bail review, however, the effectiveness of this strategy depends on the consent of the RD, presenting an additional operational challenge. A departmental analysis identified socio-economic factors such as unaffordability of bail, unemployment and lack of family support as key contributors to prolonged detention, with many RDs remaining in custody for more than three months. Bail amounts typically range from R100 to R1 000 which, while modest, remain out of reach for some RDs.

The implementation of the Continuous Risk Assessment (CRA) Tool has been critical in addressing the needs and vulnerabilities of RDs. The Department ensured that 96% (55 940) of RDs were subjected to CRA during the 2024/25 financial year. Historically, RDs were incarcerated without consideration for classification, posing safety risks to vulnerable individuals. The CRA process allows for ongoing risk categorisation and ensures appropriate housing based on security level, history, and charges. Vulnerable groups, including members of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual and others (LGBTQIA+) community are afforded special protections such as single-cell accommodation and the right to express their gender identity safely, in accordance with established operating procedures. Although the Department is committed to segregating RDs based on their classification, the practical implementation of this policy is significantly hindered by structural limitations of correctional facilities and persistent overcrowding.

The Department is implementing an approved standardised Disciplinary Procedure Manual where Regions must establish Disciplinary Committees and report monthly

statistics. Section 22 of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended) mandates that order and discipline be maintained proportionately and disciplinary actions must adhere to principles of fairness, even where criminal proceedings are ongoing. The approved Revised Procedure Manual on the Privilege System is aligned with the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended) and related Regulations. While RDs are guaranteed rights under the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, including those enumerated in the Bill of Rights and Section 35 for detained and accused persons, these rights may be limited as per Section 36. Amenities defined under the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended), such as access to exercise, community contact, reading materials, recreation and incentive programmes, aim to promote positive behaviour and support the overall objectives of a secure and rehabilitative detention environment.

The Department continues to implement its Overcrowding Reduction Strategy through both direct and indirect interventions. Direct measures reduce the inmate population, while indirect measures foster collaboration with external stakeholders. An Inter-departmental Task Team is currently developing a comprehensive Criminal Justice Cluster Strategy focusing on improved case-flow management and increased use of pre-trial diversion, particularly for juveniles. Discussions are underway to expand the use of police bail as a further means of reducing the period of detention. Furthermore, engagement with the DHA is ongoing to address the detention of foreign nationals, particularly those held without criminal charges. It is proposed that such individuals be managed and deported by the DHA rather than being detained in correctional facilities. The Department also engages with South African Police Service (SAPS), the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) and Legal Aid to address the unavailability of investigating officers and legal representatives, a major factor in the postponement of cases and subsequent overcrowding. Heads of Centres are encouraged to collaborate with these departments and participate in case flow and efficiency meetings.

Efforts to standardise the wearing of uniform by RDs have progressed, increasing from 70% to 76% compliance

despite a rise in the overall inmate population. Material for uniform production has been procured and distributed to DCS textile workshops, which are actively manufacturing the garments.

#### 1.5.1.4 Rehabilitation

The Department remains committed to advancing the objectives of Self-Sufficiency and Sustainability (SSS) through amongst others, structured skills development interventions. These interventions are designed not only to increase productivity within the workplaces but also to provide offenders with accredited, market-relevant skills to improve their employability and support pathways to entrepreneurship, self-employment and community reintegration. By accrediting training facilities and offender workplaces, the Department aims to ensure that offenders receive recognised qualifications, reduce dependence on external training providers and maximise the use of available human and infrastructural resources. This approach contributes meaningfully to the creation of a skilled, capable workforce, laying a foundation for employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.

Through partnerships with SETAs, TVET colleges and industry stakeholders, the Department seeks to expand the production of artisans equipped with competencies that meet current market demands. These partnerships further enable the provision of workplace-based and industry training, offering offenders a broad spectrum of occupational and vocational skills. The integration of technology continues to transform the rehabilitation landscape within correctional facilities. Digital tools such as online learning platforms, e-learning modules and virtual training environments enable broader access to vocational and occupational programmes. These innovations have made it possible for the Department to provide offenders with IT-related skills, which are increasingly essential in a rapidly evolving labour market. Efforts are underway to formalise a partnership with the CISCO Networking Academy to accredit DCS computer training centres and provide structured online learning opportunities for both offenders and officials.

Significant progress has been made with the support of SETAs and the QCTO, resulting in the accreditation of seven offender training facilities located in Boksburg,

Kgoši Mampuru II, St Albans, Tswelopele, Drakenstein, Durban and Barberton Correctional Centres. Additionally, collaboration with the South African Supplier Diversity Council (SASDC) aims to expand work placement and entrepreneurship opportunities for TVET students. The Department continues to engage with DHET, SETAs, and QCTO to strengthen the skills base of educators and skills development practitioners, further supporting the effective use of accredited facilities.

Special attention is given to the empowerment of female offenders through targeted skills development initiatives. These include training in areas such as nail technology, building and plastering, vegetable and animal production, garment manufacturing, end-user computing, hairdressing and formal TVET college programmes in engineering and business studies. In the 2023/24 financial year, 1 421 female offenders participated in these programmes. This number increased to 2 179 in 2024/25 financial year, reflecting growing access and engagement. Trained female offenders are actively involved in various rehabilitation projects, such as manufacturing uniforms in textile workshops and participating in food preparation operations, thereby supporting the Department's self-sufficiency objectives while gaining valuable work experience.

Education remains at the core of the Department's rehabilitation mandate, forming a critical element in the broader efforts to combat illiteracy and improve offender qualifications. Education is seen as a key driver of social reconstruction and transformation in South Africa. In the 2024 academic year, 6 076 offenders enrolled in General Education and Training (GET) programmes, while 749 enrolled in Further Education and Training (FET) programmes. Notably, the 2024 Grade 12 pass rate was 96%, with 13 DCS schools achieving a 100% pass rate in the National Senior Certificate (NSC) Examinations. These outcomes are made possible through the Department's partnerships with external educational stakeholders and the integration of offline access to curriculum content and subject materials has greatly improved the learning experience.

Systemic issues in the national education system such as limited access to early childhood education, high dropout rates and disparities in school resources continue to impact the profile of learners entering correctional facilities. Many

offenders, especially from disadvantaged backgrounds, do not pursue academic pathways in the FET band and instead opt for vocational training. This trend underscores the need to improve ECD staffing and resources and to address inequalities in the classification of DCS schools as either public or independent institutions. Additionally, the Department faces difficulties in recruiting and retaining qualified teachers in subjects aligned with self-sufficiency and sustainability, which affects both GET and FET programmes.

Rehabilitation in correctional services is a structured process aimed at helping offenders modify behaviours and attitudes that may lead to criminal activity. The Department's comprehensive rehabilitation strategy contributes to reduced reoffending, improved public safety, greater offender accountability, enhanced community integration and increased social participation. Vocational and occupational programmes tailored to the needs of the economy equip offenders with practical skills and qualifications that align with labour market demands, enabling them to build sustainable careers or pursue self-employment. As part of its ongoing initiatives, the Department plans to support 11 additional offender training facilities to meet QCTO and SETA accreditation requirements. These facilities include centres located in Thohoyandou, Witbank, Pietermaritzburg, Durban Female, Kirkwood, Groenpunt, Bizzah Makhate, Leeuwkop, Brandvlei and Pollsmoor Female correctional facilities.

In addressing the holistic wellbeing of offenders, the Department has provided psychological interventions to 52 164 (31%) individuals, while inmates accessed spiritual care services, totalling 210 830 (127%) individual sessions. Social work services are extended to all categories of offenders, including those with disabilities, women, children and youth. Additional support is provided to incarcerated mothers with babies in correctional centres, ensuring comprehensive care and developmental support during the crucial early years. Babies are accommodated with their incarcerated mothers up to the age of two years, with external partners assisting in placement thereafter. During this time, early childhood development centres provide age-appropriate stimulation and learning opportunities, while primary healthcare services ensure the wellbeing of both the incarcerated mothers and babies. Spiritual care



forms a vital component of the Department's rehabilitative approach. Delivered through partnerships with volunteers and spiritual care workers, these services include religious observances, group and individual counselling, and faith-based programmes.

The Department continues to strengthen its rehabilitative and developmental agenda through integrated skills development, education and psychosocial support. These efforts are underpinned by strategic partnerships, technological innovation and a commitment to inclusivity and empowerment. By equipping offenders with the tools to lead productive and law-abiding lives, the Department not only supports individual transformation but also contributes to broader societal stability and economic growth.

#### **1.5.1.5 Self Sufficiency and Sustainability**

The Department, in alignment with the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended), the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005), and associated legislative frameworks continues to implement its SSS Programme. This Programme is designed to enhance the Department's operational effectiveness, promote financial sustainability and support the broader objective of offender rehabilitation and reintegration into society. Through a range of structured initiatives, the Department seeks to reduce dependency on external suppliers, generate internal revenue and provide offenders with meaningful work opportunities that contribute to their development and readiness for reintegration.

A central component of the SSS Programme is the implementation of various production initiatives aimed at increasing product self-sufficiency. Key activities have included agricultural production, the manufacturing of wood, steel and textile items and the internal production of bread. Among the Department's most notable undertakings is the Witbank textile workshop, which has emerged as a flagship project. During the 2024/25 financial year, the workshop achieved a significant milestone by producing 27 822 uniform items for departmental staff, marking the highest output since the project's inception. This achievement underscores the commitment and dedication of both officials and participating offenders, whose contributions are commendable.

In its ongoing effort to reduce operational costs while simultaneously creating work opportunities for offenders, the Department has expanded its internal bread production capacity. During the 2024/25 financial year, the number of operational bakeries within correctional centres increased to 11, up from 9 in the previous year. These bakeries not only contribute to cost containment through in-house production of inmate rations but also serve as valuable sites for practical work experience and skills development for offenders. Production workshops across various centres have also generated revenue by manufacturing and supplying furniture to other government departments. In the 2024/25 financial year, the total value of furniture manufactured and sold was R486 280.95. Key clients included the Department of Water and Sanitation, the Department of Defence, the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, the Office of the Inspecting Judge and the State Information Technology Agency (SITA). This form of intergovernmental collaboration not only provides the Department with a revenue stream but also reinforces its role in supporting the objectives of the broader public sector.

An equally significant initiative under the SSS programme is the commercialisation of arts and crafts. This initiative has been integrated into offender rehabilitation with the aim of fostering social cohesion, nation-building, social justice and economic empowerment. Since the official launch of this initiative three years ago, it has played a key role in aligning offender development with national socio-economic priorities. Offenders participating in arts and crafts projects acquire practical, marketable skills that enhance their prospects for self-employment and entrepreneurship upon release. In addition to technical skills, participants develop creativity, discipline, and a renewed sense of purpose and dignity. Through the production and sale of handmade arts and crafts, offenders are not only empowered to contribute productively to society but also participate in income-generating activities that fund the procurement of material, skills training and the expansion of infrastructure programmes.

Throughout the 2024/25 financial year, the Department continued to strengthen public engagement by showcasing arts and crafts at both, internal and external events. These exhibitions highlight the Department's



rehabilitation efforts and promote offender talent to a wider audience. Seven regional arts and crafts galleries are fully operational, serving as platforms for offender productivity and community interaction. Offenders are directly involved in exhibitions and sales, thereby gaining exposure to entrepreneurship, customer service, and elements of the commercial value chain. During the 2024/25 financial year, the Department generated R58 650.00 in revenue from the sale of arts and crafts. Additionally, the opening of a new gallery at the Empangeni Management Area in the KZN Region has further extended the programme's reach and visibility. Looking ahead, the Department plans to establish additional arts and crafts galleries in other Management Areas. This expansion is intended to enhance the reintegration process by broadening offender access to skills development opportunities and promoting sustainable, inclusive economic growth.

#### **1.5.1.6 Social Reintegration**

The Department is steadfast in its commitment to supporting the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders, parolees, and probationers through partnerships, policy development and targeted programmes. During the 2024/25 financial year, the Department continued to implement a multifaceted approach aimed at creating economic opportunities, strengthening community reintegration mechanisms and enhancing institutional capacity. In promoting employment and skills development, the Department entered into a Memoranda of Understanding with Lui Agri, Meals on Wheels Community Service South Africa and Maiktronix CC. These agreements are focused on providing economic opportunities for parolees and probationers. Notably, Maiktronix CC has committed to training 100 individuals, including parolees, probationers and victims of crime, in aluminium and steel welding during the 2025/26 financial year in Kuruman. Further expanding employment pathways, the Department partnered with the Independent Development Trust (IDT) under the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP), resulting in the employment of 121 beneficiaries in the food security sector, with expectations for continued engagement in the next financial year.

In support of youth development and social responsibility, the Department and the National Youth Development

Agency (NYDA) hosted a certification ceremony at Thohoyandou's Fhulufhelo Special School for youth who completed a welding skills programme. Additionally, the Department led a community outreach effort by assisting in the cleaning of the school. As part of the Nelson Mandela Day commemorations, the Department collaborated with other stakeholders to refurbish the Laezonia Primary School in the Gauteng Region, further reinforcing its commitment to community upliftment. The Department has also taken a significant step in improving the reintegration experience by reviewing and approving the Community-Based Residential Facility Policy (Halfway House Policy) during the 2024/25 financial year. This Policy aims to support offenders who lack viable support systems post-incarceration, thereby addressing reintegration challenges in a structured and humane manner.

In support of restorative justice, the Department secured Criminal Assets Recovery Account (CARA) funding amounting to R36 039 000.00 over a three-year period. These funds have facilitated the employment of 50 social auxiliary workers nationally to support restorative justice programmes. While this funding serves as a temporary measure, it provides the necessary resources while a more permanent structure for restorative justice is developed. Recognising the critical importance of staff training and development, the Department approved the Imbizo Guidelines document and successfully trained all six regional teams on its implementation. This initiative fosters a positive working environment and enhances the skill sets of employees, which is essential for effective service delivery.

Parole conditions are issued and monitored in accordance with Section 73 and Section 52 of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended). Comprehensive risk and needs assessments, along with admission risk classification, guide the allocation of parole conditions and determine the level of supervision required. These processes ensure that parolees are managed in a manner that protects public safety while supporting their rehabilitation. To ensure the successful reintegration of parolees and probationers, the Department has emphasised a coordinated, integrated approach. This includes sustained consultation with traditional leaders, councillors, and various departments to assist with

reintegration and strengthen monitoring frameworks. Despite comprehensive monitoring systems, some offenders relapse due to societal rejection, unemployment, and lack of familial or community support. Reintegration remains a collective responsibility that requires active involvement from all sectors of society.

A strategic turnaround and implementation plan for the tracing of absconders was approved during the 2024/25 financial year. This plan seeks to improve the credibility of community corrections by addressing absconding, which undermines the effectiveness of non-custodial sentencing. Monitoring and evaluation processes were conducted in Regions to provide guidance, identify policy gaps and develop corrective measures. To further promote correctional supervision as an alternative to incarceration, the JCPS Cluster reviewed and enhanced the court manual. An integrated virtual training session was held for court officials and social workers within the Department. This initiative enabled trained staff to serve as expert witnesses in court and facilitated the placement of qualifying offenders under correctional supervision, rather than custodial sentences.

These initiatives have assisted in the management of overcrowding in correctional facilities, the minimisation of incarceration costs and the enhancement of victim compensation mechanisms. Correctional supervision offers qualifying offenders the opportunity to avoid exposure to confined subcultures while still being held accountable for their actions through structured, community-based interventions.

#### 1.5.1.7 Care

The Department is committed to delivering comprehensive equitable and quality health care services to all inmates in line with the Constitutional right to health and applicable statutory frameworks. The Department's primary aim is to improve the life expectancy and well-being of inmates through structured interventions targeting both communicable and non-communicable diseases, as well as the provision of mental health, therapeutic nutrition and rehabilitative care. Health care services are rendered through Primary Health Care (PHC) clinics located in all 243 correctional centres nationwide,

with four clinics operating on a 24-hour basis. These are supported by 37 departmental pharmacies, all of which are compliant with regulatory standards. During the reporting period, 33 pharmacies achieved an 'A' grading, three were graded 'B', and only one received a 'C' grading, reflecting the Department's high standards of pharmaceutical service delivery.

In support of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.3, which aims to end epidemics such as HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB), the Department has implemented a comprehensive package of services in collaboration with stakeholders. Notably, the offender viral load suppression rate reached 99% (1 157 out of 1 171), while the TB new pulmonary cure rate was 98% (249 out of 254), surpassing the global 95-95-95 treatment targets. As part of the national effort to address non-communicable diseases, the Department screened 79 075 inmates aged 40 years and older for diabetes and 74 629 for hypertension. The success of these initiatives is demonstrated in the near-perfect treatment initiation rates, i.e. 99.9% (1 510/ 1 511) for hypertension and 100% (178 of 178) for diabetes. Mental health services remain a critical area of focus, with 99.9% (5 469 out of 5 477) of diagnosed inmates receiving appropriate treatment interventions. In alignment with SDG 2, particularly targets 2.1 and 2.2 aimed at ending hunger and improving nutrition, the Department reviewed and implemented a revised meal plan for inmates and babies of incarcerated mothers. Despite fiscal constraints, the Department ensured meals were balanced, safe, and nutritionally adequate. During the period under review, 5% (8 762 of 166 008) of inmates were placed on therapeutic diets, which formed a vital component of medical management plans for communicable and non-communicable conditions.

A growing concern is the rising number of State Patients under the care of the Department with 315 State Patients accommodated in correctional facilities, representing a 54% increase from the 204 recorded in the previous financial year. The Eastern Cape Region accounted for the highest number (133), followed by Free State/Northern Cape (57), Limpopo/Mpumalanga/North West (53), KwaZulu-Natal (50), and Gauteng (22), with no State Patients recorded in the Western Cape. The Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act

No. 17 of 2002), requires that State Patients be transferred to designated health establishments within 14 days of a court order; however, this is often delayed due to limited bed capacity. The Department was able to successfully transfer 171 State patients between 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. The Department has engaged provincial health departments and participated in Ministerial Advisory Committee (MAC) site visits to identify systemic bottlenecks and propose sustainable solutions. In the interim, a cost recovery strategy is being developed to mitigate the financial impact of prolonged detention of State Patients in correctional facilities.

The Department also continued the work of the Medical Parole Advisory Board (MPAB) under Section 79 of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended). In the 2024/25 financial year, 80 new medical parole applications were received of which 38 were recommended for release, 27 were not recommended and 15 applicants passed away before their cases could be considered. The granting of medical parole serves a humane purpose, allowing terminally ill offenders to spend their final days in more appropriate care settings, in accordance with principles of dignity and compassion.

#### **1.5.1.8 Information Communication Technology**

The Department continues to embrace technological innovation as a critical enabler in advancing its mandate of secure, humane and rehabilitative corrections. A key highlight for the reporting period was the conclusion of the Research and Development (R&D) project on Electronic Monitoring (EM) in collaboration with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). Although the project is not yet complete, it has successfully produced early-stage prototype bracelets designed for low-risk offender categories. This milestone has demonstrated that South Africa possesses the capability to develop home-grown, licensed technologies, potentially reducing reliance on foreign solutions, however, additional years of investment and refinement are required to produce a commercially viable and robust domestic EM solution.

The EM initiative is aimed at alleviating overcrowding in correctional facilities while providing an efficient and effective mechanism for supervising parolees. By

supporting non-custodial sentencing options, such as electronic monitoring, the Department seeks to reduce reoffending and the intake of first-time offenders, thereby easing pressure on the correctional system. Emerging technologies, including cloud computing and digital tracking systems, are opening up new avenues for judicial discretion, offering alternatives to incarceration and supporting safer community reintegration.

To enable this vision, the Department has prioritised the modernisation of its IT infrastructure. During the 2024/25 financial year the Department prioritised the acquisition and installation of a new data centre, which enhances operational resilience through improved disaster recovery capabilities and reliable backup systems. Modernisation efforts also include the nationwide upgrade of Microsoft technologies across over 360 sites and approximately 14 000 users. This upgrade underpins the Department's shift toward a cloud-first strategy, ensuring operational efficiencies and scalability across business processes. Additionally, investments were made in strengthening cyber security to safeguard sensitive information assets against emerging digital threats.

To support virtual judicial processes, the Department has initiated upgrades to outdated audio-visual remand infrastructure. These improvements will streamline court appearances for RDs, improving both speed and accuracy in court-related operations. Business process optimisation through digitisation remains a strategic priority. The acquisition and rollout of a digital signature solution has significantly enhanced document traceability and workflow management. In parallel, the Department implemented an electronic payslip delivery system for all employees, reducing reliance on paper-based methods and promoting environmentally responsible practices. Collectively, these interventions mark a transformative shift toward a more efficient, secure and technologically-enabled correctional environment aligning the Department with global trends in digital governance and smart corrections.

#### **1.5.2 Significant events and projects**

In the process of managing, coordinating and promoting service delivery, the following significant events took place within the Department during the 2024/25 financial year:

### Portfolio Committee oversight visit to the Pietermaritzburg Correctional Facility

The Pietermaritzburg Medium A and B Correctional Centres were visited by the Portfolio Committee on Correctional Services during the week of 26 February 2025 in KwaZulu Natal Region. This provided the Portfolio Committee members with greater insight into the operations at the coalface, including skills development programmes, rehabilitation programmes, state of the infrastructure, offender well-being, and social reintegration programmes.

Delegates viewed the display of handmade artistic items made by inmates. The tour gave the delegation a broader view of the daily activities at the centres, a platform to engage with officials on duty and incarcerated inmates. Sites visited include the bakery, steel, textile, and woodworking production workshops. Thereafter, the tour proceeded to the hospital and recently renovated Correctional Services Pharmacy, which is aligned with the South African Pharmacy Council (SAPC) standards to enhance the quality of pharmaceutical care provided to the inmate population. The pharmacy comprises of a Digital Access Control System, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras, Dispatch Area, and Compounding Area. The Portfolio Committee on Correctional Services continued with its oversight work at Qalakabusha, Eshowe, and the Westville Correctional Centres.

### SADC Member States foster partnerships to enhance healthcare services for inmates in correctional facilities

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Member States held a virtual meeting on 26 February 2025 as part of a benchmarking exercise to share best practices to ensure the provision of universal quality healthcare services to inmates. The meeting brought together senior managers responsible for health care services from Member States, including South Africa, Zambia, Lesotho, Eswatini, and Malawi. Participants shared best practices, challenges, and solutions to address critical health issues in correctional facilities. This collaborative effort demonstrates SADC's commitment to improving healthcare services for inmates and promoting regional cooperation. The session focused on addressing key aspects of health care services in correctional facilities, including:

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and TB: Implementing effective messaging and education programmes within correctional facilities;
- Inmate access to healthcare: Ensuring inmates receive timely and quality healthcare services;
- Preventive interventions: Implementing measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases;
- Barriers to healthcare access: Identifying and addressing key obstacles that prevent inmates from accessing healthcare services; and
- Continuity of care: Ensuring released inmates with HIV and TB receive uninterrupted treatment through linkage with Community Health Care Providers.

The Department has implemented self-sufficiency and sustainability programmes, including the establishment of pharmacies in identified Management Areas. These pharmacies were constructed utilising offender labour and have received Grade A certificates from the SAPC. The Department has also established Mother and Baby Care Units, which allow incarcerated mothers to care for their babies after giving birth until they reach two years, thereafter, the babies are placed under the care of relatives, with the mother's consent. Other critical issues discussed during the session included overcrowding in correctional facilities, which arises when the allocated bed space is insufficient to accommodate the number of inmates, thus elevating the risk for infectious diseases if not managed properly. Part of this preventative approach requires the provision of adequate resources. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) emphasised the importance of continued collaboration among the SADC Member States. This cooperation is crucial for developing effective and efficient programmes that ensure quality health care services for inmate populations. Member States can leverage each other's expertise and experiences to create better health care outcomes for this vulnerable population.

### Nine years of consecutive 100% pass rate by Usethubeni Youth School

The Usethubeni Youth School has been acknowledged for achieving a 100% pass rate, with 100% bachelor passes during the 2024 grade 12 examinations. The Usethubeni Youth School has achieved a 100% pass rate for the past

nine years. The class of 2025 carries the responsibility to usher the school into a decade of 100% performance in terms of matric results. The Usethubeni Youth School Principal attributed the school's proud record of consistent 100% performance to dedication and passion by the educators and school management. In addition, the immense support of centre managers who ensure that inmate learners are incarcerated in conditions that are conducive for them to focus and excel in their studies has also contributed to the school's success. The collaborative efforts of all role players ensure that discipline is enforced, which has contributed to inculcating a culture of commitment and hard work among the learners. Learners are encouraged to form study groups and are provided with material to study in their cells; educators dedicate time to conduct extra lessons in the afternoon and during weekends, listening to the challenges of the learners and facilitating professional help where necessary.

#### **The National Commissioner delivers the keynote address during the University of South Africa's (UNISA) 10th Annual Spring Law Conference**

Organised under the theme: "New Winds of Change in Africa: Reflecting on the Challenges of Africa in the 21st Century and 30 Years of the Post-1994 Democratic Dispensation in South Africa", the Conference provided a multidisciplinary account of the 21st century in Africa, including South Africa's 30 years of democracy by creating a platform for a robust intellectual engagement on Africa's developmental challenges, tribulations and opportunities in the changing world. The address delivered by the National Commissioner provided an insightful reflection on the progress and challenges in Corrections in the 30 years of democracy. The correctional services system has played a pivotal role in shaping the post-apartheid South Africa we know today. The presentation provided an overview of the situational analysis of the status of the corrections environment, including the size and changing profile of the inmate population, human resource capacity and state of correctional facilities. To fully grasp the scale of transformation achieved, it is imperative to first confront the painful legacy of the apartheid-era correctional facility system. Under apartheid, correctional facilities were not merely institutions of incarceration, but they were also instruments of racial subjugation. For decades,

the correctional system served as a tool to uphold an unjust social order, defined by racial segregation, severe overcrowding, brutal treatment, and a fundamental disregard for human dignity. Although substantial progress has been made in South Africa's correctional system, the road ahead has complex and persistent challenges. These obstacles are formidable, but not insurmountable if they can be addressed with effective, long-term strategies. Overcrowding, reoffending, violence and gang activities remain the most pressing issues facing South Africa's correctional system today. Despite efforts to alleviate these problems, the number of inmates continue to outpace the available capacity. The correctional system is not static; it evolves continually in response to legal, social, and academic advancements. The law has been fundamental in shaping corrections and ensuring a fair and humane justice system. Academic institutions have played a pivotal role in redefining corrections as a profession, raising the standards and enhancing the expertise of those who serve in this field.

#### **DCS Pharmacies attain A-grading by South African Pharmacy Council (SAPC)**

The mandate of the SAPC in terms of Section 3(d) of the Pharmacy Act 53 of 1974 is to uphold and safeguard the rights of the general public to universally acceptable standards of pharmacy practice in both the public and private sector. Following inspections conducted by SAPC at the 37 DCS registered pharmacies, 33 were graded A, three (3) attained B and while only one (1) obtained C status. . The main objective of conducting inspections is to monitor pharmacies' compliance with the rules relating to Good Pharmacy Practice (GPP) and other relevant legislation. Responsible Pharmacists together with pharmacy staff make use of the opportunity during an inspection to learn best practices and attain excellent compliance, in line with the rules and legislation governing the practice of pharmacy. The stakeholder collaboration with the SAPC led to the improvement in the management of pharmaceutical services in the Department. The constant monitoring and support of pharmacists through onsite support visits and other mechanisms assisted in dealing with challenges in an integrated manner. The Department ensured that all available Pharmacies are compliant with the requirements of the SAPC in terms of Payment of



Owner fees, Registration and payment of Responsible Pharmacists' fees and all other relevant requirements. The Department continues to ensure that all pharmacies are fully compliant to attain Grade A and will continue with self-inspections on regularly basis to maintain the high standard of compliance as set by the council.

### **90-year-old receives a new house built through offender labour**

The Department, through the Pietermaritzburg Management Area supplied offender labour, playing a critical role in the construction of a new house for the Mtshali family. Contributions from external partners provided essential building materials, food, clothing, and furniture. The handover of the house represents an essential gift, underscoring the restoration and reaffirmation of the dignity of Mr Mtshali even in his twilight years. The new house features two spacious bedrooms, a modern bathroom with ample storage, and an open lounge that seamlessly connects to the kitchen.

### **Advancing quality health care for inmates in Correctional Facilities**

The Department held a hybrid session on 08 and 09 May 2024, wherein officials from Health Care Services congregated at Head Office, while Regional Coordinators Health Care Services, HIV/ AIDS and Area Health Managers attended virtually. The purpose of the session was to deliberate on the policies and regulations governing the management of health care services for inmates, including care for inmates with disabilities, palliative care for inmates diagnosed with life threatening illnesses, optical services, dental services, medical parole applications and deaths recorded. The session also deliberated on the human resources for health. The provision of quality health care services by the Department is aimed at achieving universal health coverage as well as contributing towards the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal No 03, which amongst other priorities is aimed at ensuring good health and well-being. The session was also aimed at providing insight into the management of different health care programmes offered by the Department, and to evaluate if they are implemented towards the provision of adequate health care services. The Medical Parole Advisory Board (MPAB) has shown a significant improvement in

the management of applications for medical parole by offenders. The standing legal frameworks, international and local prescripts that govern health care services were unpacked, including the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005), White Paper on the transformation of the health system in South Africa, United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Nelson Mandela Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners among others. Amongst other interventions and effective measures to improve the provision of health care services to the inmates, the following resolutions were taken:

- reinforcement of units at all correctional facilities to cater for the health care needs of inmates with disabilities;
- resourcing of health care facilities to cater for the palliative care programme for inmates in need, including collaboration with local hospices;
- peer reviews amongst health care professionals should be conducted across all the regions in the Department;
- quality record keeping is critical in health care services;
- improving access to 24-hour health care services in the correctional centres; and
- the convening of a Health Indaba to address challenges that impact the provision of quality health care services to the inmate population.

### **Correctional Services collaborates with sister Departments to provide training on Remand Detention**

The Department, in conjunction with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) and South African Police Service (SAPS) held a three-day training on the new policy and procedure manuals for Remand Detention. The training, held at Kgoši Mampuru II Management Area from 16 to 18 April 2024 was largely attended by Heads of Correctional Centres (HCCs), Case Management Administration (CMA) Clerks and Nurses in the Gauteng Region. Remand Detention is the first point of entry for arrested individuals when they are brought into correctional facilities. It is thus imperative for Correctional Officials who interface with RDs to be well-versed on applicable laws and policies. The main purpose of the training was to empower role players in the Department



and the broader Justice, Crime Prevention and Security cluster about the latest legislative procedures in order to improve operational efficiency in correctional facilities, SAPS and the courts. This intensive training covered matters related to uniform, Section 49G which deals with referrals of terminally ill or severely incapacitated RDs to court, bail review, Audio Visual Remand (AVR). CRA, Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No. 75 of 2008), Transport Protocol by SAPS, temporary release of RDs to SAPS for investigations and other releases also formed part of the training. In an effort to ensure that trainees fully comprehend the material, they were assigned to create and perform a group role play to demonstrate their understanding of the protocol and SOPs. The delegation concluded the training session with a court administration dry run, which commenced at Boksburg Remand Detention Facility before proceeding to Boksburg Magistrates Court to assess compliance with the standard delegates from the Department, SAPS and Justice checked the authenticity of relevant documents, scrutinized the police vehicles to assess the condition, inspected court holding cells and tested the court's AVR devices. The practical exercise was designed to provide a common understanding on how to seamlessly implement the procedures across the JCPS cluster value chain.

### **Correctional Services delivers three houses to flood victims**

Three newly built houses were officially handed over to deserving families affected by floods in Ladysmith (KZN Region), sponsored by DCS, Al Imdad Foundation and other partners. The three houses built by offenders is a significant event, showcasing the skills development and rehabilitation efforts within the correctional system. It further underscores a commitment to community support and the welfare of those in need. The handing over ceremony was attended by various dignitaries, including the National Commissioner, Mayor of UThukela District Municipality, iNkosi Shabalala, community leaders, and representatives from NPOs involved in the project. The project is a testament to the potential for change and growth within every individual. By equipping offenders with skills that are in demand, the Department is not only reducing reoffending but also contributing to the betterment of communities. The implementation of this project is part of a broader initiative by the Department

to incorporate restorative justice principles into its programmes. By involving offenders in community development projects, the Department aims to foster a sense of responsibility and provide them with the tools they need to lead productive lives after their release. For the inmates who participated in the construction, the project was more than just a learning opportunity—it was a chance to make amends and contribute positively to society. Offenders expressed gratitude for the opportunity provided by the Department to make a positive impact on vulnerable communities. Inkosi Ngqayizivele Sithole, Deputy Chairperson of the KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Provincial House of Traditional and Khoisan leaders emphasised the importance of solidarity and community resilience in times of crisis and called for communities to stand together and protect the most vulnerable.

### **Correctional Services partners with Lui Agri to ensure sustainable food security**

The Department partnered with Lui Agri to launch the Integrated Security Intervention and Development Programme, as part of Community Corrections initiatives to promote self-sufficiency and sustainability in communities. The launch took place at the Palmerton Agricultural School in Lusikisiki on 03 December 2024. The programme will be rolled out to the other Regions of the Department, through a MOU that will replicate the model across the country. The objectives of the partnership and launch was not only to promote the successful reintegration of parolees, but also to benefit the community through self-sufficiency and sustainability programmes. The Lui Agri organisation partnered with the Department to push back the frontiers of poverty, and emancipate communities to become farmers and providers in their households. The launch of the project resonates with the mandate of the Department to use agriculture as a catalyst to fight poverty and propel communities towards economic empowerment. Lui Agri is a Proprietary Limited Company that offers opportunities to small and medium enterprises and subsistence farmers in rural areas who utilise 30% of their produce for subsistence and 70% to produce because they do not have access to the market. The Palmerton community members and participants in the programme were grateful for the opportunity to learn more about farming.

### **Correctional Services Portfolio Committee conducts oversight visit to Goodwood Correctional Facility**

The Portfolio Committee on Correctional Services under the new administration conducted its first oversight visit to Goodwood Correctional Centre in the Western Cape Region on 21 August 2024. Members of the Portfolio Committee were accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Correctional Services, and National Commissioner. The Portfolio Committee was provided with an overview of the Goodwood Correctional Centre. The visit was also geared towards giving insight to the new members on the realities at correctional centres versus what is being displayed through social media and also ascertain if the correctional centre is managed according to the departmental norms and standards. The oversight visit included a walk-about of the Goodwood Centre, inclusive of cells housing inmates, so that the members could have first-hand insight into the operations. The Committee also had an opportunity to see the kitchen, hospital section, school classrooms as well as the art gallery in the adjacent building. The committee noted a number of areas which needed attention, such as infrastructure-related issues and offender-to-official ratio and overcrowding. Budget reductions of approximately R12 billion over the last five financial years had a negative effect on the operations of the Department. The Portfolio Committee noted the measures that the Department has taken to deal with the inmates and officials who bring contrabands into correctional facilities. Where officials are identified as being involved in the movement of contrabands, they are subjected to disciplinary processes.

### **DCS and partners celebrate youth from Vhembe for completing Skills Programmes in Plumbing and Welding**

The Department joined forces with the National Youth Development Agency and the Department of Labour and Employment to recognise and celebrate a group of young people from Vhembe District in Limpopo, following their successful completion of skills programmes in plumbing and welding as part of the Youth Month 2024 commemoration and to further consolidate the socio-economic gains of South Africa's democratic project. The 2-day celebrations commenced on 13 June 2024, when

the first group of young people who received training in plumbing participated in a community service project by cleaning mobile classes at Fulufhelo Special School in Thohoyandou. The Department partners with local traditional councils to identify youth parolees, victims of crime as well as ordinary members of the community to enrol in the six-month training programme. The first three months of the training took place at Vhembe TVET College and was mainly focused on theoretical aspects. This was followed by the placement of the trainees in various companies to gain practical exposure in their chosen fields of trade. The trainees were paid a monthly stipend for the duration of their training period (six months). The two-day programme culminated in a graduation ceremony on Friday, 14 June 2024, where a group of 37 young people were awarded certificates for completing a skills programme in welding. The cohort of youth beneficiaries, made up of parolees, victims of crime and community members, also received a donation of start-up toolboxes to help them start their own businesses and create employment opportunities for others.

### **DCS and partners continue to support learner education through establishment of vegetable gardens**

The DBE officially handed over vegetable gardens to Learamele Special School in Kuruman, Northern Cape province on 17 April 2024 in partnership with the Department and the Road Accident Fund (RAF). The vegetable gardens were established through offender labour with a total of 15 offenders, 11 parolees and probationers involved in the initiative. These inmates also cleaned the school premises, painted playing slides and swings for learners, refurbished netball and soccer fields, and installed recycled tyres around them for learners to sit on whilst watching games. The Department of Transport, Safety and Liaison also donated bicycles to learners traveling less than five kilometres to their respective schools, since the scholar transport policy only makes provision for learners traveling more than 5 kilometres to their schools. Other items such as shoes and soccer kits were also donated. One of the schools which was assisted by the Department in the Kuruman area with the establishment of the vegetable garden is now supplying local retail stores

with their products. District Development Model (DDM) enables the Department to synergise and synchronise work in order to avoid wastage of state resources by duplicating programmes and projects. Though this vegetable project is funded by Road Accident Fund and specifically targets special schools in the country, this initiative also gives effect to the MOU entered into between the DCS and DBE. In terms of its ethos, this MOU seeks to ensure a seamless approach through which these two departments shall work together, harness each other's resources and embark on collaborative initiatives for greater impact and reach. To this end, the MOU was entered into for the provision of educational support and services for self-sufficiency and sustainability.

### **DCS and SANAC collaborate to enhance service delivery through policy development and implementation**

The SANAC together with the Department co-hosted a Policy Development and Review session for DCS healthcare and human resource practitioners, from 07 until 11 October 2024. SANAC plays a pivotal role in coordinating the national response to HIV, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), TB, and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), while advocating for innovative strategies to break down barriers and increase access to essential healthcare and social services for all, including incarcerated inmates. This strategic partnership between SANAC and DCS aims to intensify the fight against HIV, TB, and STIs, thereby contributing to South Africa's broader social and economic growth. The primary objective of the session was to develop outcomes that positively impact the roles and work of the Department, develop and review comprehensive and actionable policies and procedures for Health Care Services and Human Resource Development. SANAC highlighted the importance of developing effective policies that provide guidance to enhancing access to healthcare services for the inmate population. SANAC is committed to continuously provide support interventions that are going to alleviate socio-economic challenges for inmates, even post their incarceration. This collaborative effort demonstrates the Department's dedication to ongoing improvement and excellence in correctional services.

### **DCS Grade 12 class of 2024 scores a 96% pass rate**

DCS grade 12 inmates' results and awards ceremony was held at the Johannesburg Management Area on 17 January 2025. The Minister of Correctional Services acknowledged the work and efforts of the DCS educators. A total of 173 inmate learners enrolled for the 2024 academic year, while 171 wrote the National Senior Certificate (NSC) across 17 DCS schools. The Department recorded an impressive 135 distinctions nationally, and a 96% pass rate, an increase from the 84% recorded in 2023 cohort. The Deputy Minister of Correctional Services lauded the incredible achievement of the class of 2024 with a pass rate of 96%, which includes 110 bachelors pass, 39 diploma pass, and 14 higher certificates pass. When inmates leave the correctional facilities, they do so equipped, empowered, and ready to contribute positively to the society that they had previously offended. The Department also acknowledged the work of other inmates who have been volunteering as tutors; this means that they are preparing themselves for educator roles when they are reintegrated back into society. KwaZulu-Natal emerged as the overall best performing region with 40 distinctions, which are largely attributed to the exceptional performance of the cohort from Usethubeni Youth School. Sinesipho Phendu from SADA School of Excellence in the Eastern Cape Region and Parolee Thambisile Jase from Emthonjeni Youth at Baviaanspoort in the Gauteng Region achieved an overall best performance aggregate of 82%.

### **DCS and SANAC strengthen partnership to enhance inmate health and wellbeing**

The Department and the SANAC jointly hosted a master training programme for officials from 05 to 07 February 2025 in Johannesburg. This comprehensive training programme brought together officials, including Healthcare Service providers, Human Resource Development practitioners and officials from Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) from all Regions. The Global Fund, a pioneering international partnership dedicated to eradicating HIV, TB, and Malaria, has funded SANAC's initiative to implement human rights sensitization training to officials from government departments. This critical effort aligns with the United Nations' determined goal to end HIV by 2030, emphasizing the vital importance of integrating human rights principles

into HIV responses. The three-day training aimed at equipping officials (master trainers) with knowledge on human rights in the context of HIV, TB, and STIs to ensure that inmates receive quality healthcare services, while also providing ongoing support and mentoring to officials. Over 2 500 officials will benefit from the mentoring programme and become sensitized to different vulnerable groups. The training comprised six modules, facilitated by Tonex Management Solutions in partnership with SANAC. These modules sparked robust discussions amongst officials on critical topics, including; Understanding Key Vulnerable Populations; Luanda Guidelines and Nelson Mandela Rules; Diversity, Stigma, and Discrimination and Employee Health and Wellness to mention a few. Through this training, officials are able to access information on treatment of these communicable diseases and will assist them to ensure that inmates are supported in receiving treatment and maintaining their well-being. The primary mandate of SANAC is to address human rights-related barriers to HIV, TB, and STI services, particularly for vulnerable populations hence the lessons and training methodologies will empower officials to roll out the training continuously. The Master Training Programme in Gauteng and the Eastern Cape Region, emphasized the importance of disseminating knowledge on prevention and treatment methods for communicable diseases to ensure that both inmates and officials are informed about preventing and managing diseases, thereby reducing transmission. Through the continuation of such training programmes, officials will be empowered to promote a culture of human rights, dignity, and inclusivity within correctional facilities.

### **South Africa, a key reference point for other nations on correctional matters**

The Department hosted the Minister of Justice from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) from 03 to 04 April 2024 to draw best practices on the South African correctional system. The Boksburg Management Area and Mangaung Correctional Centre formed part of the sites visited by the DRC delegation. The DRC is a fellow member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and South Africa is strongly committed to supporting the country's long-term stability. South Africa views peace and stability in the DRC as a critical component for overall stability in the Great Lakes Region, thus, as and when

opportunities arise, this country is available to impart best practices on a number of thematic areas of development, growth, peace and security. As part of the visit, the DRC delegation was provided with formal presentations on the overview and operations of both correctional facilities was shared, including the population and profiles of offenders, their countries of origin, categories of offences and age groups. The presentations also covered some of the services provided to inmates including health and psychological services, community projects as well as education and training, to name a few. The visit culminated in an all-encompassing tour of the two facilities including the different Self-Sufficiency and Sustainable (SSS) projects. Some of the projects visited in Boksburg include the bakery and production workshops, whilst the school, vegetable gardens, textile and candle making factories, the hospital, library and one of the units housing offenders, were visited in Mangaung.

### **DCS partners with the African Union to curb drug and substance abuse in the SADC region**

The African Union (AU) has started integrating traditional leaders in drug dependency prevention, treatment and care to widen the reach of community interventions to address the growing burden of substance use and related mental health disorders on the continent. These interventions range from prevention to detection, treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration. The Department, together with the South African Development Community (SADC) member states, National House of Traditional and Khoisan Leaders, Departments of Health, Social Development, Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and other stakeholders gathered in Gauteng from 8 April 2024, for the SADC Traditional Leadership Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) consultation. The four-day session, which concluded on Thursday, 11 April 2024, aimed to comprehend and find solutions for the rising drug trafficking in the SADC Region. A pilot national network of traditional leaders on Drug Demand Reduction was initiated in South Africa in 2022 during a meeting organized by the African Union Commission in collaboration with the UNODC. The meeting was aimed at affirming the role of traditional leaders as first line responders in addressing the challenge of drugs at community level. Delegates from Lesotho, Botswana, Angola, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo,

Eswatini, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Seychelles, Mozambique, Tanzania and Mauritius presented drug challenges in areas under the jurisdictions of Traditional Leaders. The presentations revealed a correlation between the challenge of drugs and high unemployment rate, curiosity and experimentation, peer pressure, poverty, ill-discipline, adolescent stage, prescription drugs and trauma. According to the Pan African Epidemiology Networks on Drugs Use, 40% increase in drug consumption is expected in Africa by 2030. The mostly used common drugs in Southern Africa include heroin, alcohol, cocaine, nyaope, cat, cannabis, ecstasy, mandrax, Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS), tramadol, inhalants, codeine, benzhexol, Over-The-Counter (OTC), ATS, bluemash, and benzhexol. The Department outlined measures put in place to tackle illicit drugs, substance abuse and health issues associated with utilization of drugs, focusing on prevention and treatment as some of the offenders incarcerated in correctional facilities suffer from addiction. The Department has developed a Substance Abuse Programme (SAP) which seeks to help offenders, probationers and parolees who are addicted to illicit drugs and substance abuse as a foundation of their rehabilitation. This programme is delivered by social workers and other partners such as the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (SANCA), Cape Town Drug Counselling Centre (CTDCC), Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA) and Alma Mater Akademie in Substance Abuse. Traditional Leaders remain the custodians of culture, customs and discipline in many parts of the African continent. The battle against this pandemic needs a collective approach which foster inter-governmental organisations, and public-private sector partnerships.

### **DCS participates in University of Pretoria career fair**

The Department participated in a career fair hosted by the University of Pretoria (UP) on 25 April 2024, to positively position the Department as an employer of choice especially in the field of theology. Students visiting the DCS stall were provided with a variety of career paths within DCS. Theology and spiritual care play a crucial role in the Offender Rehabilitation Path (ORP) especially in addressing anger issues and social reintegration. The annual career day gives students an up-close look at different career paths and connects their learning to the real world.

### **KwaZulu-Natal MEC for Social Development visits Westville Female Correctional Centre**

The KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) MEC for Social Development accompanied by a high-level delegation of women from Provincial legislature and National Assembly visited Westville Female correctional facility on 24 April 2024 to encourage women to continue in the path of rehabilitation, and to strengthen the relationship between DCS and DSD in the province. About 530 female inmates received toiletries as a gesture to demonstrate government's commitment towards ensuring that they are incarcerated under safe and humane conditions, and to protect their right to human dignity in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules. Mothers with incarcerated babies were also gifted with toys. The purpose of the visit was to give an assurance on the initiative that DSD in KZN is embarking on to create a "Relay Foundation programme" of taking over the responsibility from the Department and nurturing the skills acquired whilst incarcerated. The DSD is committed to accelerating programmes that will match the skills acquired by inmates whilst serving their sentences in order to empower more women in society. In light of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) incidents being identified as a major contributor for the incarceration of most females serving life sentences, the DSD is working on GBV and femicide by making response, care, support and healing for victims the primary approach to address the scourge. The DSD is committed to providing support and working with the Department to receive inmates upon their release to capacitate women through labour, Faith Based Organisations (FBO), political parties, business, arts and culture and professional bodies. The collaboration between the Department and DSD will further strengthen efforts towards the social reintegration of inmates.

### **Former Minister of Justice and Correctional Services encourages inmates to vote in the 2024 general elections**

The Former Minister of Justice and Correctional Services conducted a voter education drive for inmates at Westville Correctional Centre on 09 May 2024 by touring the correctional facility to encourage inmates to exercise their right to vote in the general elections on 29 May 2024. He interacted with approximately 1 300 inmates, inclusive of males and females, and urged them to join millions of



eligible South African compatriots to elect their preferred political parties that can deliver a prosperous, peaceful and shared future for all. Encouraging the inmates, the Former Minister of Justice and Correctional Services emphasized that incarceration is not a barrier to taking part in the elections as inmates have a contribution to make as part of society. The Department worked diligently with the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) to create a conducive environment for free and fair elections in all correctional facilities across the country. The inmates were also afforded an opportunity to raise matters pertaining to their care in correctional facilities. Almost 3 000 inmates registered to vote in the KwaZulu-Natal Region. The IEC conducted voter education inside centres to ensure that all necessary information is shared with inmates and those who were released before the electoral date were also able to change their Voter Districts on time.

### **Presidential Imbizo in Kuruman, Northern Cape**

The Sixth Administration held its 13th and final Presidential Imbizo in Kuruman, Northern Cape, on 09 May 2024. Themed “Leave No One Behind”, the imbizo was attended by 15 000 attendees constituted by community members in and around Kuruman, in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District, at the Batlharos Sport Ground. Other key stakeholders, Civil Society Organisations, business formations and different government departments were also part of the gathering through which Government allows residents to be the champions of their own course in the delivery of quality services. Within the spirit of the DDM, which propagates the idea of “One District, One Plan”, the Department also graced the imbizo with its presence and provided its services to attendees. The Department set up an exhibition stall from where its service offerings were rendered. This stall consisted of an assortment of articles including offender artefacts, agricultural produce as well as information booklets. Members of the public were afforded an opportunity to ask questions on service delivery bottleneck and the challenges emanating from such, with different Departments responding to individual questions having a bearing on their respective portfolios. In the quest to give effect to the ethos of the Social Reintegration Framework, the fresh produce exhibited were donated to Emang Bagodi and Omogolo Women in Action. The imbizo was preceded by a series of build-up outreach

activities led by different departments. The Department participated in the official opening of school hostels for Batlharotlhaping and Lesedi High Schools. A parolee under Kuruman Community Corrections rendered motivational talks through which he dissuaded learners from the life of crime. Learners were encouraged to prioritise education, to invest in developing themselves and become better and law-abiding citizens. The Department also took part in a career expo run by Phunya Tsela with the aim of giving learners an overview of opportunities in the Department. The expo saw learners from different schools in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District visiting the exhibition stalls to obtain information on display and ask questions pertaining to career prospects in the Department.

### **UNISA recognises DCS Educators for their dedicated service**

UNISA, in partnership with the Department has recognised and honoured DCS Educators for their sterling work and steadfast commitment to ensuring the delivery of outstanding educational outcomes for all inmates furthering their studies in DCS schools across all Regions of the Department. The event took place at UNISA main campus in Pretoria on 14 May 2024. Education and training have the potential to foster rehabilitation. Through this project, the Department is able to elevate different roles and improve the incarcerated community in South Africa. DCS Educators are contributing towards the skills development in South Africa and many offenders making a positive contribution in their communities with the skills acquired in correctional facilities.

### **Participation of inmates in the 2024 Elections**

The President of the Republic of South Africa, His Excellency Cyril Ramaphosa acknowledged the commendable work done by the Department in ensuring successful, safe and secure voting for inmates across the country. During Election Day, which was presided over by the IEC, inmates were afforded an opportunity to exercise their democratic rights and cast their votes in line with the guidelines provided for in Section 4 (b) of the Electoral Act. President Ramaphosa commended all IEC officials, JCPS Cluster officials and other stakeholders who ensured a smooth 2024 elections and applauded them for another successful election that has been free, fair and peaceful.



## The 50th National Arts Festival of the Department of Correctional Services

The annual National Arts Festival, recognised as one of the most enticing arts festivals in South Africa, has showcased arts and craft from various sectors, including the Department from 20 until 30 June 2024, in Makhanda, (Grahamstown), Eastern Cape Region. Over R26 300 in revenue was generated from arts and craft produced by offenders across the Eastern Cape Region, including patchwork bags, paintings, traditional garments and art pieces amongst others. The Department showcased the artistic work produced by inmates, as part of rehabilitation, that will not only advance offenders' rehabilitation but also earn them skills that they will utilise post their incarceration. Some parolees and probationers, who have gained skills within correctional facilities are contributing positively to their communities. The proceeds from the items sold are divided with a share going to the offender who created the item, and the remainder going to the Department in order to purchase material to sustain the programme.

## Visit to Kutama Sinthumule facility to assess progress on renovations

Following the violent riots and subsequent fire that engulfed Kutama Sinthumule Correctional Facility in August of 2023, the National Commissioner and Regional Commissioner of Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West Region, visited the correctional facility on 28 July 2024, to conduct a site inspection as part of ongoing assessment of the renovation work, and the state of readiness to accommodate offenders again. The visit to the Green Block section of the Facility follows numerous other oversight visits undertaken in an effort to ensure that the renovation of sections that were gutted by the runaway inferno remain on schedule as per the project plan. Renovation was completed on two of the blocks that were affected, and inmates had taken occupation thereof. Training of officials during riots is critical so that officials are capacitated with skills on how to deal with such incidents. Drawing lessons from the incident, the National Commissioner underscored the importance of being proactive as well as strengthening communication between officials and offenders.

## DCS participates in the Annual Basotho New Year festivities

Located in the picturesque maluti mountains, the Basotho Cultural Village, situated just outside QwaQwa in the Eastern Free State, had an array of festivities to mark the Basotho New Year. Unlike the Gregorian calendar from which the year starts on 01 January, the Basotho New Year starts from the month of August, which is called Phato in Sesotho. Phato is known for its blowing winds and it being the month when the fields are cultivated and the first crop from the cultivation is offered as a sacrifice to Tlatlamatjholo (God). The significance, specifically for this 2025 festivities, was the fact that they coincided with the celebration of the formation of the Basotho nation 200 years ago. Basotho New Year is celebrated annually after the last days of winter (Mariha) to give way to new life after the dry season. Scores of Basotho, including other tribes, flock Basotho Cultural Village to celebrate and mark the start of the new year, and 2025 was no different. The Department was requested to play a meaningful role and contribute towards the success of this celebration, hosted by the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture. The Department provided offender labour to clean the Village and its surroundings, patched a tarred road leading up to the Village and assisted with many other chores in the area. In addition to that, and in sync with what the day signifies, the Department was also requested to set up an exhibition stall showcasing offender art, fresh produce from its fields, garments from its textile factories as well as other articles, such as those made from wood, glass and steel, from its production workshops. As part of the formal programme, the Department was given space to present its service offerings. Some of the day's activities included horse riding, grand parade, recitation of poems and many other performances. Traditional Sesotho music and dance such as Mohobelo, Mmino wa koriana, Mokgibo, as well as narration of ancient Basotho stories and history were on offer. The day ended with a banquet of the Basotho traditional cuisines which included Dipabi, Dikgobe, Bohobe, Moroho and Motoho wa Mabele, among others.

### DCS collaborates with partners to unveil digital learning system for Johannesburg female offenders

As part of commemorating Women's Month, the Department joined forces with the DBE, Stellenbosch University (SU) and Intelsat Global Service Corporation to launch a Telematics School Project (TSP) for female offenders and learners based in Johannesburg Correctional Facility on 22 August 2024. This innovation could not be possible without key partners' effort and collaboration. The virtual classes do not replace educators and face-to-face classes but serves as an additional educational tool beyond the classroom walls. Learners were encouraged to make use of the opportunity to capacitate themselves academically and to plan their future beyond the walls of incarceration. Telematics use a combination of information and telecommunications technologies that disseminate content over large networks. Learners who are connected to the system, regardless of their location, can interact with educators through this audio-visual system. TSP offers academic virtual classes using satellite and live streaming to learners in Grade 10 to 12. This digital platform offers 15 subjects rendered in both English and Afrikaans. These subjects include Physical Sciences, Life Sciences, Technical Sciences, Mathematics, Mathematical Literacy, Technical Mathematics, Geography, Accounting, Tourism, History, Economics, IsiXhosa, Business Studies, English and Afrikaans. Learners are able to pose questions during the live broadcast and can also send them using digital messaging networks. The virtual platform utilises a zero-rated website ([schools.sun.ac.za](http://schools.sun.ac.za)) where users can access the website for free, download videos and learning materials without using data or internet connection. Lessons are facilitated by curriculum specialists, subject advisors and experienced teachers, to help learners to easily comprehend key topics and to pass exams. The University of South Africa (UNISA) rendered a motivational talk, with a specific focus on UNISA supporting education and rehabilitation programmes, women empowerment and adapting to modern technologies. The state-of-the-art solution will enable the learners to access digital educational resources that will address the gaps such as shortage of teachers and learning material, by connecting with instructors remotely. The joint initiative of the Western Cape Education Department and Stellenbosch University, to offer digital classes through technology and mainly targeting Grade 10 -12 learners as well as educators.

### Women in Law Enforcement: "Operation Basadi"

As part of Women's Month, celebrated annually in August to commemorate the women who stood together to protest against the oppressive pass laws in 1956, women across the country partake in various activities to honour and pay tribute to the heroines. The Department together with sister departments in the JCPS Cluster heeded to call by engaging in joint programmes being rolled out across government to empower and advocate for the rights of women in the law enforcement space. To this end, a multidisciplinary team comprised of departments in the JCPS Cluster joined forces on 27 August 2024, by conducting operations including roadblocks and searches in communities focusing on compliance to regulations by local business establishments. DCS female officials were also part of the operations which took place throughout the night, instilling law and order in the communities. Other activities included a seminar for women in law enforcement on 29 August 2024, to engage on the following topics:

- Women in law enforcement taking their rightful place in society, and overcoming barriers in a male dominated society;
- Wellness of women in Law enforcement - physical wellness is as important as mental and financial wellness;
- Multiplicity of roles that women master - strategies for balancing career, family and personal time;
- Navigating development and upward mobility in the male dominated security
- Lift as you rise - fostering the spirit of mentorship and succession planning to reposition women in law enforcement.

The month ended with a Presidential Parade on 30 August 2024, presided over by the President of the Republic of South Africa, Cyril Ramaphosa whereby a salute was demonstrated by female officials, as well as exhibitions by different departments.

### **Signing of MOU with Meals on Wheels and Women's Month Celebration**

The Correctional Services Deputy Minister, together with the Deputy Minister of the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, and a range of other stakeholders gathered to officiate the signing of a (MOU between the Department and Meals on Wheels Community Services South Africa (MOWCS SA) along Thaba Tshwane in Pretoria West, the Atteridgeville Gender Responsive Centre on 29 August 2024. Through the MOU 18 beneficiaries will be trained, comprising parolees, probationers and victims of crime, on food preservation as well as other programmes on biodiversity. Since its inception in October 2023, the partnership between DCS and MOWCS SA has seen scores of impoverished households, parolees, probationers, victims of crime and people with disabilities benefitting through the provision of training on food preservation and various other biodiversity programmes, for self-sustenance and to create employment opportunities for others in their communities. In addition, the beneficiaries also receive mentorship and are empowered with valuable business skills to help them identify niche markets for trading. This partnership marks a significant step forward to support rehabilitation, reintegration of parolees and probationers, and reaffirms support to the victims of crime. The MOU is also a positive contribution by Meals on Wheels and demonstrate their commitment to fight hunger. This MOU drives expression to restorative justice and the power of collaboration with society, because correction is a societal responsibility. The Department will be joining hands with NGOs and the business sector to expand the reach of this project and similar initiatives to all parts of the country. The goal of MOWCS SA is to have a hunger-free South Africa by focusing on food security, poverty alleviation and building sustainable communities in the country. MOWCS SA serves meals monthly, to an average of 7 million South Africans who are affected by poverty and have embarked on a drive to provide skills to those without employment so that they can be able to make a living for themselves and their families. The occasion was also used to mark the commemoration of Women's Month, to acknowledge the special role that women play in advancing the cause for the emancipation and empowerment of women in the law enforcement fraternity and other spheres of life. Homage

was paid to over 20 000 heroines, who on 09 August 1956, took a bold decision to march to the Union Buildings to confront the then apartheid government's repressive pass laws.

### **Select Committee on Security and Justice conducts oversight visit at Pollsmoor**

The National Council of Provinces' Select Committee on Security and Justice undertook an oversight visit to Pollsmoor Management Area, Western Cape Region, on 11 September 2024, to gain first hand insight into the operations at the correctional facility. The purpose of the visit was to assist the Department to contribute towards a safer South Africa. The Department reiterated its stance on holding officials accountable and rooting out rogue elements, especially in the midst of some of the challenges which the Department is currently faced with. The Committee embarked on a walk-about of the facility, which included the Remand Detention Centre, Medium A Centre, Production Workshop and the Mother and Baby Unit. The Committee also observed the Audio-Visual Remand Court, kitchen, hospital in particular and engaged with officials and offenders in different sections and raised questions based on the various aspects of the presentations. One of the leading issues was infrastructure challenges, especially since the Management Area has an aging infrastructure, with some centres having been constructed more than 50 years ago. The Department further provided an overview of the staff complement, human resource matters, inmate population, management of overcrowding, security incidents, offender education and training, self-sufficiency and sustainability, mother and baby unit, health care services and nutritional services.

### **Portfolio Committee on Correctional Services visits Management Areas in Gauteng**

The Portfolio Committee on Correctional Services embarked on a weeklong oversight visit to six Gauteng Management Areas, namely Baviaanspoort (Emthonjeni Juvenile Correctional Centre), Leeuwkop (Farms and workshops), Kgoši Mampuru II (C-Max, UNISA Hub, and the Atteridgeville Gender Responsive Centre for Women), Modderbee, Johannesburg (Remand Detention and Female Centre), and ending off with an unannounced visit

to Boksburg Correctional Centre. The aim of the oversight, which took place from 08 to 11 October 2024, was to gain first-hand insight into the operations of the Management Area and to take stock of challenges experienced such as overcrowding, the length of detention of RDs and the increasing expenditure resulting from growing operational demands.

### **DCS and SANAC work collectively to enhance Health Care Services and HRD policies and procedures**

The Department and South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) worked jointly to refine policies and operational procedures linked to Health Care Services and Human Resource Development from 7 to 11 October 2024. The five-day session attracted over 60 Health professionals and Human Resources practitioners from Head Office and all six Regions of the Department. SANAC plays a vital role as the national coordinating body for all activities that involve HIV, TB, and STIs in the country, working with government departments, private sector and civil society to ensure effective utilization of their resources to respond to communicable and non-communicable diseases. SANAC provides the Department with support to ensure that the Department align its policies to the National Strategic Plan (NSP) 2023-2028 to protect vulnerable population. A wide range of topical issues were discussed, including access to correctional centres, medical autonomy, patients' rights and responsibilities, screening on admission, comprehensive health assessment, maternal and reproductive health, referral to public health facilities, rehabilitation services, reconstructive surgery, suicide prevention, non-lethal incapacitating devices, transfers, releases and placements, therapeutic patient restraints, organ and tissue donation, HIV prevention, care and support. A variety of draft policy procedures related to Human Resource Development were also discussed covering aspects related to the recognition of prior learning, quality management, training assessment and evaluation, external training, orientation and induction, DCS code of conduct, firearm training learnership, internship, functional and management training in order to identify gaps in policies and procedures to ensure that they are realistic, consistent, have clear roles, delegations and monitoring tools. The engagements assisted in bridging the gap found in DCS policy procedures, adding that the outcome will reduce the amount of litigation

against the Department. The consultative gathering also assisted in strengthening compliance with the norms and set prescripts governing the day-to-day activities and empowering officials in meeting their key performance areas.

### **Visits to Mangaung and Grootvlei correctional centres**

The Minister of Correctional Services and National Commissioner visited the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mangaung Correctional Centre (MCC) and Grootvlei Correctional Centre in the Free State and Northern Cape Region on 14 October 2024. The Mangaung correctional facility has implemented additional measures to strengthen security including shift changes, disallowing of private vehicles into the facility from 17h00, as well as the installation of five (05) additional standalone cameras, among others. The second phase of the visit was at Grootvlei Management Area. Due to the effects of overcrowding, the correctional facility has installed searching cubicles to curb the proliferation of contraband. Both Mangaung and Grootvlei included a visit to inmate cells, kitchens, hospitals, Mangaung's CCTV room and Grootvlei's Self-Sufficiency and Sustainability (SSS) projects. These SSS projects included chicken abattoir with four broiler houses, which are under construction, vegetable gardens, dairy, and the layers. As a result of the proficiency on production levels, Grootvlei is supplying some Management Areas within the Free State and Northern Cape region with vegetables.

### **Unannounced search at Polokwane Correctional Facility**

The National Commissioner conducted an unannounced raid at Polokwane Correctional Centre on 25 October 2024. The operation formed part of the ongoing nationwide raids to curb the infiltration of contrabands into correctional facilities, and to promote the safety and security of both officials and inmates. The Polokwane Management Area ensures a continuous working relationship with various stakeholders that contribute to the safety of communities. The Management Area was urged to ensure that SOPs are adhered to at all times as they have been developed and are implemented to ensure the safety of inmates and officials. Communities should also be capacitated with information and warned about the dangers of

bringing contrabands into correctional facilities. The team searched the C-Unit, which houses RDs and G-Unit which is a Maximum Unit at Polokwane Correctional Centre. The presence of contraband indicates that correctional facilities are not safe, hence community members must be urged to work with the Department in trying to curb the smuggling of those contrabands. Contrabands pose a security risk in correctional facilities as inmates use cell phones to communicate with the outside world.

### **Lukhele family receives keys to a new house following the demise of their father in a taxi violence incident**

On 4 December 2024 at Buffalo Neck village, Eastern Cape Region, a widow was gifted with a new house, courtesy of collaborative efforts of the Department, Old Mutual and various other stakeholders. The handover of the house follows the tragic event on 16 September 2001, when Mr David Lukhele was fatally wounded after being caught in a crossfire during a deadly taxi violence in Qumbu, Eastern Cape. The family's plight was brought to the attention of the Department during a Victim Offender Dialogue (VOD) in October 2021. In a bid to restore some semblance of dignity to the Lukhele household, the Department partnered with Old Mutual, Department of Employment and Labour, and Lui Agri to build and furnish a house as a practical form of dispensing restorative justice. The Department, through restorative justice programme, restores the dignity of victims of crime by providing various interventions. Through partnerships with the private sector, the Department provides various forms of assistance to victims of crime to rebuild their lives. The house was built by a DCS artisan assisted by inmates and parolees.

### **Government departments in one accord against Gender- Based Violence and Femicide**

The Department participated in the 16 Days of Activism for No Violence against Women and Children campaign through which key stakeholders with vested interest on matters pertaining the abuse of women and children strive to ensure this pandemic is put to an end. Spearheaded by the DSD and the Office of the Premier, the Free State Provincial Government embarked on Men's Dialogues to inculcate the culture of respect, discipline and caring

among men towards women and children. Within the spirit of the DDM the Department, among many other state entities, attended the dialogues as some of the perpetrators of Gender Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) related crimes are incarcerated in correctional centres. The main event was held in Bloemfontein on the 06 December 2024, with the second phase of the dialogues being held on 11 December 2024 in Thaba Nchu. The Department also erected an exhibition stall with its promotional material mainly focusing on GBVF and 16 Days of Activism for No Violence against Women and Children. In attendance were organisations such as Mangaung Men's Forum, Heartlines, Independent Electoral Commission, the South African Police Service and many other civic organisations. The traditional leadership in the province was also represented and shared their views on GBVF and how best to combat this social malice plaguing our communities. It is in our hands to change the status quo for the better, where all women and children shall live in safe households, safer communities and safer South Africa and the world. In the same vein, the executive leadership of the Department, under the leadership of the honourable Minister of Correctional Services, signed a pledge during a strategic session on 27 November 2024, committing the Department to prevent GBV & F in all its forms and ensure a workplace and community that is free from it.

### **DCS partners with stakeholders to honour ex-political prisoner and donate legacy packs to the community of Grabouw**

On 03 December 2024, a ceremony was held to honour the ex-political prisoners of Robben Island, a symbol of the struggle against apartheid and a testament to the sacrifices made for freedom in South Africa. The celebration of the 27 for Freedom Race on 08 February 2025, is an event aimed at honouring the legacy of Nelson Mandela and those who fought alongside him. The collaboration between the Department and AVBOB provided a much-needed platform for ex-political prisoners to share their experiences, reflect on their past, and look toward the future. The event included the distribution of the legacy packs on 10 December 2024 and continued at Grabouw where identified beneficiaries were handed legacy packs.



### Deputy Minister Ntshalintshali hands over fresh produce and adopts special school during the 2025 Back-To-School campaign

Correctional Services Deputy Minister accompanied by National Commissioner heeded the call for all government departments and stakeholders to participate in promoting teaching and learning at schools as part of the 'Back-To-School' campaign in Cape Town, Western Cape Region, from 07 to 09 January 2025. Offenders, parolees and officials embarked on a three-day cleaning and maintenance programme in three township schools; namely Zimasa Primary (Langa), Thembelihle High School (Khayelitsha) and Tembaletu Special School (Gugulethu) where they cleaned, trimmed the grass, cut trees, established vegetable gardens as part of ploughing back to the community. The Department announced the adoption of the Tembaletu Special School, to offer ongoing support to the school. The school and members of the public received fresh

produce (potatoes, carrots, butternuts, cabbages, onions, beetroots, gem squash, peaches, plums, and spinach) harvested from various Management Areas agricultural gardens. Some of the food items were bought through donations by correctional officials from the Western Cape Regional Office and Pollsmoor. The school comprises of 190 learners with special needs across the Cape Flats and offers a mainstream curriculum from pre-school to Grade 9 and practical skills for learners who cannot cope with the mainstream educational programme. Plans are in the pipeline to use offenders' and parolees' labour to fix school furniture, electronics, plumbing and to help with other essentials. The contributions of the Department using offenders labour also serves as a way of preparing community members to accept them after serving their time, thus promoting social reintegration. The donations benefitted the learners residing in the hostel and provided much-needed relief to the school's budget.

### 1.5.3 Overview of the financial results of the Department

**Table 1.1: Departmental receipts**

Departmental receipts	2024/25			2023/24		
	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/ Under Collection	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/ Under Collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	99,351	154,230	(54,879)	120,385	172,312	(51,927)
Fines penalties and forfeits	11,530	14,292	(2,762)	16,061	14,880	1,181
Interest dividends and rent on land	2,151	135	2,016	2,049	214	1,835
Sale of capital assets	2,612	6,386	(3,774)	2,742	4,050	(1,308)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	51,680	41,443	10,237	55,580	41,243	14,337
<b>Total</b>	<b>167,324</b>	<b>216,486</b>	<b>(49,162)</b>	<b>196,817</b>	<b>232,699</b>	<b>(35,882)</b>

During the 2024/25 financial year actual revenue collected amounted to R216,486 million (129.38%) against the estimated annual revenue of R167,324 million resulting in over collection of R49,162 million mainly on Sales of Goods and Services other than capital and Sales of Capital Assets.

An amount of R1,268 million was additionally allocated for offender gratuity, which is 100% revenue generated from hiring out offender labour.

#### Free services

Free services amounted to R121,182 million for the 2024/25 financial year (2023/24: R112,442 million), consisting of Compensation of Employees (CoE) in respect of two hundred and forty-eight (248) officials (2023/24: 243 officials) working in Clubs and Messes and Biokinetics Centre.



**Table 1.2: Programme Expenditure**

Programme Name	2024/25			2023/24		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	5,139,542	5,139,542	-	4,896,417	4,895,307	1,110
Incarceration	16,725,441	17,167,703	(442,262)	15,801,800	16,132,979	(331,179)
Rehabilitation	2,220,032	2,232,486	(12,454)	2,191,690	2,318,992	(127,302)
Care	2,483,661	2,706,137	(222,476)	2,513,913	2,670,799	(156,886)
Social Reintegration	1,190,227	1,190,227	-	1,167,146	1,167,146	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,758,903</b>	<b>28,436,095</b>	<b>(677,192)</b>	<b>26,570,966</b>	<b>27,185,223</b>	<b>(614,257)</b>

### 1.5.3.1 Virements

#### Programme 1: Administration

A net decrease of R55,275 million was shifted to programme Incarceration and Rehabilitation to reduce the overspending in the programmes under item Compensation of Employees and Goods and Services.

#### Programme 2: Incarceration

A net increase of R23,727 million was shifted from programme Administration to reduce the overspending under Goods and Services and Machinery and Equipment.

#### Programme 3: Rehabilitation

A net increase of R70,732 million was shifted from programmes Administration and Social Reintegration to reduce the overspending under Compensation of Employees.

#### Programme 5: Social Reintegration

A net decrease of R39,184 million was shifted to programme Rehabilitation to reduce the overspending under item Compensation of Employees.

### 1.5.3.2 Roll-Overs

There was no roll over of funds from 2024/25 to 2025/26 financial year.

### 1.5.3.3 Contextualising audit outcomes

The Department received the audit outcome in 2024/25 as the previous financial year, that is unqualified with findings though with slightly reduced findings resulting in 1.35% (2025:73) less findings when compared to the 2023/24 (2024:74) financial year.

**Table 1.3: Breakdown of audit outcomes over a five-year period**

Financial year	Total number of findings	% decrease/ increase (Y/Y)	Audit Outcome	Area(s) of qualification
2020/21	148	(31%)	Unqualified with findings	None
2021/22	130	(12%)	Unqualified with findings	None
2022/23	108	(15%)	Unqualified with findings	None
2023/24	74	(31%)	Unqualified with findings	None
2024/25	73	(1.35%)	Unqualified with findings	None

The Department had no material findings on the submitted financial statements. Furthermore, the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) did not identify any significant internal control deficiencies in the financial record keeping and the financial statement preparation and related business processes. It must be emphasised that AGSA increased their audit scope by adding Programme Three (Rehabilitation) that had an impact in the increased findings on performance information.

The report also highlighted the following key aspects: -

#### **1.5.3.3.1 Procurement and Contract Management**

The Department did not agree to the audit findings on non-compliance in the procurement processes, particularly on matters relating to participatory contracts regulated under Treasury Regulations (TR) 16A. 6. The matter was later re-considered by AGSA as “emerging risks” and highlighted as such on the Management Report.

#### **1.5.3.3.2 Unauthorised Expenditure**

The Accounting Officer has put internal controls in place to prevent unauthorised expenditure, as mentioned in the Audit Report, by writing letters to the National Treasury indicating that the Department, based on the services to be rendered, cannot operate within the allocated budget to which no additional funds were provided.

#### **1.5.3.3.3 Irregular Expenditure**

The Audit Report highlighted an irregular expenditure incurred to the value of R7,7 million. The internal controls put in place and investigations conducted on the irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure had significantly reduced the book value as reported in the previous financial years to approximately R1 billion and efforts are currently in place to close all cases reported in the 2025/26 financial year.

#### **1.5.3.3.4 Payment of Suppliers within 30 days**

The Audit Report further states that the Department did not pay service providers within 30 days. This was mainly as a result of budget cuts that negatively impacted cash flow of the Department.

### **1.5.3.3.5 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

A significant number of findings relating to ICT matters were noted on the Audit Report for the 2024/25 financial year. These findings relate mainly to ICT systems challenges that the Department could not fully address during the previous financial year as a result of budget constraints. The Department has reprioritised the budget to, among others allocated financial resources to address ICT matters.

#### **1.5.3.3.6 Performance Information**

The external audit was conducted by AGSA on the Annual Performance Report (APR) for Programme 2 (Incarceration), Programme 3 (Rehabilitation) and Programme 5 (Social Reintegration) for all Regions at selected Management Areas and Head Office. There were no material findings raised on Programme 2 (Incarceration) and Programme 5 (Social Reintegration). Programme 3 (Rehabilitation), which was selected as an additional Programme for the 2024/25 financial year, has three material audit findings. The AGSA raised two material issues on the percentage of offenders, parolees and probationers receiving social work services, i.e. the indicator description was found to be not well defined with a clear, unambiguous definition as the indicator description refers to newly sentenced incarcerated offenders, parolees and probationers receiving social care services while the reported performance included all sentenced incarcerated offenders, parolees and probationers. Furthermore, the AGSA found the Social Work Diary Page was not appropriate sufficient audit evidence to confirm the number of offenders, parolees and probationers that received social work services; however, this is prescribed by the South African Council for Social Services. All newly sentenced offenders, parolees and probationers are encouraged to participate in social work services; however, social work services are voluntary, and not all offenders, parolees and probationers are willing to participate. In addition, the ratio of social workers who provide interventions are lower than required due to overcrowding hence not all offenders, parolees and probationers receive these social work interventions. In some cases, offenders may request the intervention of a social worker much later in their sentence when compared to the date of sentencing.

The AGSA raised an audit finding on the key performance indicator for the percentage of inmates receiving spiritual care services as the method of calculation eliminates duplications only in a quarter but not in the financial year. The method of calculation was adjusted in the 2025/26 Annual Performance Plan to eliminate duplications during the quarter and the financial year. The Department has also introduced a duplicator tool to assist in identifying duplicates in the absence of an automated system.

Lastly, the reason for deviation for the percentage of offenders participating in General Education and Training (GET) per academic year could not be supported by sufficient corroborative evidence. The Department will increase the target for GET to ensure that performance is better aligned to the target and review education policies where required.

**Table 1.4: Summary of irregular expenditure as at 31 March 2025**

Nature of irregular expenditure	Amount (R'000)	Percentage (%)
Non-Compliance to Procurement Prescripts	7 703	100%

#### 1.5.3.4 Unauthorised, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

There was no material increase in irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure. The closing balances of 2023/2024 were substantially reduced when through assessment of cases found that the cases did not fit the definition and through condonations by the National Treasury.

The expenditure for the period ended 31 March 2025 was R28,436 billion against the adjusted budget of R27,759 billion resulting in an overspending of Vote allocation by R677,151 million. In the main, the over expenditure was on Goods and Services, Transfers and Subsidies, and Payments for Capital Assets. The three main divisions that overspent their allocations are Programmes Incarceration, Rehabilitation, and Care.

The unauthorised expenditure has been disclosed in the Annual Financial Statements and Part E of the Annual Report. The unauthorised expenditure is currently under investigation.

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

The National Development Plan (NDP) aims to reduce poverty and inequality in South Africa through higher and more inclusive economic growth, alongside efforts to reduce unemployment. Since 2008, South Africa has experienced low economic growth and rising unemployment, which has negatively impacted social and economic well-being. Employment growth has not kept pace with population growth, exacerbating poverty and limiting upward mobility. The Department is focused on supporting the reintegration of parolees and probationers into society by facilitating employment opportunities and reducing reoffending. Collaborations with various stakeholders have enhanced job placements for ex-offenders, contributing to their social reintegration. In support of youth empowerment, the Department prioritises the Correctional Services Learnership Programme, a key pipeline for training and employing entry-level correctional officers. Learners receive both theoretical and practical training, leading to contract employment with prospects for permanent placement. The planned appointment of 12 950 officials over the strategic period will bolster facility security and support rehabilitation objectives. Public procurement is highlighted as a vital driver of economic development, particularly through the inclusion of Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) owned by historically disadvantaged groups. The Department leverages its procurement policy to advance equity and economic empowerment in line with national legislative frameworks. Infrastructure investment is central to South Africa's growth strategy. The Department oversees 243 correctional facilities and 234 community corrections offices, with ongoing efforts to improve infrastructure through implementing agents and the use of offender labour for facility maintenance. These projects contribute to job creation and local economic development, supporting the broader goal of a just, safe, and inclusive society.

Education and skills development are fundamental to building an inclusive economy, particularly through enabling upward mobility for poor and marginalised communities. The Department prioritises formal education and vocational training within correctional facilities as a strategy for rehabilitation, crime prevention and reintegration into society. Educational programmes

offered include (GET), primary and secondary schooling, vocational training and tertiary studies, all aimed at improving employment prospects for offenders upon release. Offenders receive practical skills training in areas such as construction, agriculture and entrepreneurship to enhance employability and economic participation. These initiatives are supported through partnerships with various stakeholders, including the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET), Sector Education and Training Authority (SETAs), Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges and accreditation bodies, ensuring quality and relevance in training programmes. Special focus is placed on youth offenders (aged 18–25), who benefit from tailored educational and moral development programmes to encourage responsible behaviour and personal growth. Social skills training also supports their rehabilitation and future integration into society. Rehabilitation programmes covering correctional programmes, social work, and spiritual care, address the roots and consequences of crimes, especially GBVF. Offenders are equipped with tools for non-violent conflict resolution, accountability, and an understanding of gender dynamics

Victim empowerment is a complementary strategy aimed at addressing the social and emotional impact of crime. Through restorative justice programmes, victims are included in the rehabilitation and reintegration processes, with access to counselling, support services, and employment opportunities. The Department remains committed to a coordinated, holistic approach that involve collaboration across government and civil society to reduce reoffending and promote societal wellbeing. Through targeted rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, as well as partnerships with families, communities, government departments, NGOs and traditional leaders, Community Corrections provides structured support and supervision to help offenders become law-abiding citizens. Special initiatives, such as public education campaigns, community dialogues (Izimbizo) and halfway houses, strengthen reintegration efforts. Programmes include victim-offender dialogues, which facilitate healing and rebuild trust through open communication about the impact of crime.

Overcrowding continues to be a critical and persistent challenge for the Department, significantly impacting the operational capacity and overall effectiveness of correctional facilities. The sustained growth of the inmate population is accompanied by increasingly complex health, behavioural and social care needs. A considerable number of individuals in custody present with antisocial behaviours, emotional dysregulation and diagnosable mental health disorders, all of which place substantial strain on institutional resources and officials. These pressures are further exacerbated in overcrowded environments, where maintaining safety, hygiene, and access to essential services becomes markedly more difficult. Such conditions heighten the risk of violence, compromise physical and psychological well-being, and undermine rehabilitative efforts. The implementation of the Overcrowding Reduction Strategy is therefore a strategic imperative, central to the Department's commitment to fostering safe, humane and effective correctional environments.

The Department is actively implementing the SSS Programme, a comprehensive initiative designed to enhance offender rehabilitation and institutional resilience through agricultural and production workshop activities within correctional facilities. This Programme promotes self-reliance by engaging offenders in a range of productive activities, including vegetables, milk, red meat broiler, egg, pork, fodder production and the operation of red and white meat abattoirs. Complementing these agricultural efforts are industrial initiatives conducted in production workshops established across various facilities. These include bakeries, wood and steel workshops, textile manufacturing units, a shoe factory and a lock-and-key production facility. These programmes align with the Department's rehabilitation programme, which prioritises the empowerment of offenders to successfully reintegrate into society upon release. They also ensure that offenders remain engaged in constructive, skill-building activities throughout their incarceration.

While these initiatives contribute to reducing operational costs, their primary objective is to cultivate a community-oriented environment within correctional settings, one that fosters independence, accountability and the development of practical life skills such as cooking,

cleaning, and maintaining personal spaces. This approach is underpinned by a strong commitment to sustainability, with environmentally responsible practices embedded across operations to minimise ecological impact. Participation in meaningful work such as farming, baking, or manufacturing significantly enhances offenders' mental health by fostering a sense of achievement and self-worth. Furthermore, the physical activity associated with these tasks contributes to improved fitness and helps mitigate prevalent health conditions, including obesity, hypertension, and diabetes, which are often linked to inadequate nutrition and sedentary lifestyles. Ultimately, the integration of SSS into the daily correctional facility operations supports the Department's broader rehabilitative mandate while promoting safer, healthier and more humane environments for both inmates and officials.

#### **1.5.3.6 Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)**

The Department currently manages two PPP Correctional Centres, namely Mangaung and Kutama-Sinthumule Correctional Centres in collaboration with private sector stakeholders. Kutama Sinthumule Correctional Centre lies within Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northwest (LMN) Region and Mangaung Correction Centre is within FS/NC Region. The contract signed with the private sector contractors for Mangaung Correctional Centre will be ending June 2026 and Kutama-Sinthumule Correctional Centre February 2027.

#### **1.5.3.7 Discontinued activities/activities to be discontinued**

There were no activities that were discontinued or are to be discontinued that influence the financial affairs of the Department.

#### **1.5.3.8 New or proposed key activities**

The Department is advancing a strategic, rehabilitative approach aimed at reducing reoffending and fostering safer communities by equipping offenders with practical skills, education and work experience. Central to this is the implementation of the SSS Programme, which expands agriculture projects and industrial workshops across correctional facilities. These initiatives include farming operations and production units such as bakeries,

textile workshops and manufacturing facilities, providing offenders with market-relevant vocational training. The SSS Programme contributes to self-reliance, revenue generation and local economic development. Through these integrated efforts, the Department is transforming correctional facilities into hubs of productivity and skill-building, positioning offenders for successful reintegration while supporting broader developmental and economic goals.

Furthermore, the Department is embarking on a range of new strategic activities aimed at addressing current operational challenges and preparing for future service demands. A key area of focus involves strengthening internal governance frameworks and institutional capacity to ensure consistency, transparency and accountability. This includes aligning operational practices with statutory requirements as the Department transitions into a more regulated environment. Digital transformation will be central to service delivery improvement. The Department plans to digitise end-to-end correctional processes, from inmate admission to release, enabling more efficient, transparent and person-centred service delivery. New technologies will also be leveraged to enhance offender rehabilitation programmes, particularly in education and skills development, which are expected to contribute to lower reoffending and improved safety in communities. To support these developments, investment in data analytics and digital infrastructure will be prioritised to strengthen evidence-based policy and operational decision-making.

To ensure effective service delivery, the Department will continue to invest in human capital. This includes revising recruitment and retention strategies to attract professionals in both operational and healthcare roles, with a deliberate focus on increasing workforce diversity. Creating a safe, supportive, and growth-oriented workplace will be vital and will involve promoting structured learning, career progression and leadership development. These efforts will be supported by the implementation of the National Framework Towards the Professionalisation of the Public Sector, which will guide cultural renewal and performance improvement.

Given the ongoing fiscal constraints, the Department will reprioritise spending plans to ensure the sustainability of core services. This will include the digitisation of financial



processes to enhance budget forecasting, improve audit outcomes and address discrepancies resulting in fruitless and wasteful expenditure. Addressing structural misalignments in financial management and building capacity at operational levels will also be essential to ensure accountability and performance at the frontline. Revenue enhancement will be pursued through adjustments to official housing allowances and improved utilisation of offender labour in security, agriculture and artisanal work. Simultaneously, cost containment measures will be tightened through a more disciplined approach to spending, with particular attention given to managing overtime expenditure driven by personnel shortages.

Improving compliance and internal controls remains critical. The Department will conduct regular internal control workshops and provide continuous operational guidance to officials through circulars and directives. These initiatives will support audit readiness and strengthen accountability. Ethical leadership will underpin all operations, ensuring that the dignity and rights of all individuals are respected and upheld in accordance with the values of a democratic society. Through these strategic actions, the Department aims to modernise correctional services, foster a professional and ethical organisational culture and contribute meaningfully to building a safer, more just South Africa.

### 1.5.3.9 Supply Chain Management

The 2024/25 financial year demonstrates a significant and proactive effort by the Department to address its legacy of Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure, successfully reducing the outstanding balance by nearly half through substantial condonations and removals. This represents a major step towards financial clean-up and improved accountability for past non-compliance. The continued occurrence of R7.7 million in new irregular expenditure cases solely due to procurement non-compliance reveals a persistent weakness in the Department's internal controls and adherence to Procurement Regulations. Sustained improvement requires a concerted focus on strengthening procurement processes, enhancing compliance monitoring, and fostering a culture of adherence to prescripts to eliminate the root cause of new irregular, fruitless and wasteful spending.

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

**Table 1.5: Gifts and donations received in kind from non-related parties**

Gift description	Value (R 000)
Animals	R40
Computer/Printer Equipment and software	R110
Books	R79
Food and related products	R16
Toiletries	R41
Baby toys, baby accessories, clothing and bedding	R18
Furniture and Equipment	R121
Stationary	R6
Other	R42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>R473</b>

**Table 1.6 Gifts and donations provided by the Department**

Gift description	Value (R 000)
None	-

### 1.5.3.11 Exemptions and deviations received from the National Treasury

There were three deviations received for procurement of goods and services as disclosed in Part E of the Annual Report.

### 1.5.3.12 Events after the reporting date

There are no events after the reporting date.

### 1.5.3.13 Other

As reported in the previous annual report, JICS was promulgated as a Government Component effective 1 April 2024, but the proclamation of the amendment to the Correctional Services Act, 2023 was 1 December 2024. The JICS financial affairs for the year under review were handled as part of the DCS processes and are accordingly reported in the annual financial statements in Part F of this report as the JICS was not ready to independently run their own systems. All necessary operating systems have been implemented for the 2025/26 financial year.

#### 1.5.3.14 Acknowledgement and appreciation

I wish to extend my appreciation to the oversight committees/bodies for their steadfast support, strategic guidance and unwavering commitment to strengthening governance within the Department. Their proactive and diligent engagement has been instrumental in elevating levels of accountability and transparency. Through their collaborative efforts with senior management and officials, the Department has made significant strides in enhancing service delivery and advancing the Department's constitutional mandate.

I also take this opportunity to acknowledge the distinguished leadership of the Minister of Correctional Services, as well as the Deputy Minister of Correctional Services, whose vision, stewardship and policy direction were critical during the period under review. I also wish to convey my sincere gratitude to the management team and all our departmental officials for their hard work and dedication towards making the country safer for all its residents and visitors. Lastly, I would like to thank all our safety partners who continue to work tirelessly towards improving and strengthening safety in all our communities.

#### 1.5.3.15 Conclusion

The Department delivered a solid performance in the year under review, with excellence in mandate compliance, governance and financial discipline being front and centre of its operations. The Department successfully advanced key strategic objectives aimed at enhancing the humane detention, rehabilitation, and reintegration of offenders while maintaining public safety and institutional integrity.

Significant improvements were recorded in the implementation of rehabilitation programmes within correctional facilities. Expanded access to educational

services, vocational training and psycho-social support has reinforced efforts to equip offenders with the necessary skills and support systems for successful reintegration into society. These interventions align with the Department's objective to reduce reoffending and promote behavioural change.

Institutional strengthening remained a key focus during the reporting period. The Department prioritised the capacitation and professionalisation of correctional officials through ongoing training and development initiatives. These efforts are critical to ensuring the consistent delivery of ethical, secure and rights-based correctional services. The Department also intensified collaboration with community structures, Civil Society Organisations, and other government stakeholders to facilitate the reintegration of parolees and probationers. Enhanced community corrections systems, improved parole supervision and broader engagement in restorative justice programmes have collectively contributed to safer communities and improved rehabilitation outcomes.

The newly appointed Minister of Correctional Services and Deputy Minister of Correctional Services have brought new focus and direction to the Department's efforts to improve the safety of our citizens. These strategic priorities will use the Department's strong governance culture as the foundation to pursue new innovative programmes towards improving the safety and resilience of our country.



**Mr MS THOBAKGALE**

**National Commissioner: Department of Correctional Services**

## 1.6 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 as issued by National Treasury.

The Annual Financial Statements (Part F) have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) 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 (AFS)

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 2025.

Yours faithfully

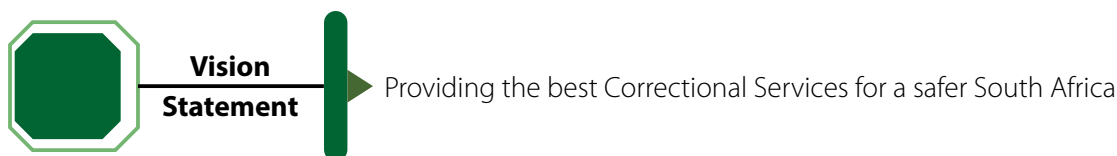


**Mr MS THOBAGALE**

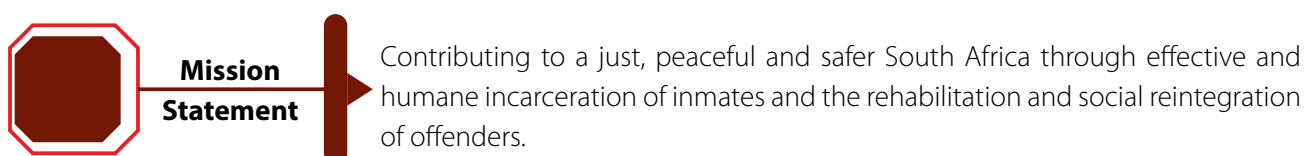
**National Commissioner: Department of Correctional Services**

## 1.7 STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

### 1.7.1 Vision



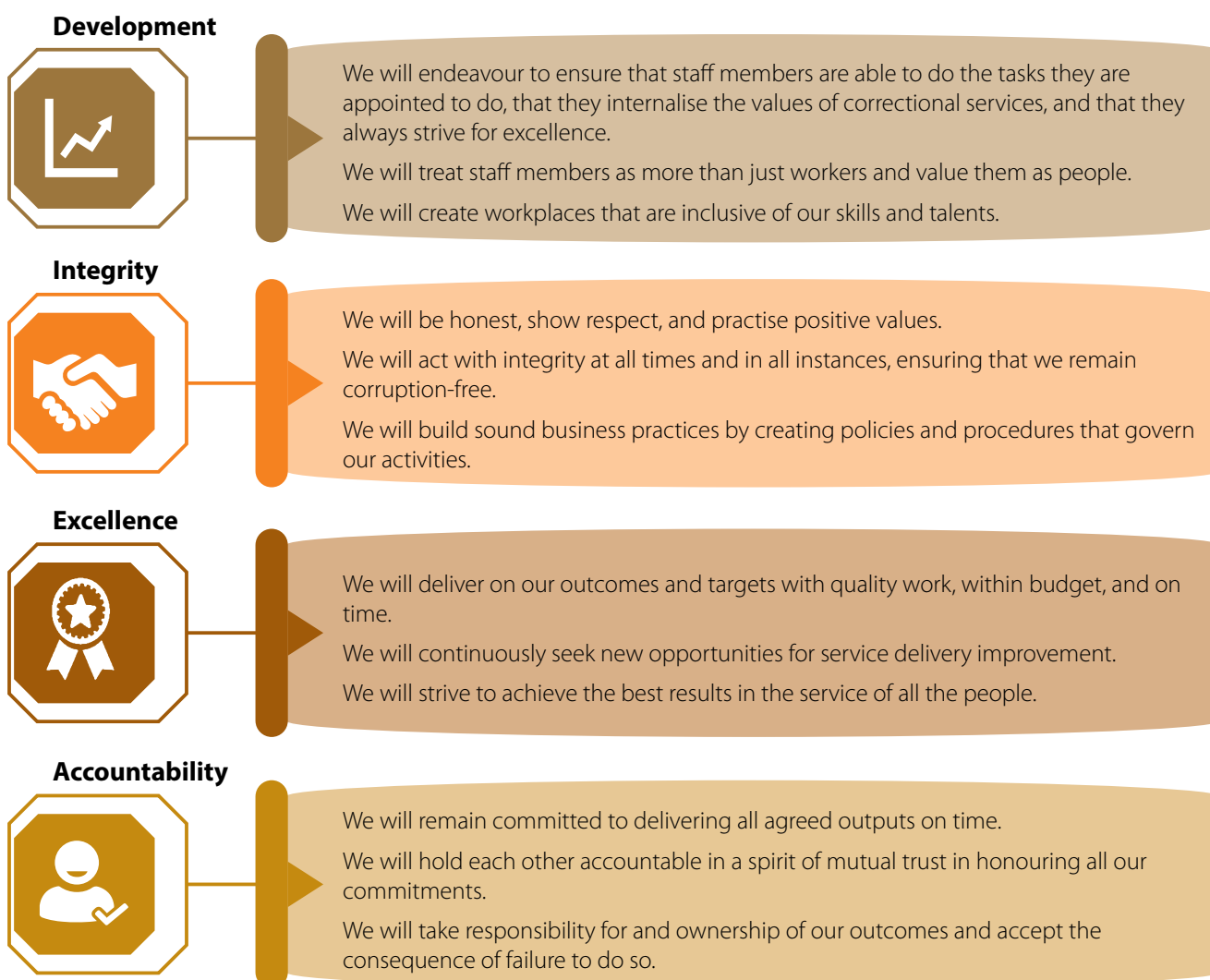
### 1.7.2 Mission



### 1.7.3 Values

The core values that underpin the culture of the Department are described below:

**Value    Behavioural statement**



## 1.8 LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

### 1.8.1 Constitutional Mandates

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) enshrines the democratic values and principles that govern public administration. The Bill of Rights, as contained in the Constitution, is the foundation

of democracy in South Africa that enshrines the rights of all people in the country and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom. The Constitution, which lays the basis for the mandate, compels the Department to comply with the sections shown in the figure below in terms of the treatment of inmates and principles governing the public administration.

**Figure 1: Extract of Chapter 2, section 195 and section 197 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa**

Chapter 2: Bill of Rights			
9 (1) – (5)	Equality	28 (1) – (3)	Children's rights
10	Human Dignity	29 (1) – (5)	Right to Education
12 (1) – (2)	Freedom and Security of Person	31 (1) – (2)	Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities
27 (1) – (3)	Healthcare, Food, Water and Social Security	35 (1) – (5)	Right to humane treatment
		36 (1)	Limitation of rights

Section 195.

Public administration must be governed by the democratic values and principles enshrined in the Constitution, including the following principles

- (a) A high standard of professional ethics must be promoted and maintained
- (b) Efficient, economic and effective use of resources must be promoted
- (c) Public administration must be development-oriented
- (d) Services must be provided impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias
- (e) People's needs must be responded to, and the public must be encouraged to participate in policy making
- (f) Public administration must be accountable
- (g) Transparency must be fostered by providing the public with timely, accessible and accurate information
- (h) Good human resource management and career development practices to maximise human potential must be cultivated
- (i) Public administration must be broadly representative of the South African people, with employment and personnel management practices based on ability, objectivity, fairness, and the need to redress the imbalances of the past to achieve broad representation

195(2)-(6)

Section 197.

- (1) Within public administration there is a public service for the Republic, which must function, and be structured, in terms of national legislation and which must loyally execute the lawful policies of the Government of the day
- (2) The terms and conditions of employment in the public service must be regulated by national legislation



## 1.8.2 Legislative Mandates

### Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998) as amended

The Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) takes the imperative of human rights into account and seeks to incorporate the values enunciated in the Bill of Rights by prescribing a progressive approach to incarceration. The Act seeks to provide for, among others, a correctional system; the establishment, function and control of the Department; the custody of all offenders under conditions of human dignity; the rights and obligations of sentenced offenders; the rights and obligations of unsentenced offenders; a system of community corrections; release from correctional centres and placement under correctional supervision, on day-parole and parole; a National Council for Correctional Services; a Judicial Inspectorate; Independent Correctional

Centre Visitors (ICCV); repeal and amendment of certain laws and all other matters connected therewith.

It recognises international principles on correctional matters and establishes certain mandatory minimum rights applicable to all inmates, with special emphasis on the rights of women and children, which cannot be withheld for any disciplinary or other purpose. It provides a new disciplinary system for offenders; various safeguards regarding the use of segregation and of force; a framework for treatment, development and support services; a refined community-involved release policy; extensive external monitoring mechanisms; and public and private sector partnerships in terms of the building and operating of correctional facilities. In terms of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended), the Department is committed to a threefold purpose as outlined in section (2) and (3) of the Act.

**Figure 2: Purpose of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended)**

Purpose of the correctional system	The purpose of the corrections system is to contribute to maintaining and protecting a just, peaceful and safe society. As such, the South African Correctional system is not for punishment, but the protection of the public, promotion of social responsibility, and enhancing human development in order to reduce the rate of reoffending as the correctional population continues to escalate. The correctional system aims to achieve this by:	(2)(a) enforcing sentences of the courts in a manner prescribed by this act (2)(b) detaining all inmates in safe custody whilst ensuring their human dignity (2)(c) promoting the social responsibility and human development of all sentenced offenders
Purpose of the Department	3(1) The Department of Correctional Services, established by section 7(2) of the Public Service Act, is part of the Public Service, established by section 197 of the Constitution.  The aim of the Department of Correctional Services is to contribute towards maintaining and protecting a just, peaceful and safe society by enforcing court-imposed sentences, detaining inmates in safe custody, while maintaining their human dignity, developing their sense of social responsibility, and promoting the general development of all inmates and persons subject to community corrections. Thus, the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) outlines:	3(2) the Department must – (a) Fulfil the purpose of the correction system in terms of this Act; (b) As far as practicable, be self-sufficient and operate according to business principles; (c) Perform all work necessary for its effective management (d) Manage remand detainees 3(3) – 3(6)

### **Criminal Procedure Act, 1997 (Act No. 51 of 1977)**

The following parts of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1997 (Act No. 51 of 1977) are of particular importance to the Department: section 63A, Chapter 28, and section 299A. Section 63A of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1997 (Act No. 51 of 1977) provides for a procedure in terms of which the court may, on application by a Head of a Correctional Centre and, if not opposed by the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) concerned, order the release of certain accused on warning in lieu of bail, or order the amendment of the bail conditions imposed by that court on the accused. Section 63A also forms the basis of a protocol between JCPS departments to encourage the utilisation of this provision in assisting accused persons who do not pose a danger to society to be released from detention under circumstances where the bail set by the court cannot be afforded by the accused or his or her family. Chapter 28 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1997 (Act No. 51 of 1977), which deals with sentencing, is applicable to the mandate of the Department, as offenders must be detained in accordance with the sentences handed down under this Chapter. The granting of parole and the conversion of sentences to correctional supervision is also done in accordance with this Chapter, read together with the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended). Finally, section 299A of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1997 (Act No. 51 of 1977) regulates victim involvement in the decisions of parole boards. Certain sections of Chapter 13 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1997 (Act No. 51 of 1977) were amended through the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 2017 (Act No. 4 of 2017) to improve the management of forensic cases. The improvements include the provision of the courts with a wider range of options in respect of orders to be issued in cases of findings that accused persons are not capable of understanding criminal proceedings so as to make a proper defence; or that accused persons are by reason of mental illness or intellectual disability or for any other reason not criminally responsible for the offences they are charged with. The benefits for the Department are that involuntary mental healthcare users, based on the outcome of the forensic assessment, will no longer be detained in correctional facilities while waiting for a bed in a health establishment.

### **Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No. 75 of 2008)**

The aim of the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No. 75 of 2008) is to set up a child justice system for children in conflict with the law. It represents a rights-based approach to children accused of committing crimes. However, it also seeks to ensure children's accountability and respect for the fundamental freedoms of others and, through diversion, alternative sentencing and restorative justice, prevent crime and promote public safety. Section 96(3) of the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No. 75 of 2008) requires the Minister of Correctional Services to table in Parliament the annual progress reports received from the partner department, including the DCS report. The consolidated report covers inter-departmental performance for a financial year (from 1 April to 31 March) and will be accompanied by individual departmental Annual Reports. The Department summarised its role and responsibilities in the policy document "Implementation Framework Child Justice Act", which guides different functional units in the implementation of the provisions that are relevant to the Department and guides the preparation of Annual Reports.

### **Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Act 32 of 2007**

The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Amendment Act has been in effect since 16 December 2007 and affects the punishment of sexual crimes committed after this date. The Act consolidated all sexual crimes in one law, defined sexual crimes gender-neutrally to apply both men and women, and ensured rape survivors access to Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP), among other provisions.

#### **The objectives of the Act are to:**

- Include all sexual crimes in one law;
- Define all sexual crimes;
- Make all forms of sexual abuse or exploitation a crime;
- Make sure that both men and women can use the law regarding sexual crimes;
- Make sure that government departments work together to protect complainants from unfair treatment or trauma;

- Improve the way the criminal justice system (the courts and police) works;
- Make the age when both men and women can give permission (consent) to have sex, 16 years;
- Make sure that rape survivors get PEP, which is medical treatment that can reduce their chances of getting HIV from the rape;
- Allow rape survivors to find out if the person who raped them has HIV;
- Establish a National Register (a list of names) for Sex Offenders.

### **The Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (PAJA), 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000)**

The aim of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000) is to make the administration effective and accountable to people for its actions. Together with the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000) embraces the principles of and promotes South African citizens' right to just administration. In terms of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000), the Department has a responsibility to provide fair and equitable administration of justice.

### **The National Health Act, 2003 (Act No. 61 of 2003)**

The National Health Act, 2003 (Act No. 61 of 2003) aims to give effect to the rights set out in the Constitution by providing a framework for a structured and uniform, quality health system in South Africa. It recognises that no person may be refused emergency medical treatment and that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to his/her health. The Department, therefore, must ensure that healthcare is available to all inmates.

### **The Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No. 17 of 2002)**

The purpose of the Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No. 17 of 2002) is to regulate mental healthcare so that the best possible treatment and rehabilitation services are made available to citizens. In order to ensure that mental healthcare services become a part of the general health system, it provides for the coordinated accessibility to

services. The Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No. 17 of 2002) also regulates access to services for voluntary, assisted and involuntary patients, state patients and mentally ill inmates. The Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No. 17 of 2002) sets out the rights and duties of patients and providers and explains how the property of mentally ill persons should be dealt with in a court of law. The Department is enjoined to ensuring that all mentally ill inmates are treated in accordance with the Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No. 17 of 2002).

### **Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act, 2013 (Act No. 13 of 2013)**

The aim of the Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act, 2013 (Act No. 13 of 2013) is to protect all people from all forms of torture by the state; to give meaning to safe custody of all inmates in correctional facilities; and to provide for torture as a criminal offence.

### **The Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013)**

The purpose of the Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013) is to protect personal information, to strike a balance between the right to privacy and the need for the free flow of, and access to information, and to regulate how personal information is processed. The Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013) applies to anyone who keeps any type of records relating to the personal information of anyone, unless those records are subject to other legislation which protects such information more stringently. It therefore sets the minimum standards for the protection of personal information. It regulates the "processing" of personal information. "Processing" includes collecting, receiving, recording, organising, retrieving, or using such information; or disseminating, distributing or making such personal information available. The Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013) will also relate to records which you already have in your possession.

### **Skills Development Act, No. 97 of 1998 as amended by Skills Development Act 2008 (Act 37 of 2008), Skills Development Amendment Act, No. 31 of 2003**

The purpose of the Skills Development Act, No. 97 of 1998 as amended is to provide an institutional framework

to devise and implement national, sector and workplace strategies to develop and improve the skills of the South African workforce; to integrate those strategies within the National Qualifications Framework contemplated in the South African Qualifications Authority Act, 1995; to provide for learnerships that lead to recognised occupational qualifications; to provide for the financing of skills development by means of a levy-grant scheme and a National Skills Fund (NSF); to provide for and regulate employment services; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

### **The Social Service Professions Act (Act 110 of 1978)**

The purpose of the Social Service Professions Act, 1978 (Act No.110 of 1978) aims to establish a South African Council for Social Service Professions and define its powers and functions. It provides for the registration of social workers, student social workers and social auxiliary workers, ensuring control over the practice of these professions. The act is crucial for regulating the social service sector in South Africa and ensuring professional standards are maintained.

## **1.8.3 Policy Mandates**

### **The White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005)**

The main focus of the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005) is the necessity to identify corrections as being focused on rehabilitation and as a responsibility that the Department shares with society at large. The White Paper sees corrections as much more than just crime prevention, but also includes:

- A fundamental break with the past penal system towards a correctional system for rehabilitation. It presents a dynamic approach towards a correction-focused system that positions the family as the primary level of restoration, with community institutions at a secondary level, and highlights the importance of links between these two.
- A value chain of correction, security, facilities, care, development and aftercare. It provides a historical perspective of the transformation challenges of the correctional system in South Africa and addresses the contextualised imbalances of the past. It introduces a human rights culture away from the institutionalised

prison culture that was prominent in the historical context by introducing the concept of corrections, espoused within the Constitution, and rehabilitation, thereby framing correction and development instead of punishment and treatment.

- The strategic realignment of the Department toward correction instead of just crime prevention.
- A focus on needs-based interventions, proposed by the decentralised management of correctional centres within a safety and security framework.
- The specific nature of crime in South Africa and establishes principles for productive work for offenders and their involvement in community upliftment projects. It also presents the contribution toward corrections on the African continent and international arena, within the legal and administrative framework of South Africa.

### **The White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa (2014)**

The White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa (2014) is consistent with the Correctional Matters Amendment Act, 2011 (Act No. 5 of 2011) and other relevant national and international legislation and protocols. The purpose of the White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa (2014) is to “communicate the principles driving the management of all categories of un-sentenced persons in DCS facilities [and] awaiting further action by a court”. Among the principles informing the White Paper is that the purpose of remand detention is not to penalise or punish, but to ensure due process in the court of law at which the detainee is to be tried. In such circumstances, minimal limitation of an individual’s basic human rights is obligatory “while ensuring secure and safe custody”. These rights include uninterrupted medical care throughout the custody process where necessary; access to family and friends; adequate legal advice in preparing for trial; and appropriate treatment in situations of vulnerability (including terminal illness, pregnancy, and when a mother is detained with a child). The White Paper points to the fundamental importance of correctly classifying RDs to ensure that time spent in custody is managed appropriately.

## 1.9 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

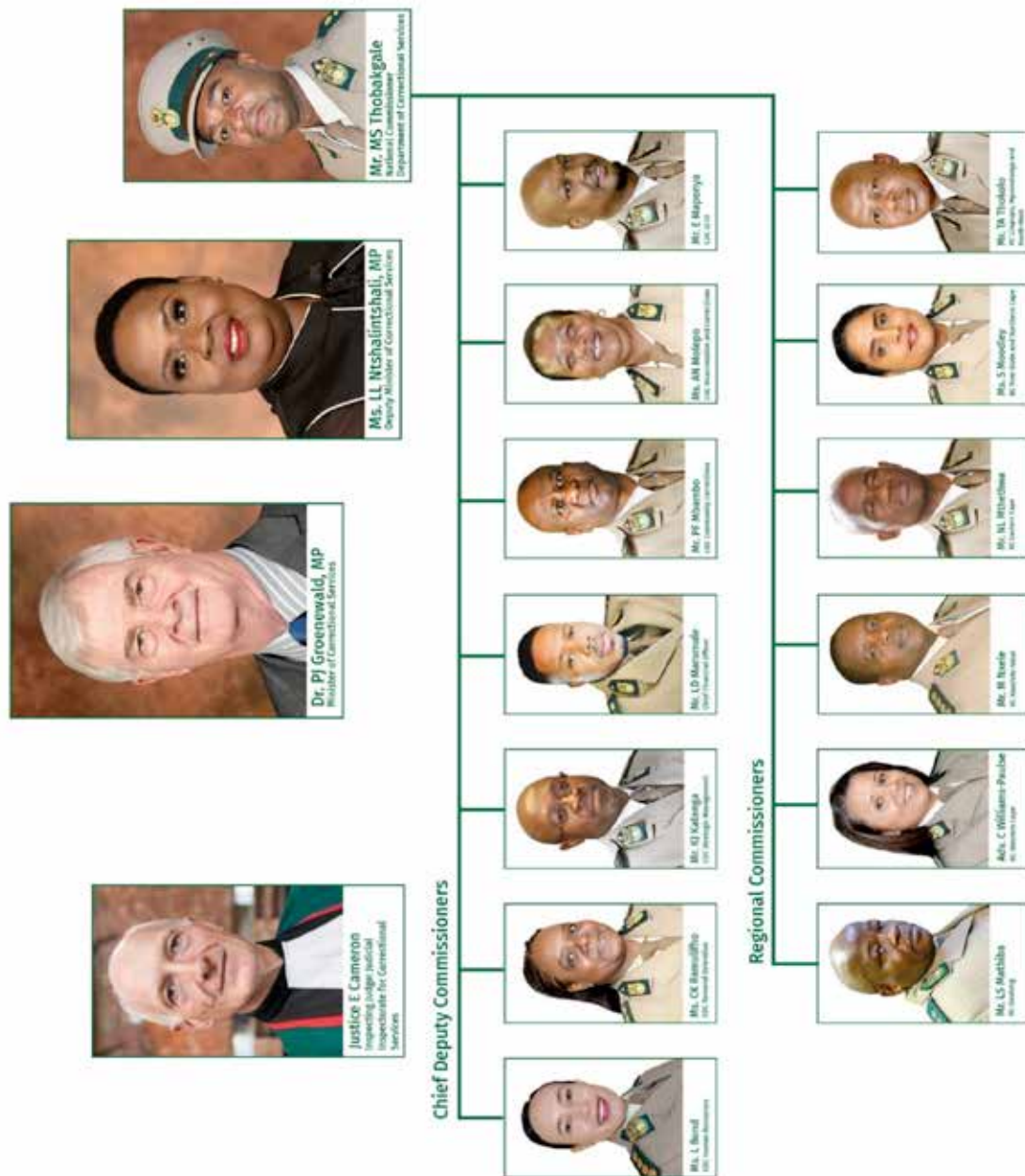


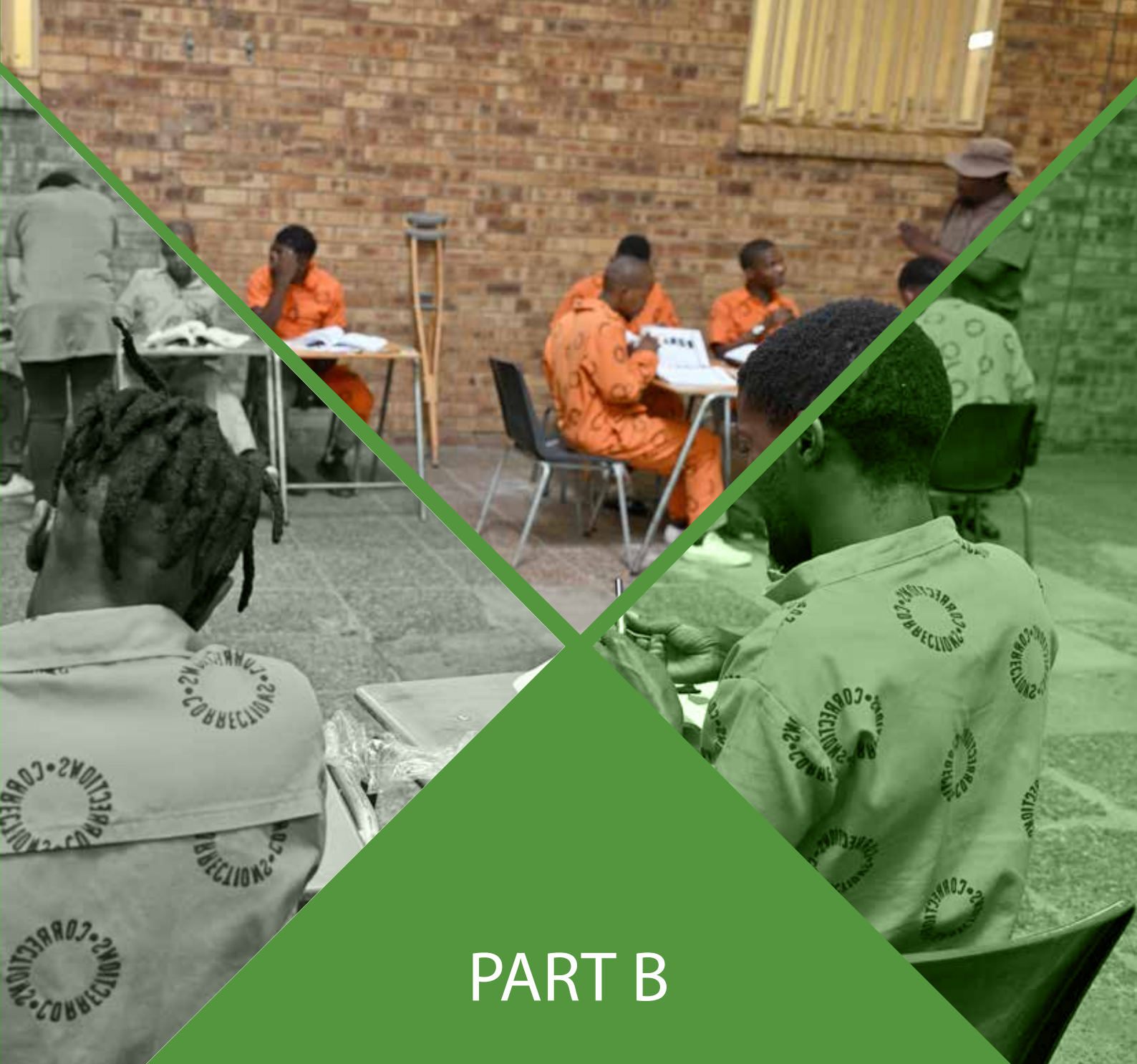
Figure 3: High-Level Organisational Structure



## 1.10 ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

There are no Public Entities reporting to the Minister of Correctional Services.





## PART B

# PERFORMANCE INFORMATION



## 2.1 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 Pre-determined Objectives heading in the Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of the Auditor's Report.

Refer to page 218 of the Report of the Auditor General, published as Part F: Financial Information.

## 2.2 OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

### 2.2.1 Service Delivery Environment

South Africa's economic performance in 2024 showed a slight improvement compared to the previous year, with a GDP growth of 0.6%. The growth was driven by household spending on the expenditure side and by agriculture, finance and trade on the production side. Drought, in some parts of the country, plagued the production of field crops (maize, soybeans, wheat, and sunflower). Adverse weather conditions also hindered the production of subtropical fruits, deciduous fruits and vegetables. The 0.6% growth in the fourth quarter prevented the country from entering a technical recession. Government has put in place a broad range of programmes and policies to support the growth of small businesses, develop infrastructure for faster economic growth and encourage investment from inside and outside of South Africa. Working with various stakeholders, Government will continue to build on this momentum to drive even greater economic resilience.

The Government of National Unity (GNU) has confirmed its commitment to tackle the fiscal deficit, which is expected to narrow from 4.8% of GDP in 2025/26 to 3.4% in 2027/28 and also see debt as a share of GDP stabilise in the next fiscal year at a ratio of 77.4%. Further, the GNU is continuing to address supply-side constraints through its reform programme, Operation Vulindlela. Initiatives in energy, logistics, water, data and e-visas continue with

further focus areas aimed at enhancing local government capacity, tackling spatial inequality and investing in digital public infrastructure, with the inclusion of youth unemployment as a priority area. Infrastructure investment through capital-based expenditure has recently been emphasised by Government. Over the past two decades, gross fixed capital formation as a share of GDP in South Africa has trended below required levels. Most recently, the percentage stands at approximately 15% of GDP (2023), equating to half of the 30% NDP target.

While faster implementation of such reforms will contribute to boosting confidence and unlocking fixed investment, Government is also looking at new ways to attract private sector investment for public sector projects. Focus is on project preparation and creating a pipeline of investment projects, strengthening public-private partnerships through reforming their frameworks, as well as using risk-sharing initiatives and financial instruments to unlock greater private funding. Legislative reforms to public-private partnerships and the creation of new infrastructure-financing mechanisms are other areas of focus. Yet, these will need to be accompanied by a focus on increasing the quality of governance and building a more capable state at various levels of Government. Nevertheless, after underperforming for more than a decade, South Africa has a window of opportunity. By utilising the foundation stone of reforms, better governance and growth-enhancing infrastructure spending, a society that is more inclusive, job-creating and sustainable can be built.

In 2024, South Africa's official unemployment rate fluctuated throughout the year, with a decrease to 31.9% in the fourth quarter, however, the first quarter of 2024 saw an increase to 32.9%. The expanded unemployment rate, which includes discouraged job seekers, also had some movement, decreasing to 41.9% in the third quarter. According to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey Q4: 2024 results, there was an increase of 132 000 in the number of employed persons to 17,1 million in Q4: 2024, while there was a decrease of 20 000 in the number of unemployed persons to 8,0 million. This resulted in an increase of 112 000 (up by 0,4%) in the labour force during the same period. Discouraged work-seekers increased by 111 000 (up by 3,3%) and the number of persons who were not economically active for reasons other than discouragement decreased by 93 000 (down by 0,7%) between the third quarter and fourth quarter of

2024. This led to an increase of 18 000 in the number of the not economically active population to 16,5 million. The changes in employment and unemployment resulted in the official unemployment rate decreasing by 0,2% from 32,1% in the third quarter of 2024 to 31,9% in the fourth quarter of 2024. The expanded unemployment rate in the fourth quarter of 2024 remained unchanged at 41,9% when compared with the third quarter of 2024. The youth (15–34 years) remain vulnerable in the labour market. The results for the fourth quarter of 2024 show that the total number of unemployed youths decreased by 133 000 to 4,7 million, while employed youth recorded an increase of 37 000 to 5,8 million. As a result, the youth unemployment rate decreased from 45,5% in the third quarter of 2024 to 44,6% in the fourth quarter of 2024.

South Africa's crime statistics revealed a mixed bag, with some categories showing decreases while others remained concerningly high. While there were notable decreases in several crime categories compared to the previous year, contact crimes, particularly those against women and children, remain a significant concern. The availability of illegal firearms continues to fuel violence and socio-economic factors like unemployment and poverty also play a role in the crime landscape. Statistics show notable drops in major violent crimes when comparing January to March 2025 with the same quarter in 2024. Murder levels decreased by 12,4% to 5 727 murders, or an average of 64 per day. Aggravated robbery dropped by 10,4% to 31 749 cases an average of 353 a day. This decrease was driven mainly by the fall in non-residential robberies and carjacking, which are among the types of robbery making up the aggravated robbery category. Attempted murders were down 5,8% to 6 985 incidents and serious assaults fell 5,3% to 43 776. Overall, sexual offence levels remained largely unchanged at 13 452 (six more cases), though rape increased by 36 cases. Kidnappings were the most significant exception to the downward trend for violent crime, rising by 6,8% to reach 4 571 cases. This suggests that kidnapping is increasingly being adopted as a low-risk, high-reward offence.

There are two key factors that drive violent crime in South Africa. The first is the prevalence of organised crime, which drives most robberies, kidnappings and gun violence. Organised and syndicated crimes can be reduced by intelligence-driven, targeted policing. The second factor

is interpersonal violence. Half of all murders occur over weekends and many are associated with the excessive use of alcohol, drugs or both. Violent crime is highest in the metropolitan areas, which account for over half of these offences nationwide. The four most populous provinces are Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape and Eastern Cape which contribute 72% of murders nationally.

Better leadership and commitment by Government to curb violence could be starting to yield results. There is a renewed effort to strengthen the criminal justice system and strong turnaround strategies within the JCPS Cluster, including partnerships with Civil Society Organisations and the private sector. Good, trustworthy Government, strong rule of law and effective criminal justice and civilian oversight institutions are key to reducing crime and violence.

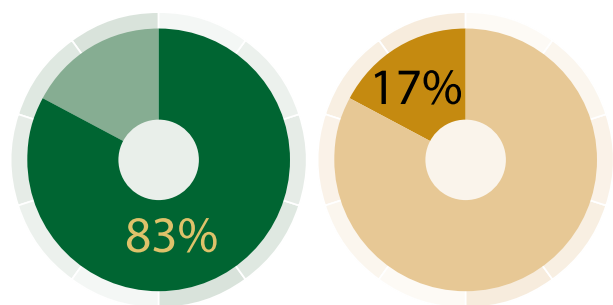
### 2.2.1.1 Overall Performance Report

Quarterly Performance Reporting on performance information is important in measuring the performance of the Department against targets set in the Annual Performance Plan (APP). Quarterly Performance Reports (QPRs) function as an 'early warning system' to alert the Department to areas of weak performance, potential problems and where corrective action is required. The quarterly reporting process within the Department provides a structured way to assess progress, identify areas for improvement and drive continuous growth. In this way, the Department can make informed decisions, optimise resource allocation and ensure that strategies are effectively aligned with both short-term and long-term outcomes. It also fosters accountability, increases engagement between officials and ultimately leads to enhanced performance and success.

The Department has been strategic in its implementation and execution of the various programmes over the year under review. It has ensured that the imperatives of the NDP Vision 2030, and the 2024-2029 MTDP are met, by amongst others facilitating the successful reintegration of offenders back to their communities, equipping them with the tools to be law-abiding, healthy and employable members of society and by providing them with rehabilitative and restorative justice programmes necessary to rebuild their lives. The participation and assistance of the community

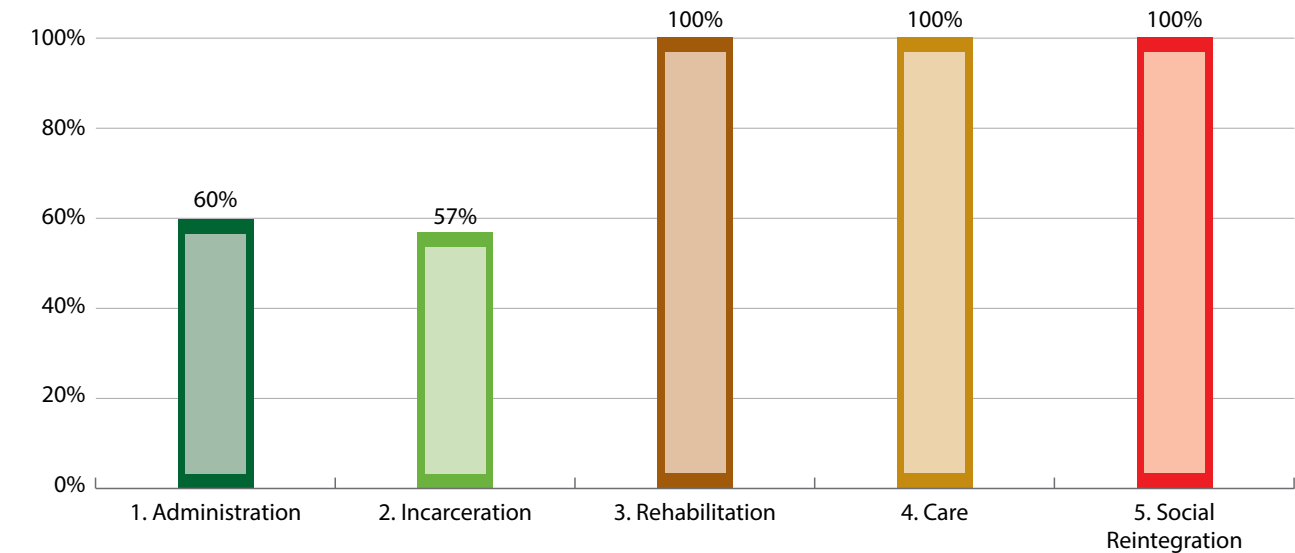
and social institutions, and with due regard to the interests of victims, created favourable conditions for the reintegration of the offenders into society under the best possible conditions.

**Figure 4: Annual Performance for the 2024/25 financial year**



The Department had a total of 41 planned performance targets for 2024/25 financial year, of which 34 or 83% were achieved and 7 or 17%, were not achieved. The Administration Programme had a total number of 10 performance targets of which 6 were achieved, i.e., 60%. The Department achieved 4 out of 7 targets planned for the 2024/25 financial year with 3 targets not achieved for Programme 2: Incarceration, recording a performance of 57%. The Rehabilitation Programme had a total of 12 targets and achieved 100% performance. Similarly, Programme Care and Programme Social Reintegration also achieved 100% performance with 5 and 7 targets achieved for these programmes respectively.

**Figure 5: Programme performance for the 2024/25 financial year**



The Department remains committed to strengthening internal controls for reporting by implementing measures to ensure the accuracy, reliability and integrity of performance information. This includes establishing clear policies and procedures, conducting regular validation and verification and ensuring proper segregation of duties. A strong internal control environment fosters accountability, transparency and compliance with regulations. In an effort to ensure the quality of internal and external reporting, the Department ensures the maintenance of proper records and processes that generate a flow of timely, relevant and reliable information from both internal and external

sources. Internal Audit further audits the risk and control measures over performance information, alignment of outcomes, performance indicators and targets between the APP and QPRs.

**2.2.1.2 Security**

The Department has developed a comprehensive Security Operations Policy and continues to implement key strategies focused on gang prevention, escape deterrence and the reduction of inmate assaults and deaths. These measures reflect a multi-disciplinary approach aimed at maintaining correctional facilities that are safe, secure and



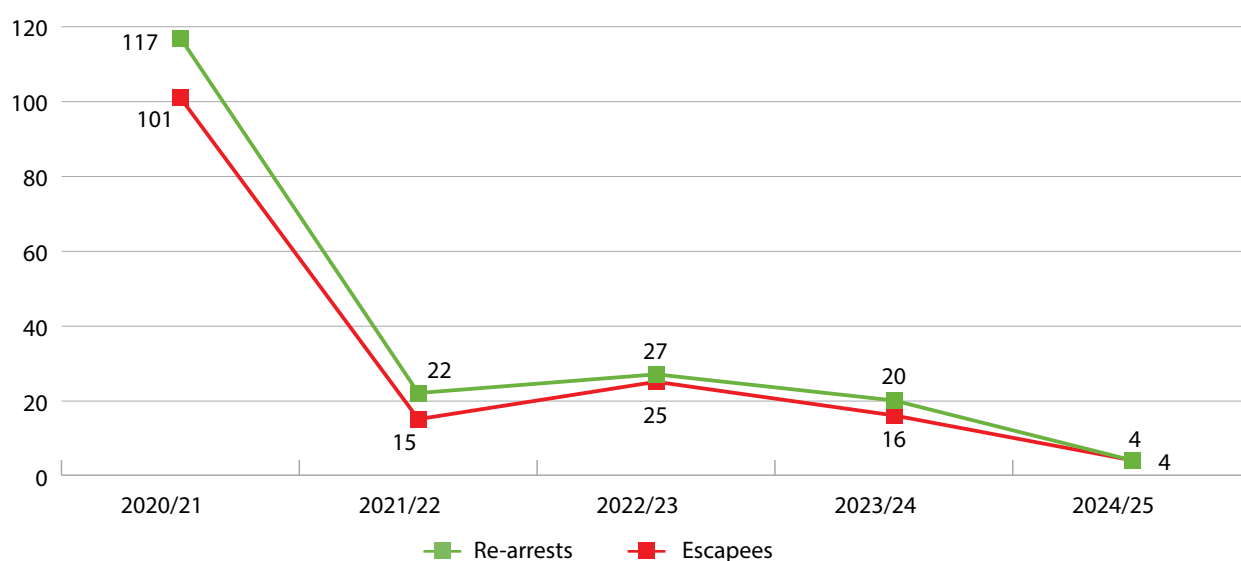
humane. Increased operational visits across Regions have enhanced security efforts through targeted searches and clean-up operations, aimed at eliminating contraband from correctional facilities. These interventions contributed to a significant milestone, i.e. only four escapes were recorded nationally during the 2024/25 financial year, a historic low over the past 30 years. To ensure sustained vigilance, quarterly National Security Committee meetings were held at national level and monthly at the centre level, reinforcing awareness among officials regarding heightened security measures. Rehabilitation activities, including education, skills development and structured programmes, played a vital role in creating a constructive and stable environment in correctional facilities. These meaningful engagements not only prepare offenders for reintegration but also serve to reduce security risks by minimising idleness and frustration among inmates.

Creating a safe and secure environment within correctional facilities remains a strategic priority on the Department's agenda. The Department focuses not only on the eradication of smuggling of contraband but has adopted a zero-tolerance approach against officials found guilty of smuggling. This goes further to cover those found to be negligent in the line of duty, thus leading to escapes and other security breaches. The security situation within correctional facilities is fragile due to dilapidated infrastructure and as a result escapes, injuries and other

security incidents are common. Compliance to gang combatting, escapes, assaults and deaths prevention strategies continues to make a difference and ensures that inmates are held in safe, secure and humane conditions. The Department has experienced an overall decrease in security breaches over the MTEF due to interventions of security personnel, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the SOPs and several strategies. Threat and Risk Assessments (TRAs) and security audits are being conducted to ensure effective reduction of security breaches in correctional facilities. The Department is prioritising continuous training for Emergency Support Teams (ESTs) in dealing with various situations in correctional facilities. Significant progress has also been made with Integrated Security Systems (ISS) at correctional centres. Despite the existential crisis faced, the Department remains committed in ensuring that the safety of people in South Africa is not compromised.

The Department has continued to implement operational visits to conduct searching and clean-up which is aimed at removing contrabands in correctional centres based on historical incidents. The Department has an annual national launch for the Festive Season Security Operational Plan that involves other departments within the JCPS Cluster to bring awareness on heightening security during festive season. In the year under review the Festive Season Security Operational Plan was launched in the FS/NC Region.

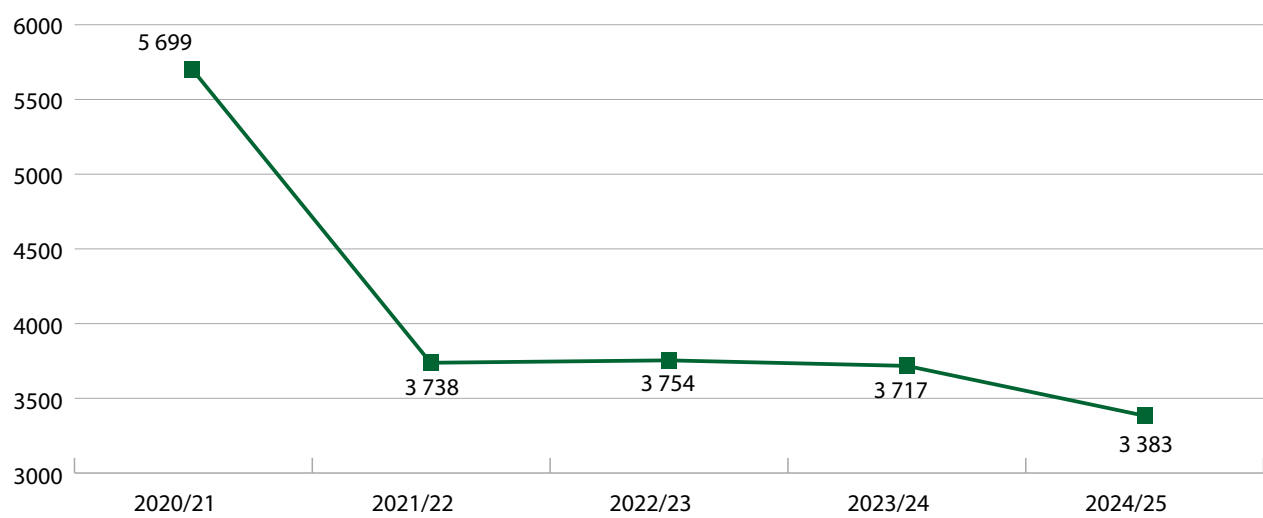
**Figure 6: Escapes and re-arrests from 2020/21 to 2024/25**



Compliance with policies and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) played a vital role in preventing multiple escapes. There has been a reduction in escapes in the 2024/25 financial year from 20 (0.013%) escapes reported in the 2023/24 financial year to only 4 (0.002%) escapes in 2024/25. The Department has put measures in place to ensure a reduction of security incidents, however, in some cases there are still challenges experienced in maintaining control and stability inside and outside of

the correctional facility due to ineffective ISS , aging and dilapidated infrastructures, non-compliance to policies and procedures by officials, inefficient handling of complaints and requests from inmates and shortage of personnel. While emphasis has been placed on preventing escapes, to maintain safe and humane conditions, there is a need for further investment in staff training, manpower and security equipment.

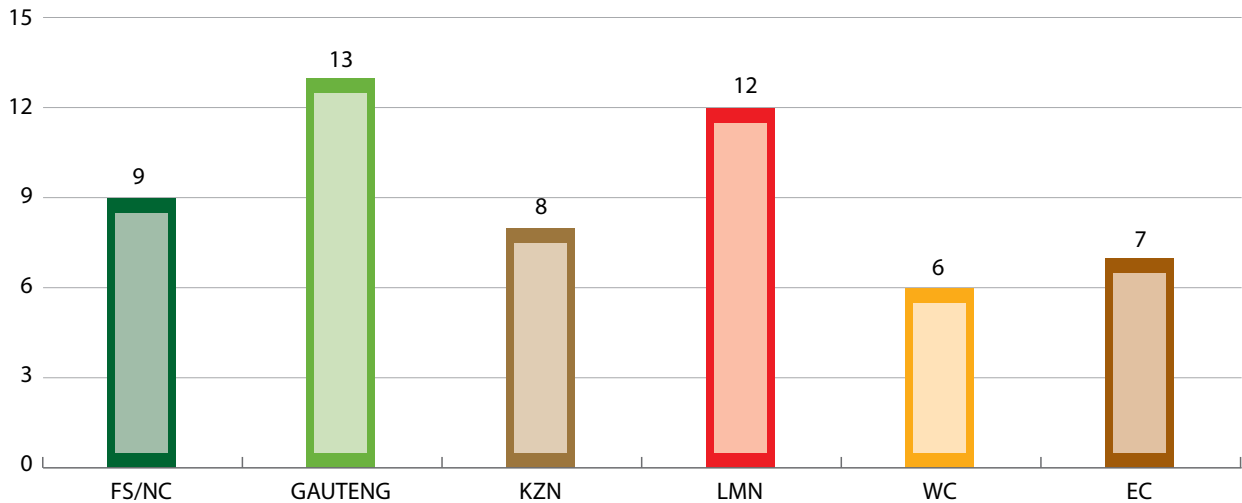
**Figure 7: Trends in the inmates injured as a result of reported assaults from 2020/21 to 2024/25**



The Department has recorded a decline in the number of injuries as a result of reported assaults from 3 717 (2.37%) in the 2023/24 financial year to 3 383 (2.04%) in the 2024/25 financial year through the effective implementation of the Assault Prevention Strategy. Situational and environmental factors, such as overcrowding, inadequate supervision and inmate access to contraband, can create opportunities for transgressions. More routine contact with inmates can affect how officials respond to threats or altercations. The success of any intervention ultimately rests on officials' ability to

conduct their work with consistency, accountability and professionalism. Preventing access to contraband has reduced violence. Focusing on this issue also helps address official misconduct, as contraband is often a sign of security breaches. Furthermore, the continued personnel suitability checks together with the extensive vetting processes that are conducted for all prospective candidates in the Department, have ensured that the Department employs credible and security cleared individuals.

Figure 8: Regional confirmed unnatural deaths statistics for 2024/25



Suicidal incidents in correctional facilities have increased due to lack of proper supervision by officials and slow pace in handling complaints and requests of inmates, even though Threat and Risk Assessment (TRA) exercises and the security audits are being conducted in the Department. During 2024/25 financial year the Department faced an increase in confirmed unnatural deaths with 55 (0.033%) against the 48 (0.031%) recorded unnatural deaths in the previous financial year. As the inmate population grows so does the need for heightened security as this poses a risk of increase in security breaches. This requires extensive training and education for the correctional officials and sound design in physical security. No one aspect is more important than the other, but each has its own function to protect inmates, officials and the community.

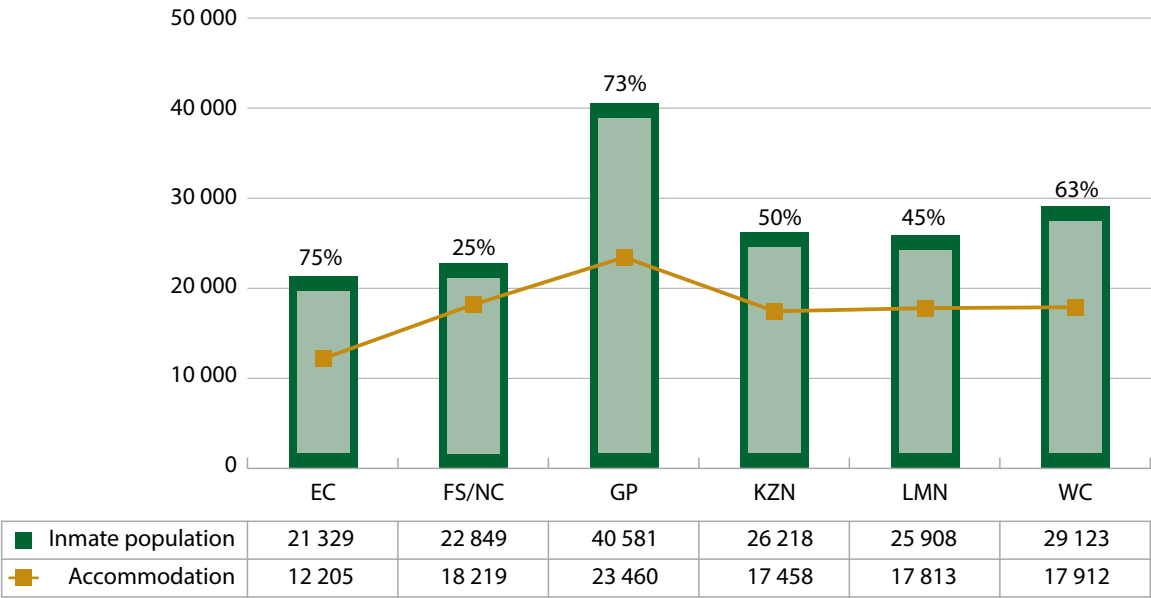
2.2.1.3 Incarceration

Recent crime statistics in South Africa show a decrease in several crime categories, particularly violent crimes. While this reduction is a step in the right direction, the overall crime levels remain unacceptably high, demanding even greater urgency and intervention from the State. The State must invest meaningfully in job creation, social infrastructure and the eradication of informal settlements, which too often become hubs of criminal activity due to the lack of basic services. While some categories of crime show a decline, others still remain high and there are concerns about the lived experiences of people in certain areas which still reflects a nation under siege, where communities continue to live in fear and working-class people remain vulnerable to violence and lawlessness. South Africa

has struggled with the persistent growth of the inmate population and reoffending of offenders under supervision. Maintaining the health and safety of inmates in overcrowded correctional facilities is a challenging and pervasive task. Officials who operate in overcrowded correctional facilities are likewise vulnerable to various threats. They run the risk of infection, more stress, mental health problems and violence from the inmates. The ability of the CJS to detain an inmate does not rely on the availability of bedspaces throughout the process from arrest to placement on parole or correctional supervision or release, which is a major contributing factor to overcrowding.

The consequences of overcrowding include decreased productivity, increased caseloads and operating costs, an inability to effectively implement policy and the shifting of responsibilities that affect all agencies involved in the handling of criminal cases, even though the Department plays a crucial role in the process and is in charge of managing a system that is at capacity. The correctional system is most impacted, since it faces a higher risk of staff and inmate disturbances, assaults, injuries, damage to facilities and equipment, decreased access to programmes and services, financial constraints and unfavourable community responses. There has been a loss of 279 bedspaces during the 2024/25 financial year due to the partial closure of Baviaanspoort Maximum Correctional Centre (Gauteng Region) and Qalakabusha Correctional Centre (KZN Region). The bedspace total was adjusted from 107 346 to 107 067 which further resulted in an increase in the overcrowding rate.

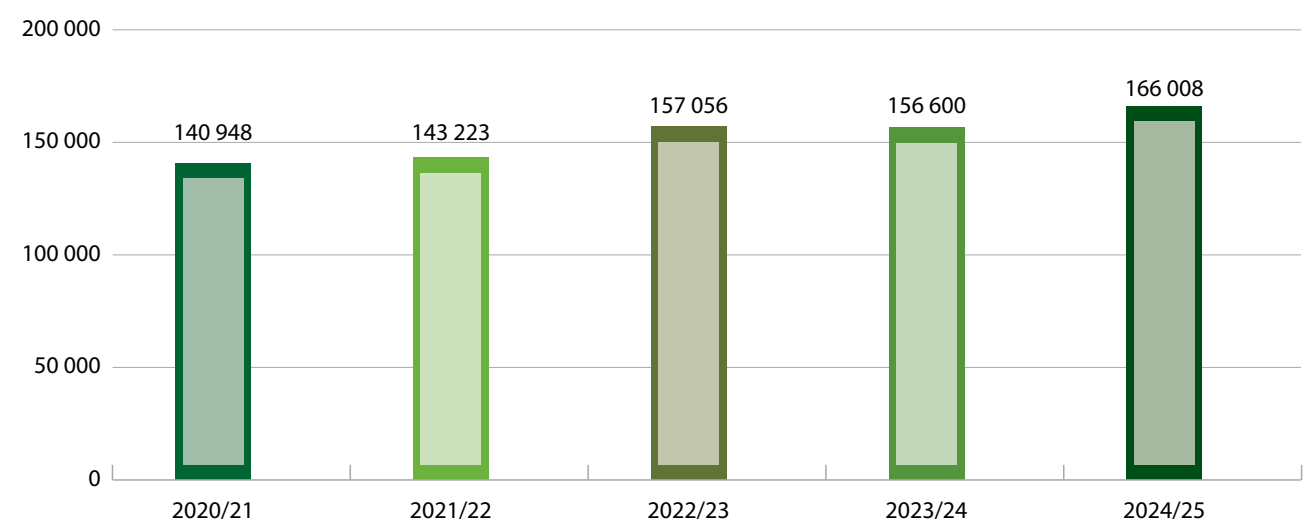
Figure 9: Inmate population vs bedspace as at 31 March 2025



Historically, non-custodial sentences in South Africa have taken the form of fines, community service, and varying forms of probation orders. The Criminal Procedure Act, 1997 (Act No. 51 of 1977) and the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended) allows for courts to impose alternatives to incarceration such as fines, community service orders, correctional supervision, etc. The penalty that is imposed on the offender in cases where payment is beyond the means of the offender

translates to an automatic term of incarceration which is not serving the intended purpose as an alternative sentencing. The implications of this changing nature of the inmate population is significant for the Department. More sentenced offenders are classified as maximum-security offenders and are thus restricted in terms of their work opportunities as well as daily activities. This has negative implications for facility provision and for rehabilitation and development possibilities.

Figure 10: Inmate population trend from 2020/21 to 2024/25 financial years



The inexorable rise in the inmate population in correctional facilities presented unavoidable challenges of overcrowding which has a major impact on the safety and security of inmates and officials. The increasing inmate to official ratio makes the supervision and management of large groups difficult and is the main contributor to violent behaviour, smuggling of contrabands, escapes and unnatural deaths within correctional facilities. For the period 2020/21 to 2024/25, the growing number of inmates was accounted for almost entirely by the swelling

ranks of unsentenced inmates. On 31 March 2021, there were 47 882 unsentenced inmates in correctional facilities and by 31 March 2025, the figure had risen to 61 891, constituting an overall increase of 14 009 unsentenced inmates. The number of sentenced offenders, in contrast, increased by 11 051 from 93 066 to 104 117. For the period 2023/24 to 2024/25, the total inmate population increased by 9 408 inmates from 156 600 to 166 008. The following table reflects the inmate population per region as at 31 March 2025.

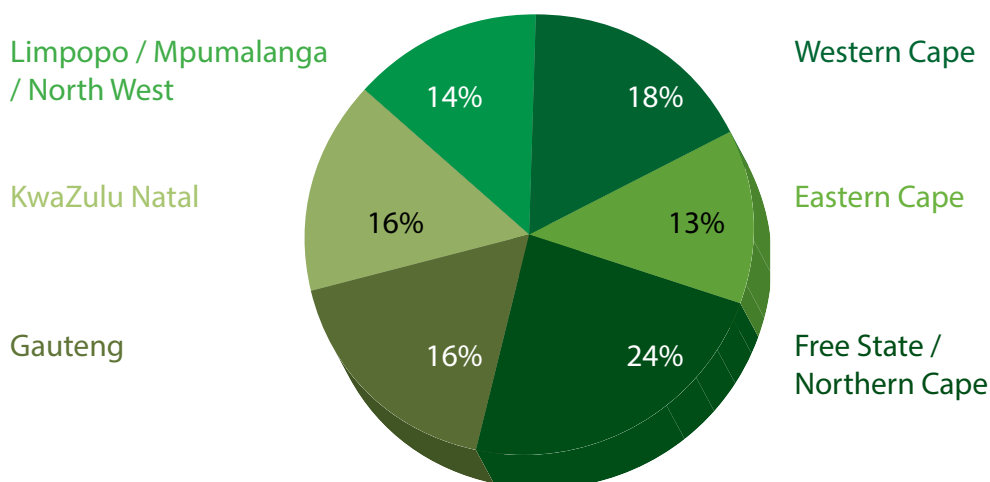
**Table 2.1: Total number of inmates as at 31 March 2025 per Region**

Region	Sentenced Offenders			Unsentenced Inmates			Total number of Inmates
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
EC	13 772	305	<b>14 077</b>	7 097	155	<b>7 252</b>	<b>21 329</b>
FSNC	15 269	375	<b>15 644</b>	6 963	242	<b>7 205</b>	<b>22 849</b>
GP	21 632	1 153	<b>22 785</b>	16 882	914	<b>17 796</b>	<b>40 581</b>
KZN	17 538	531	<b>18 069</b>	7 863	286	<b>8 149</b>	<b>26 218</b>
LMN	18 091	585	<b>18 676</b>	6 969	263	<b>7 232</b>	<b>25 908</b>
WC	14 445	421	<b>14 866</b>	13 699	558	<b>14 257</b>	<b>29 123</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100 747</b>	<b>3 370</b>	<b>104 117</b>	<b>59 473</b>	<b>2 418</b>	<b>61 891</b>	<b>166 008</b>

As on 31 March 2025, there were 104 117 sentenced offenders, 61 575 remand detainees, 315 state patients and 1 involuntary mental health care user incarcerated in the Department. The total number of inmates as on 31 March 2025 was 166 008, against the approved bedspace of 107 067 which calculated into an occupancy level of 155% and an overcrowding level of 55%. The unsentenced inmate

population constituted approximately 37% whilst the sentenced offender population constituted approximately 63% of the total inmate population. Males made up approximately 97% whilst females made up approximately 3% of the total inmate population. As on 31 March 2025, the number of available bedspaces resulted in an excess of 58 941 inmates.

**Figure 11: Regional distribution of the inmate population as at 31 March 2025**





The table below depicts the inmate population trend for the past five financial years (2020/21 to 2024/25), in terms of sentenced groups and gender.

**Table 2.2: Inmate population trend from 2020/21 to 2024/25 financial years**

Categories	Gender	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Sentenced Offenders	Females	2 169	2 334	2 691	2 589	3 370
Remand Detainees		1 283	1 387	1 956	2 048	2 411
State Patients		1	3	2	4	7
Involuntary Mental Health Care Users		0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total females</b>		<b>3 453</b>	<b>3 724</b>	<b>4 649</b>	<b>4 641</b>	<b>5 788</b>
Sentenced Offenders	Males	90 897	93 745	98 495	94 437	100 747
Remand Detainees		46 466	45 633	53 789	57 322	59 164
State Patients		132	120	123	200	308
Involuntary Mental Health Care Users		0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total males</b>		<b>137 495</b>	<b>139 499</b>	<b>152 407</b>	<b>151 959</b>	<b>160 220</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>140 948</b>	<b>143 223</b>	<b>157 056</b>	<b>156 600</b>	<b>166 008</b>

**Table 2.3: Number of sentenced offenders per age group as at 31 March 2025**

Number of sentenced offenders per age group as at 31 March 2025										
Children		Juveniles		Youth		Adults		Elderly		Total Sentenced Offenders
(Less than 18 years)		(18-21 years)		(22-25 years)		(26 - 59 years)		(Sixty years and above)		
Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
0	39	87	2 029	357	8 079	2 778	88 293	148	2 307	104 117

The adult sentenced offender population constituted the highest percentage, i.e. 87.47% of the total sentenced offender population. Juvenile and youth sentenced offenders represented 10.13% of the sentenced offender population whilst the sentenced children represented 0.03% of the total sentenced offender population. The

overall sentenced offender population of 104 117 reflects that the male population of 100 747 constituted 96.76% of the sentenced offender population whilst the female population of 3 370 in turn constituted 3.24% of the sentenced offender population.

**Table 2.4: Number of children in correctional centres as at 31 March 2025**

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INCARCERATED AS ON 31 MARCH 2025													
Region	Sentenced Offenders			Remand Detainees			State Patients			Involuntary Mental Health Care Users			Grand Total
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	
EC	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
FSNC	0	6	6	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
GP	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
KZN	0	19	19	1	19	20	0	1	1	0	0	0	40
LMN	0	6	6	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
WC	0	4	4	0	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
<b>National</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>

There were 39 sentenced children under the care of the Department, making up 0.03% of the sentenced offender population. Access to education is provided to all offenders and children are encouraged to participate in the education programmes offered. In addition, the Department provides social work and psychological services in order to develop and support sentenced children offenders by promoting their social functioning and mental health. There has been an increase in the total number of children (less than 18 years) incarcerated in correctional facilities, from 83 in 2023/24 to 93 in 2024/25 with the KwaZulu-Natal Region recording the highest number of children (40) in correctional facilities followed by Western Cape with 25 children. Sentenced children constituted 42%, whilst the total unsentenced children constituted 58% of the total number of children.

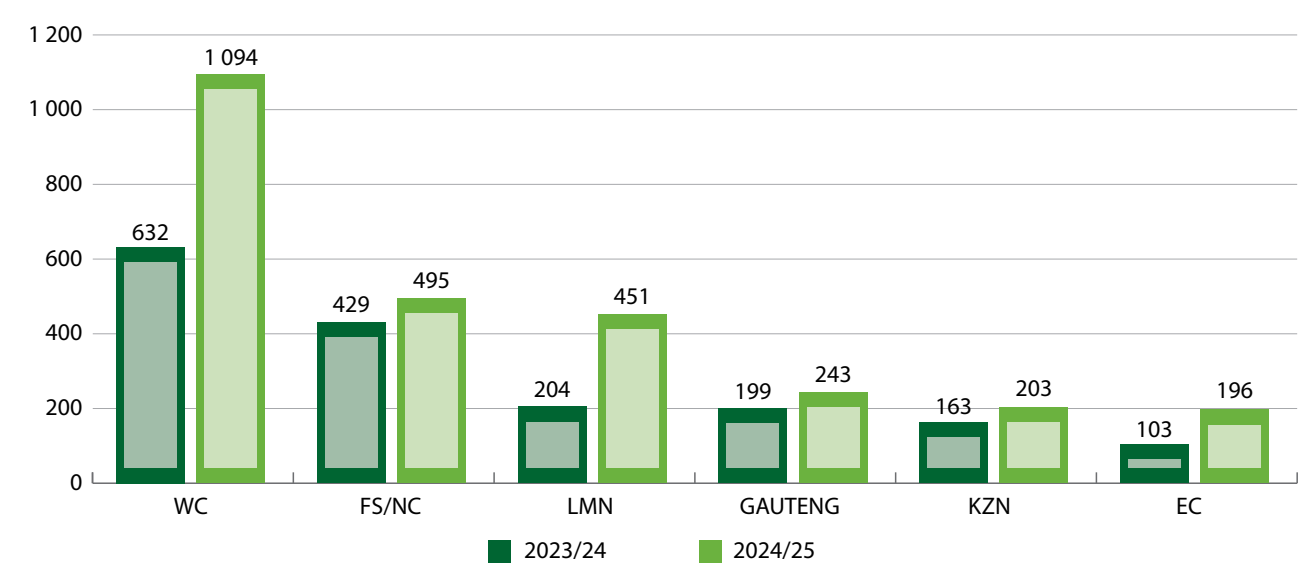
There are 52 CSPB offices nationally, each comprising of a Chairperson, Vice-chairperson, two community members who are appointed by the Minister of Correctional Services based on their skills and competencies, the Secretariat who is an official from the Department and a representative from the SAPS who is co-opted to the CSPBs. The SAPS representatives also have voting powers when present in the CSPB meeting. Their role in the parole process is to advise on the community profile of the area where offenders will be integrated to as well as on the impact that the release of such an offender will have on the community and the prevalence of crime in general in reintegration. SAPS only participate in cases of offenders who are serving sentences of 10 years and more as per section 75(1B) of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended).

Despite the challenges experienced with the contracts of CSPB members as well as the conditions of service, the Department is committed to revise the contracts to address identified deficiencies. CSPB members were also deployed to assist where vacancies existed. When deciding on placement of offenders, the CSPBs ensure that all risk factors that are posed to the offenders and communities including victims are mitigated through successful participation in rehabilitation and developmental interventions aimed at addressing their offending behaviour.

CSPBs were capacitated to approved 14 486 (69%) offenders' profiles for placements in the 2024/25 financial year. Parole placements increased by 2% in 2024/25 as compared to the performance of 67% of the 2023/24 financial year. During the period under review only 2% of offenders were found not ready to be placed on parole or correctional supervision and as such they were referred for further interventions, such as social work services, psychological services, skills and educational development, VOD/ Victim Offender Mediation (VOM) amongst others.

Participation of victims in the parole processes is also encouraged although progress on victims registering their interests and updating personal details for participation in the CSPB meetings when the offender is considered for possible placement on parole remains a challenge. The details of all CSPB offices as well as Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons of the CSPBs were uploaded on the departmental portal for access by victims who would be interested in contacting the CSPB for different reasons including participation when the offender is considered by the CSPB for possible placement. Victim participation in CSPB meetings increased by 952 from 1 730 (2023/24) to 2 682 in 2024/25.

Figure 12: Victim participation in CSBP for the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial year



The Department has, over the years, through engagements with the public, representations, media enquiries and Parliament, observed the need for greater awareness on the South African parole system. In order to increase public awareness on the parole system in the country, the Department initiated the public education campaign which aimed at educating and creating awareness to the public about the South African parole system, victims' rights to participate in the parole processes, understanding and trust in the correctional system, humane custody and community corrections. The campaign was funded by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) through the Criminal Assets Recovery Account (CARA). Mainstream and community radio stations were used as a vehicle to market the parole system as well as the departmental social media platforms. The mainstream and community radio stations flighted 703 spots combined, with an estimated reach of 28,21 million people across the country.

#### 2.2.1.4 Remand Detention

Overcrowding occurs when the number of inmates increase and no additional bedspace for their accommodation is provided, however, building additional accommodation and supporting facilities has proved to be a generally ineffective strategy for addressing overcrowding. The Department does not have control over the influx of RDs as well as finalisation of cases and sentencing of people who have committed crimes. Various factors, such as SAPS Special Operations (Operation Shanela) or shortages of resources within the criminal justice value chain contribute to postponement of cases leading to an increase in RDs. While the strategies for reducing the inmate population are driven from the Department's angle, the management of overcrowding should be regarded as a Criminal Justice System challenge, therefore, all stakeholders should play an active role in ensuring that incarceration is utilised as a last resort and utilised for a certain category of inmates such as the high risks.

Table 2.5: Remand Detainee Averages for the month of March: 2020 to 2025

Remand Detainee Averages for the month of March: 2020 to 2025								
Region	Average March 2020	Average March 2021	Average March 2022	Average March 2023	Average March 2024	Average March 2025	Increase / Decrease	% increase/ Decrease
Gauteng	13 930	13 951	13 098	15 911	16 712	17 417	3 487	25.03
Western Cape	11 978	11 132	11 042	13 053	13 437	14 023	2 045	17.07
KwaZulu-Natal	6 773	6 499	5 547	6 974	7 926	8 034	1 261	18.62

Remand Detainee Averages for the month of March: 2020 to 2025								
Region	Average March 2020	Average March 2021	Average March 2022	Average March 2023	Average March 2024	Average March 2025	Increase / Decrease	% increase/ Decrease
Free State Northern Cape	5 273	4 864	5 274	6 411	6 783	6 902	1 629	30.89
Eastern Cape	6 097	5 809	6 066	7 047	7 272	7 049	952	15.61
Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North- West	6 843	5 564	5 399	6 014	6 480	7 228	385	5.63
<b>TOTAL RDS</b>	<b>50 894</b>	<b>47 819</b>	<b>46 426</b>	<b>55 410</b>	<b>58 610</b>	<b>60 653</b>	<b>9 759</b>	<b>19.18</b>
Other Unsentedenced	187	139	123	120	201	303	116	62.03
Total Unsentedenced	51 081	47 958	46 549	55 530	58 812	60 959	9 878	19.34
Sentedenced	103 514	92 716	95 524	100 580	97 205	104 005	491	0.47
All Inmates	154 595	140 674	142 073	156 110	156 018	164 964	10 369	6.71
<b>% RDs vs Inmates</b>	<b>32,92</b>	<b>33,99</b>	<b>32,68</b>	<b>35,49</b>	<b>37,57</b>	<b>36,77</b>		

There are two direct measures within the legal framework to reduce the RD population, i.e. Section 63A and Section 63(1) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1997 (Act No. 51 of 1977) and 49G of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended). These two measures that the Department employs to reduce the RD population are the referral of certain categories of RDs to court for bail review in line with Section 63A and Section 63(1) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1997 (Act No. 51 of 1977) and the referral of RDs to court for consideration of their length of detention before completing the period of two years in line with section 49G of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended). Subsequent applications are submitted annually if the court decided that the RD should continue with detention. Virtual court appearances by RDs who have been booked for Audio Visual Remand for postponement of cases in line with section 159A to D of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1997 (Act No. 51 of 1977) is implemented at 47 courts linked to 22 correctional

facilities across the country to facilitate the appearance of an accused person detained at a correctional facility in court without having to transport them.

In terms of bail, the lowest amount granted by court is R100, however, a large number of RDs are granted bail amounts of R500 or R1 000. While the Criminal Procedure Act, 1997 (Act No. 51 of 1977) only allows the Department to utilise Section 63A, its limitation such as the conditions within correctional facilities, the requirement that the RD must have been charged for Schedule 7 crimes only and the case must be at the lower courts (Magistrates and Regional Courts), has led to the Department to consider implementing Section 63A in conjunction with Section 63(1). The latter only allows the prosecutor or the accused to approach the court for bail review. Though the Department utilises this section, there is a co-dependency on the RDs who must first give consent.

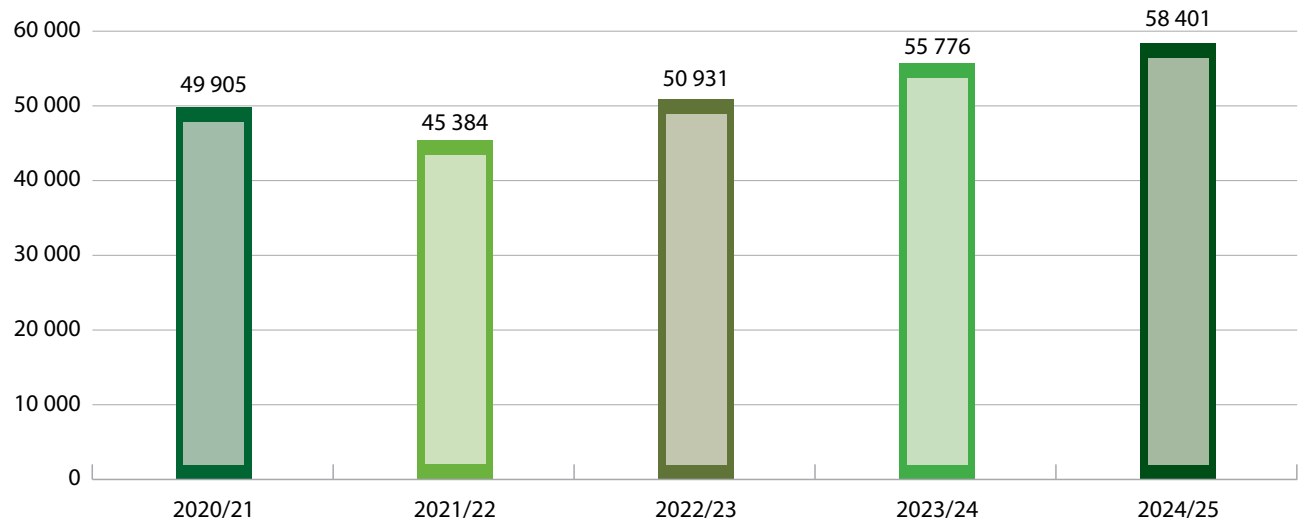
**Table 2.6: Number of RDs per Region as at 31 March 2025**

Remand Detainees per Region as at 31 March 2025				
Region	Females	Males	Total	Percentage
Eastern Cape	153	6 966	7 119	12%
Free State & Northern Cape	241	6 907	7 148	12%
Gauteng	913	16 861	17 774	29%
KwaZulu-Natal	285	7 814	8 099	13%
Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North-West	261	6 917	7 178	12%
Western Cape	558	13 699	14 257	23%
<b>National</b>	<b>2 411</b>	<b>59 164</b>	<b>61 575</b>	<b>100%</b>

The Department continues to implement the Overcrowding Reduction Strategy in the form of direct and indirect measures for facilitating the reduction of inmates through cooperation with relevant stakeholders. There is currently an Interdepartmental task team handling the development of an Interdepartmental Overcrowding Case

Flow Management Criminal Justice Cluster Strategy to address the need for more Pre-Trial diversion especially for Juveniles. The need to increase the use of the South African Police Service (SAPS) to release arrested persons on police bail is under consideration by the JCPS Cluster.

Figure 13: Monthly average of the RD population from 2020/21 to 2024/25



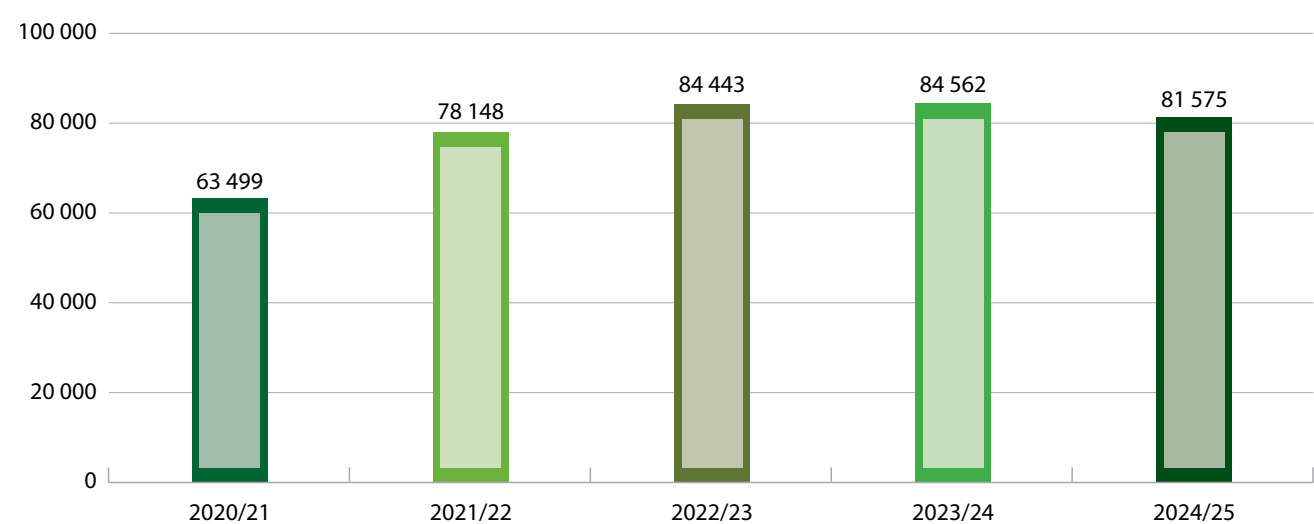
There is a need to reprioritise inmates in detention with cases between 5-10 years as a short-term mitigation on the implementation of the Overcrowding Reduction Strategy. Cases of RD's in detention must be given preference over those outside correctional facilities. The Department has ongoing engagements with the DHA to get clarity on the detention of foreign nationals in accordance with Sections 34 and 49 of the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No. 13 of 2002), regarding the detention of foreign nationals with and without criminal charges, as the Department should not be accommodating foreign nationals without criminal charges. Other indirect measures undertaken by the Department include interactions with SAPS, Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DOJ&CD) and Legal Aid regarding the availability of investigating officers, and legal representatives which impacts overcrowding where cases are postponed due to the unavailability of these officials. Heads of Correctional Centres were sensitised to engage with their counterparts in other Departments and to attend Case Flow meetings while Regional Offices are expected to attend Provincial Efficiency Enhancement Committee Meetings, Regional

Efficiency Enhancement Committee Meetings and District Efficiency Enhancement Committee Meetings as these are case flow structures which deal with overcrowding and are led by the Judiciary.

2.2.1.5 Rehabilitation

The Department has 13 Correctional Programmes that are approved for implementation to offenders with approved Correctional Sentence Plans (CSPs). These programmes are facilitated by Correctional Intervention Officials (CIOs) who are appointed on an interim basis due to the absence of an approved structure. In order to mitigate the challenge posed by the absence of an approved structure, Interim CIOs are continuously orientated on facilitation skills, contents of the available correctional programmes and reporting. A total of 104 CIOs were orientated during the 2024/25 financial year. A total number of 81 575 offenders including male, female, youth and people with disabilities who have CSPs completed correctional programmes in the 2024/25 financial year. Despite financial constraints experienced by the Department, monitoring visits were conducted to provide support to regions.

Figure 14: Offenders who attended Correctional Programmes for the period 2020/21 to 2024/25



The Department intensified its efforts to partner with various stakeholders for the provision of various occupational, vocational skills programmes and TVET College programmes to ensure the offenders are developed to become competitive and actively participate in the country's economy upon release. During the 2024/25 financial year, the Department trained offenders on various occupational and vocational skills programmes including entrepreneurial skills aimed at the enhancement of employability or self-employment prospects of offenders upon release. In 2024/25 financial year, the Department has successfully trained a total of 38 917 offenders in various occupational and vocational skills programmes including TVET College programmes. These skilled offenders also contribute to the self-sufficiency and sustainability agenda of the Department as well as contribute to the improvement of productivity in various DCS workplaces. To increase participation in skills development programmes, the DCS developed a Skills Development Brochure to be utilized nationally to encourage and guide offenders.

Various strategies were employed by the Department to support Regions in offering education on par with the national system of education. This included the approval of the Formal Education Policy Procedures. Low

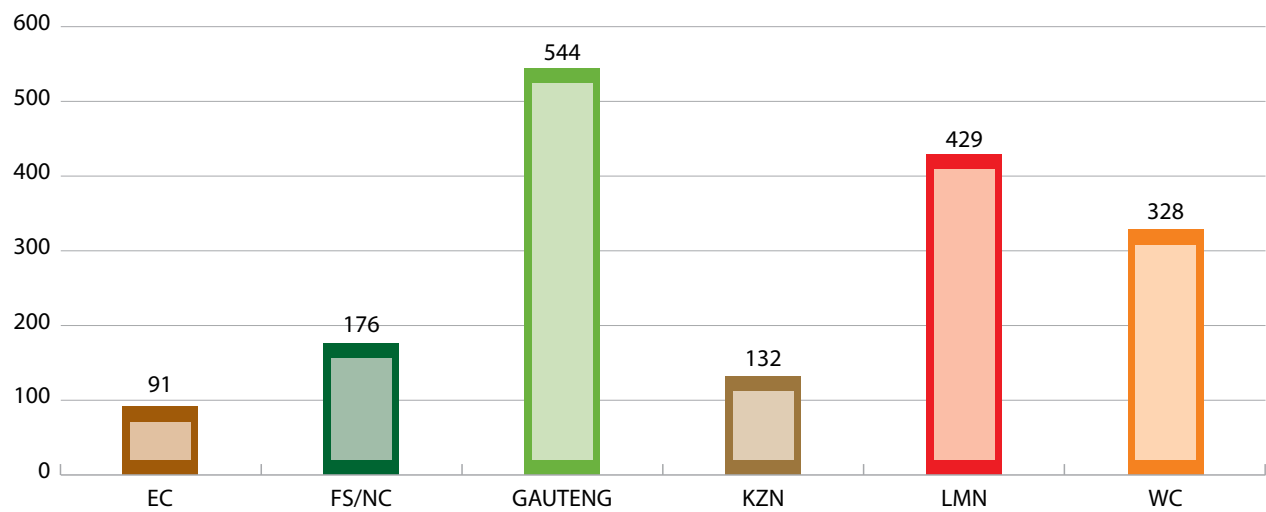
enrolment by youth offenders necessitated support visits to youth centres focussing on the implementation of the Compulsory Education Circular no. 10 of 2022/23. Further to this, Regions were trained on the implementation of this circular. The Department embarked on the development of Recruitment and Retention strategies for implementation by the Regions, however Department noted a decrease in numbers of enrolments in the academic band. While offenders can choose between skills training and academic education while incarcerated, studies suggest they often prioritize skills training for employment after release. This is because skills programmes offer more immediate and tangible benefits in terms of job readiness and the potential for a stable life outside of correctional facilities. Researchers have shown that the poor engagement of offenders in formal education programmes, as one of the challenges, could be addressed if educators at correctional facilities were effectively and intensively trained on relevant methodological approaches to address this. This is due to the fact that the corrections environment is unique, and as such, educators have a huge responsibility when they occupy a special position of influence fraught with difficulties yet pregnant with potential to change the offending and negative educational attachment mentality.



The 14th annual Funda Mzantsi Championship (FMC), hosted in George in the Western Cape, highlighted the transformative power of literature in rehabilitation. A flagship partnership between the Department and key stakeholders, FMC promotes reading, critical thinking, and lifelong learning among offenders and communities. The 2024 event featured competitions in all 11 official languages, with the historic inclusion of South African Sign Language following its recognition as the 12th official language. This step reinforced FMC’s commitment to inclusivity and linguistic diversity. Participants engaged in book reviews, debates, and spelling challenges, while the inclusion of the South African Library for the Blind enabled visually impaired individuals to compete for the first time. This milestone further expanded the championship’s reach and impact. The National Library of South Africa (NLSA) noted the FMC’s role in giving voice to local literature, including works by parolees fostering reflection, empowerment, and social reintegration through storytelling.

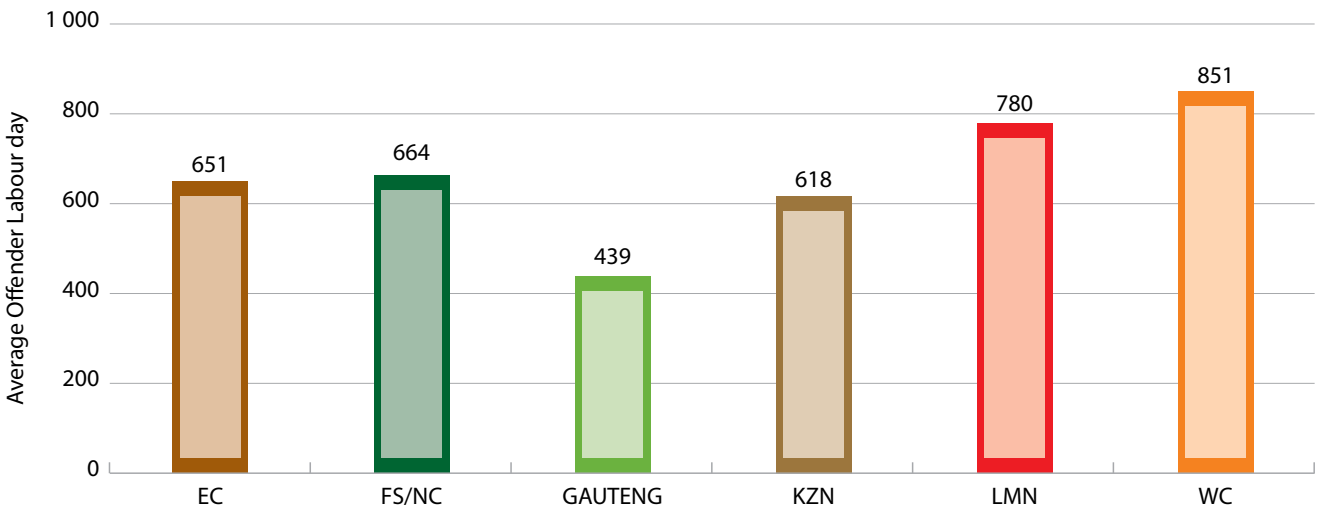
The departmental farms and production workshops are cardinal in the provision of work opportunities to offenders, similarly, imparting skills and work experience to offenders, which they can use for their self-sustenance upon their release. The Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) mandates the department to provide work to offenders, to keep offenders active and to impart skills to offenders for their self-sustenance upon release. In production workshops, offenders are able to work and acquire skills in various trades, i.e. steel, wood, textile, shoe factory and bakeries. Meanwhile, in agriculture offenders are able to work at vegetable , orchards, dairies, piggeries, small stock (goat and sheep ), beefers, abattoirs, agronomy, broiler and layers projects. Food produced from departmental farms are supplied for inmates’ ration. During the 2024/25 financial year, an average of 1 680 offenders have worked in production workshops and 4 004 offenders have worked at agriculture per day. The use of offender labour contributes towards cost savings, revenue generation and self-sufficiency and sustainability.

Figure 15: Production workshops: average offender labour provision per day for 2024/25



The figure above shows the regional breakdown of offender labour in production workshops, including bakeries during 2024/25.

Figure 16: Agriculture average offender labour per day per Region for 2024/25



The figure above shows the regional breakdown of offender labour in agriculture during 2024/25 financial year.

The departmental bakeries are not only contributing towards cost savings, but also for self-sufficiency, and to impart bread craft skills to offenders. Notwithstanding the financial constraints, two (2) additional bakeries became active in the 2024/25 financial year, which are Standerton (LMN Region) and Pietermaritzburg (KZN Region). Hence, at the end of the 2024/25 financial year, eleven (11) bakeries have baked bread daily for inmates' ration nationally. The newly established bakeries have created additional work opportunities for offenders.

Bread baked from April 2024 to March 2025 is 5 036 528 loaves, against an order of 5 272 683 loaves of bread (bread ordered from departmental bakeries), thus the self-sufficiency level of 95,52% was attained by departmental bakeries. Bread was internally baked at an average cost of R7.91/loaf therefore, the estimated total cost savings is R 27 197 251.20. There are plans to increase the number of bakeries in the department, in order to upsurge the quantity of bread baked internally for inmates' ration as well as work opportunities for offenders. Nonetheless, the Department will require adequate resource allocation to establish additional bakeries, particularly capital funds for the re-purposing of infrastructure into bakeries and for procurement of baking equipment. The Durban bakery

structure is completed; however, it is not yet operational pending funding for baking equipment.

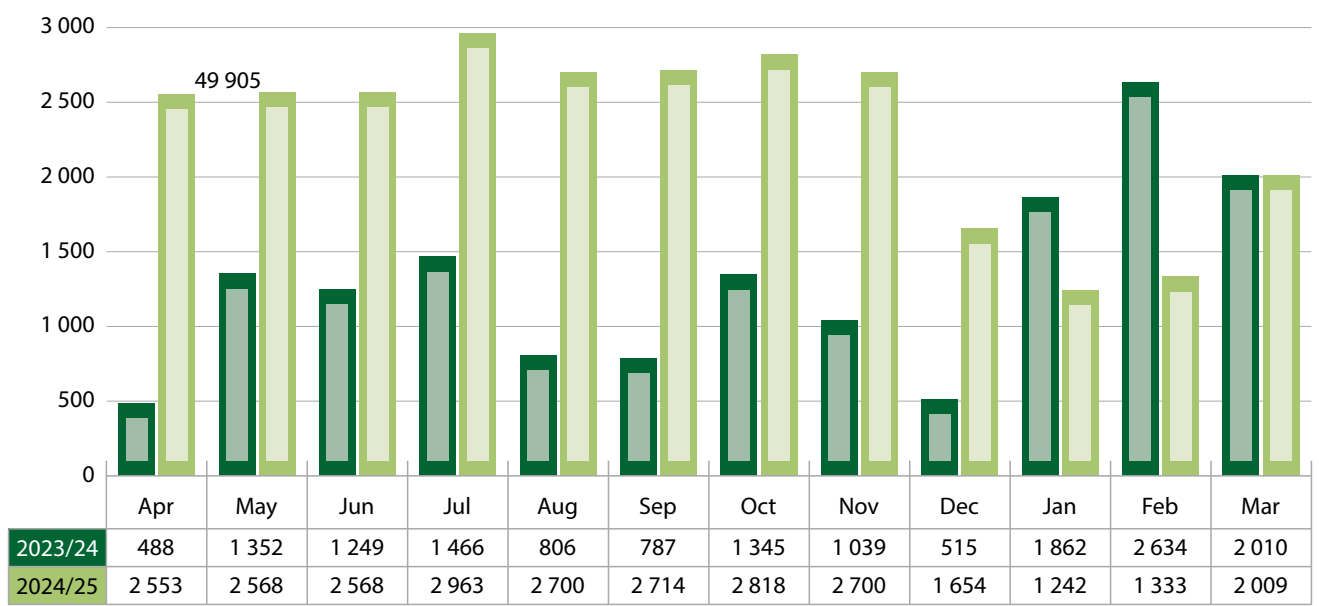
The departmental production workshops have manufactured furniture for various client departments as part of revenue generation. The client departments included SITA, Department of Defence and Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, Department of Water and Sanitation as well as JICS.

According to the Department of Trade and Industry and Competition, Clothing, textile, footwear and leather (CTFL) industry is one of the sectors that are labour intensive and it is pivotal in creating employment opportunities. The DTIC asserted that there are plans to increase employment in the CTFL. Likewise, the department views textile workshops as an important industry due to work opportunities that are offered to offenders, skills transfer to offenders, and inmates' garments that are manufactured from the workshops for self-sufficiency and sustainability. In addition to inmates' garments, the Witbank textile workshops (one of the biggest textile workshops) is manufacturing uniform for officials. During the 2024/25 financial year, the Witbank textile workshop has manufactured 27 822 uniform items for officials, which translates into an increase of 12 269 uniform items as compared with the manufacturing output of the 2023/24 financial year.

The manufactured uniform for officials includes autumn brown short sleeve shirts, long sleeve shirts and trousers. The quality of uniform that is manufactured for officials at the Witbank Textile Workshop has improved significantly. The workshop also manufactures odd-size office wear uniform for officials. The introduction of the production line for officials' uniform at the Witbank Textile Workshop

equips offenders with skills for precision sewing. Growth in manufacturing output could be attributed to the use of seamstresses alongside the offenders in the workshop. An average of 120 offenders per day are allocated to work at Witbank Textile Workshop for manufacturing of officials' uniform.

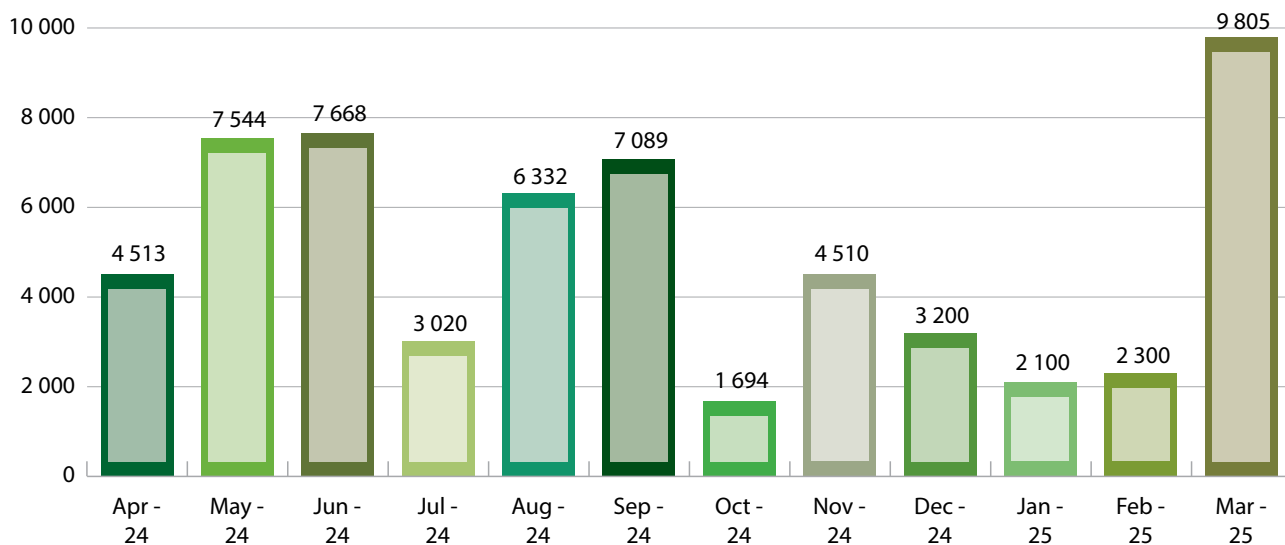
**Figure 17: Manufacturing of officials' uniform: 2023/24 vs 2024/25 financial year**



The figure above shows the manufacturing output of the Witbank Textile Workshop, for officials' uniform (autumn brown) during the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years. Although the total manufacturing output in 2024/25 financial year is higher as compared to the performance in 2023/24 financial year, there was a decline in January and February 2025, respectively, due to inadequate seamstresses at the workshop. Nonetheless, since

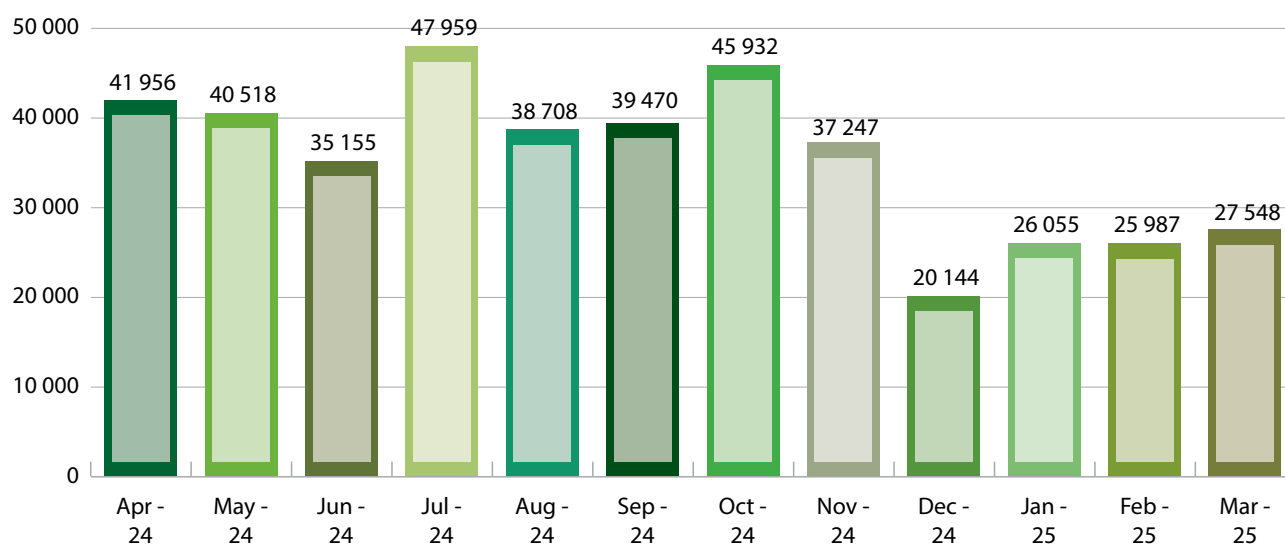
March 2025, the output has started to improve. There are additional seamstresses that are working alongside offenders at Witbank textile workshop. Furthermore, at Witbank Shoe Factory, there were 1 698 pairs of shoes that were manufactured during 2024/25 financial year. The breakdown of machinery has impacted on production/finishing of shoes.

**Figure 18: Remand textile items produced for the 2024/25 financial year**



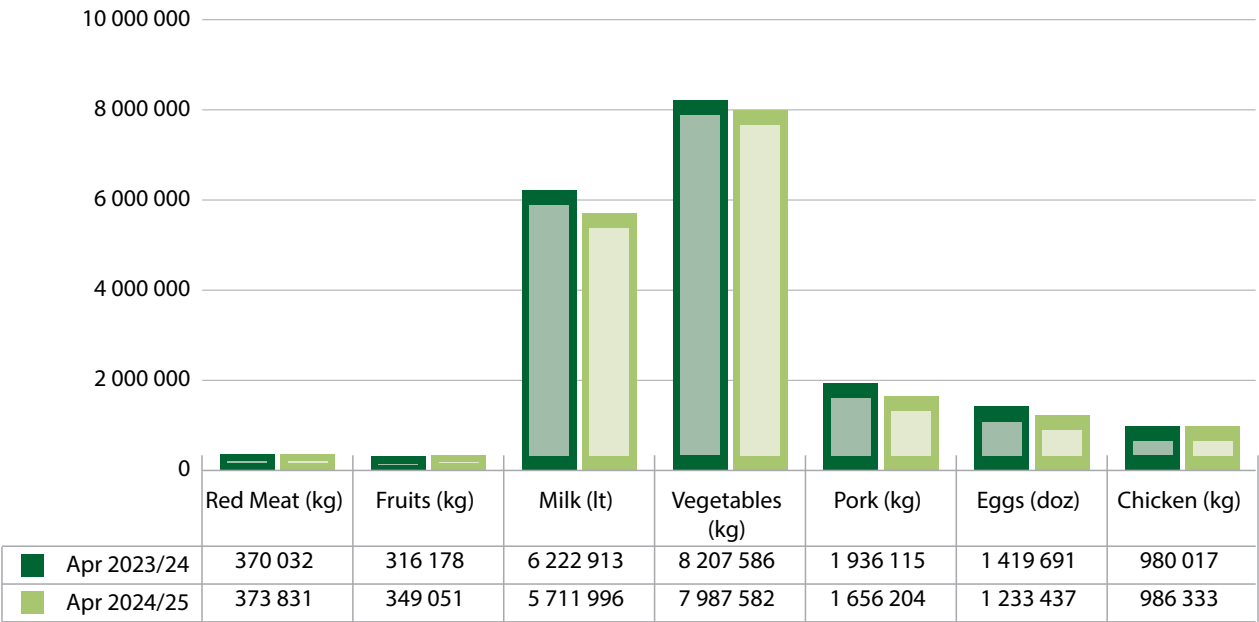
The figure above shows textile items/garments manufactured for remand detainees during the 2024/25 financial year.

**Figure 19: Sentenced offender items produced for the 2024/25 financial year**



The figure above shows textile items/garments manufactured for sentenced offenders during the 2024/25 financial year.

Figure 20: Agriculture Production Performance: April 2023/24 vs April 2024/25 financial years

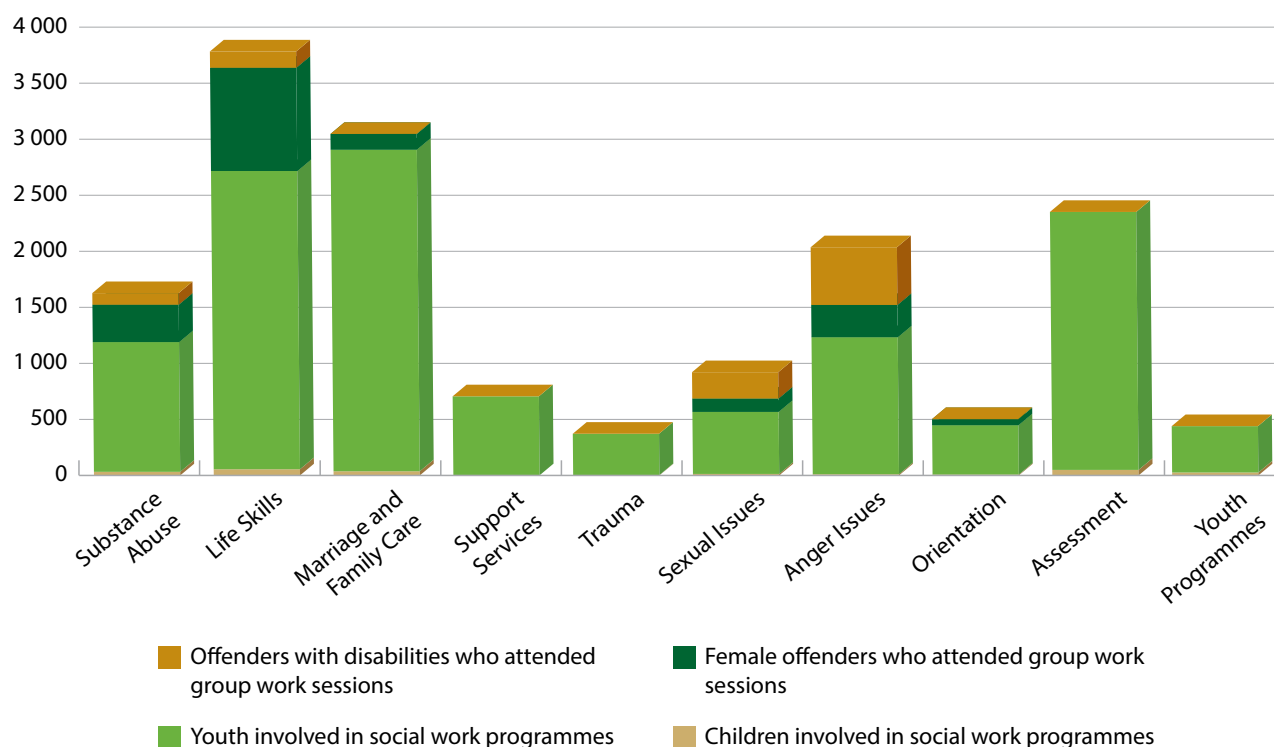


Milk, vegetables, pork and eggs production have declined in the 2024/25 financial year as compared to the same period in 2023/24 financial year, due to the impact of inadequate resources, such as funding for procurement of breeding animals, machinery and equipment. Additionally, insufficient supply of animal feed has affected the production performance of pork, milk and eggs. Inclement weather conditions(floods, heatwave and hailstorm) and disease outbreak (Avian Flu and Swine Fever) has impacted negatively on agriculture production.

In terms of psycho-social support, access was provided to offenders for psychological, social work and spiritual care

services, based on individual needs guided by individual assessments. Psychologists compiled and submitted 1 350 psychological reports for lifers. These reports assist the CSPB and NCCS to take informed decisions when considering lifers for release. A total of 3 507 reports were submitted to the CMC by social workers. Social workers conducted 583 sessions on substance issues, 1 468 sessions on life skills, 29 sessions on Sisonke marriage and family care, 1 050 sessions on Sexual Offender Treatment Programme (SOTP), 2 275 sessions on the anger management programme, 59 sessions on the elderly offender programme, 6 sessions on the parenting programme and 153 sessions on the orientation programme.

**Figure 21: Offender participation in social work services**



Social work services were rendered to offenders, parolees and probationers of which 6 641 female offenders participated in individual therapy interventions and 2 241 female offenders participated in group work interventions. The total number of children involved in individual therapy for the 2024/25 financial year per category is: 10 were involved in substance abuse therapy, 38 in life skills, 34 marriage and family care, 1 in support services, 3 in trauma counselling, 7 in sexual issues, 10 in anger issues, 3 were oriented. The number of child offenders involved in the group interventions by social workers is: substance abuse 22, life-skills 17, marriage and family care 3, sexual offenders treatment programme 6, resilience enhancement programme 26 and orientation 4. The Department has aligned itself with the Criminal Justice System that children should not be incarcerated and should be diverted from the criminal justice system and if a need arises be accommodated in Child and Youth Care Centres.

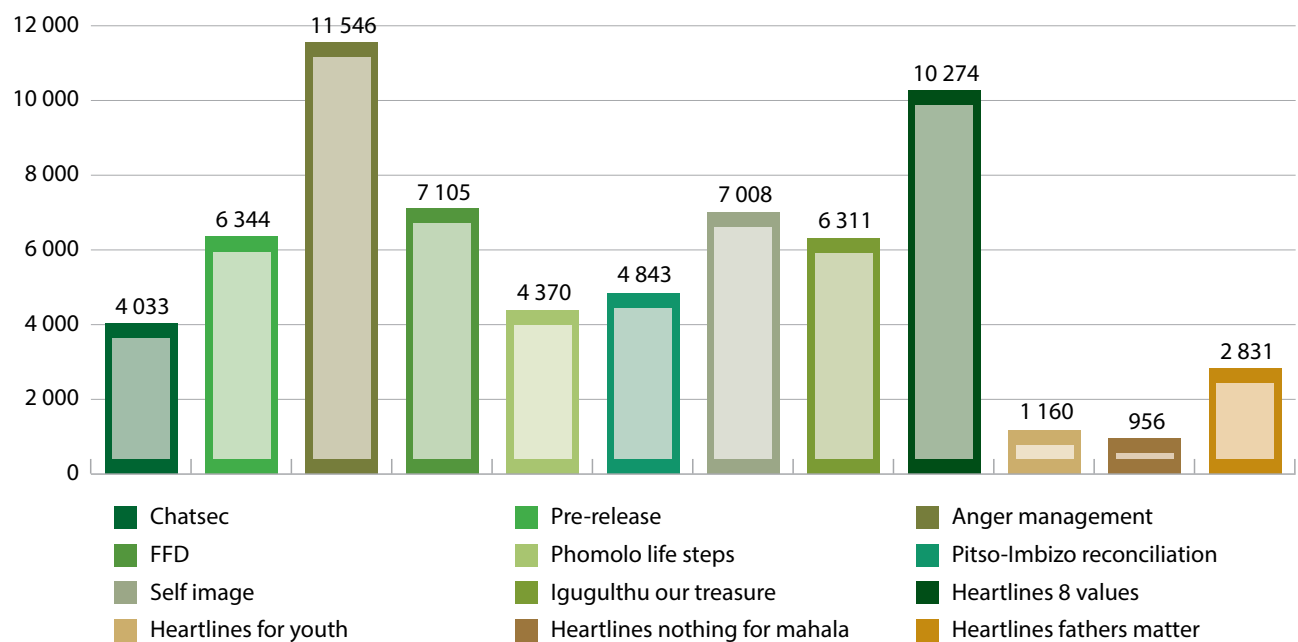
Comprehensive assessments were conducted for 2 310 youth offenders, parolees and probationers with a total of 9 656 youth offenders involved in individual therapy for the

2024/25 financial year and a further 3 088 youth offenders involved in group work interventions. Offenders with disabilities participated in 104 sessions on substance issues, 184 sessions on life skills, 1 session on Sisonke marriage and family care, 328 sessions on SOTP, 517 sessions on the anger management programme, and 76 sessions on the orientation programme. The total number of elderly offenders, parolees and probationers who attended individual therapy social work services is 1 409 and a further 770 elderly offenders, parolees, and probationers attended group work interventions.

Spiritual Care needs-based programmes rendered to inmates are aimed at enhancing moral and personal development, as well as to promote restorative justice. The built-in tools, assessment tools and progress reports enabled the Department to analyse behavioural change of inmates that resulted from Spiritual Care programmes which have proved to be effective. A total of 66 781 inmates completed Spiritual Care internally developed needs-based programmes.



Figure 22: Spiritual Care programmes completed by inmates during 2024/25



The Department, in partnership with SuperSport United, Kaizer Chiefs, Mamelodi Sundowns, and the FIFA Foundation, is implementing the Twinning Project, an innovative initiative that harnesses the power of football for social change. This programme connects correctional centres with professional football clubs to equip offenders with skills in coaching, refereeing and administration. Aligned with Vision 2030 and Priority 6 of the 2019-2024 Medium-Term Strategic Framework, the initiative supports rehabilitation, social cohesion, and safer communities. During the 2024/25 financial year, 64 offenders received training, reinforcing the Department's commitment to reducing reoffending through structured, skills-based interventions.

2.2.1.6 Social Reintegration

South Africa's environment is significantly impacted by the high rates of unemployment and crime. The majority of parolees and probationers being released encounter difficulties in qualifying to compete in the job market due to criminal records or a lack of necessary skills for employment resulting from incarceration. Many South African citizens are unemployed and mostly possess

tertiary qualifications, making it difficult for parolees and probationers to compete. This situation undermines the progress being made by the Department in training and development.

The Department is placing out offenders as parolees or probationers in an already unfavourable environment where parolees and probationers are likely to reoffend due to circumstances they are faced with upon release. The 2024/25 financial year has been challenging for the Department, as there has been an increase in the reoffending rate amongst parolees and probationers. In order to address this, the Department, through partnerships with identified stakeholders, continues to work on improving parolees and probationers' skills to create self-sustainable opportunities.

In response to the environmental challenges, the Department has entered into various partnerships with stakeholders to assist parolees and probationers in accessing economic opportunities. Lui Agri, Meals on Wheels, and Maitronix CC are among the stakeholders working with the Department to address these challenges in the 2024/25 financial year.

The effects of crime in communities result in bitterness between the offender and the public at large, and this usually has a negative impact on the reintegration of parolees and probationers. In responding to this challenge, the Department has continued to provide emotional support through its Restorative Justice programme to victims of crime who are left in distressed and vulnerable situations. To strengthen the support to victims, the Department received CARA funding for the period of three years amounting to R36 039 000.00.

Parolees and probationers often struggle within the communities due to a lack of accommodation and family support systems upon release. In addressing this challenge, the Department has reviewed and approved the Halfway House Policy to strengthen the reintegration processes.

The strengthening and sustainability of existing strategic partnerships and collaboration to provide aftercare support and participation in structures supporting social cohesion and safe communities are key. Improving public education on the mandate of correctional services to ensure common understanding and support for effective social reintegration will minimize the society being judgmental without playing their role as stakeholders in crime prevention.

The 2024/25 financial year recorded a total number of 53 909 probationers and parolees, including ATPs. This caseload has been fluctuating over the financial years due to the special remission of sentences from which most of the Community Corrections population benefited. Annual compliance to conditions for parolees is 99% and for probationers 99%, which proved the effectiveness of the community corrections systems put in place by the Department.

The CARA funding assisted with the appointment of 50 auxiliary social workers across the Regions to undertake tracing and preparing victims for VOD sessions. In addressing the unemployment amongst parolees and probationers, the Department has partnered with IDT on the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) for the benefit of parolees, probationers, victims of crime and community members during the 2024/25 financial year in the food security focus area. As a result of this partnership, 121 people were employed on EPWP and anticipate continuing in the new financial year. Partnership with Lui Agri NPO has empowered parolees, probationers, and victims with agricultural skills; a total of 75 parolees and probationers have benefited from this skills programme. Further, the NPO provided them with a R 2 500 stipend on a monthly basis to cover transport and lunch costs.

**Table 2.7 Average number of community corrections caseload per year**

Description	Average caseload				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Parolees	52 275	52 054	50 695	46 686	46 491
Probationers	7 597	7 803	8 101	6 325	6 650
Awaiting Trial Persons	891	854	844	793	768
<b>Total</b>	<b>60 763</b>	<b>60 711</b>	<b>59 640</b>	<b>53 804</b>	<b>53 909</b>

### 2.2.1.7 Care

The Department continued to provide a comprehensive Primary Health Care (PHC) package to inmates irrespective of gender and disability status as well as babies of incarcerated mothers to address their health care needs. Management of health conditions was implemented in line with the Department of Health (DoH) Guidelines

to ensure the provision of seamless care on admission into correctional facilities and upon release back into the community. Emergency services were made available for all inmates including babies of incarcerated mothers on a 24-hour basis. Professional Nurses were allocated for stand-by duties on daily basis to respond to inmates' emergency health complaints after normal working hours. Where secondary or tertiary health care services were required,

referral processes were undertaken to the external public health institutions. The Department collaborated with the DoH at National, Provincial, District and Sub-district levels and external support partners which contributed to the provision of a continuum of care for the inmates.

The current overcrowding levels and the associated poor hygiene standards in correctional facilities place the Department at risk of outbreaks of communicable diseases such as diphtheria, Mpox, COVID-19 and TB. To mitigate this risk, the Department developed a contingency plan to enhance early detection, management, and containment of diphtheria across all Regions, Management Areas, and correctional centres. The plan includes strengthening strategic partnerships with key stakeholders, such as the DoH, National Health Laboratory Services (NHLS), Centres for Disease Control Prevention, NGOs, and other relevant organizations to improve the response and linkage to care. A SOP on Mpox is being developed to strengthen preparedness and response.

Through the established health care governance structures: Infection Prevention and Control Forums; Food Services Management Forums; Pharmaceutical and Therapeutics Committees and Sanitary Dignity Coordinating Committee, policy implementation was monitored and accountability enforced to ensure that risks are effectively managed and service delivery and health outcomes improved. Morbidity and mortality, disabilities, palliative care, medical parole, referrals to external health facilities, maternal, child, youth and women's health, non-communicable diseases, optical and dental services as well as pharmaceutical services and financial programme reviews were conducted in the 2024/25 financial year to identify gaps in service delivery and develop quality improvement plans. The Department continued to utilise the Treasury Transversal Contracts and National Department of Health's Pharmaceutical Contracts for procurement of health care commodities, and this ensured the achievement of the health care objectives despite austerity measures. The Department provided female inmates with sanitary towels on a monthly basis and when the need arises. Inmates living with disabilities were provided with assistive devices such as crutches, wheelchairs, prosthesis, white sticks and hearing aids according to their needs. The Department implemented the strategy on utilization of Courier Services by Departmental pharmacies

for distribution of pharmaceutical and medical-related products albeit at small scale which ensured uninterrupted / continuous availability of good quality pharmaceutical products required for the treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases. The strategy will be upscaled to cover distribution of pharmaceutical products to the clinics.

Having poor and unreliable data negatively affects the quality of decision making, programmatic interventions and planning. In improving data collection and management, an excel based Comprehensive Data Tool for communicable and non-communicable diseases was reviewed to ensure integration of health care programmes. While the excel based tool is cost-effective, appropriate investment is needed to develop an integrated Health Information System as a sustainable solution. In the medium to long term period, the Department will invest in the development of an integrated Health Information System that will improve efficiencies in data collection, management, analysis, dissemination and use.

The Department signed a MOU with TB HIV Care Organisation pertaining to the implementation of HIV, STIs, TB, other communicable (e.g. Viral Hepatitis) and non-communicable diseases. The withdrawal of the United State President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) funding affected the Department's ability to provide essential health care services. This includes services such as HIV and TB screening and prevention interventions like HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) and Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) and Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC). The cessation of funding also postponed the launch of the Harm Reduction pilot for Opioid Agonist Therapy (OAT) in Pietermaritzburg.

The National Health Laboratory Services (NHLS) data breach in June 2024 resulted in delayed diagnosis, treatment and monitoring of medical conditions such as TB and HIV viral load. The challenge was mitigated by strengthening the relationships with the NHLS at regional level to ensure fast tracking of TB results and isolation of symptomatic TB patients while awaiting results to minimise the risk of transmission. The Department also strengthened linkages with local clinics and community partners to intensify track and tracing efforts at community level.

A fully functional health care system requires different categories of health care professionals to provide health promotion and disease prevention, as well as curative, therapeutic, rehabilitative and palliative care services. In living up to its commitment to build capacity of officials to improve the quality of health services, the health workforce was capacitated through various trainings which were conducted during the financial year to ensure they are kept up to date with developments. In 2024/25 financial year, health care professionals were trained on the National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (2022 – 2027), norms and

standards for health establishments, pharmacovigilance, pharmacy inspections by the SAPC as well as Influenza vaccination. Food Service Officials were trained on the Departmental Nutritional Procedure Manual, revised operational support visit tool, Product Specifications: Food Items, Meal Satisfaction Opinion Survey and Cook test. The Department had in its employment various health care professionals i.e. Professional Nurses (792), Pharmacists (38), Post-Basic Pharmacist Assistants (13) and Medical Practitioners (14). Table 2.8 provides a summary of healthcare professionals in the Department responsible for the healthcare service programme of inmates.

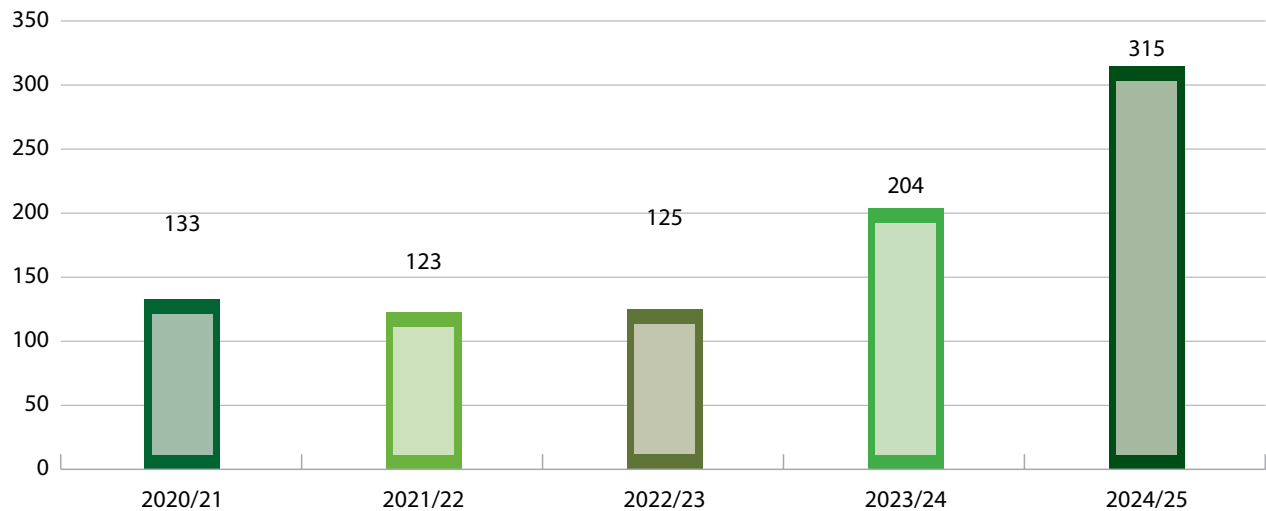
**Table 2.8: Healthcare Professionals within the Department as at 31 March 2025**

Regions	Medical Practitioners		Pharmacists		Post Basic Pharmacist Assistants		Professional Nurses		Total filled
	Filled	Vacant	Filled	Vacant	Filled	Vacant	Filled	Vacant	
National Office	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	4
Eastern Cape	0	2	5	0	4	1	108	37	117
Gauteng	2	0	13	0	4	0	184	62	202
KwaZulu-Natal	2	1	3	0	0	0	151	36	156
Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West	5	0	6	0	2	0	123	28	136
Free State/ Northern Cape	2	1	4	0	1	0	105	39	112
Western Cape	3	0	6	0	2	1	119	48	130
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>857</b>

Mental illness include a wide range of conditions that affect the mood, thinking and behaviour which include conditions such as anxiety, depression as well as more complex conditions, such as bipolar disorder and schizophrenia. In South Africa, as in many low or middle-income countries, the burden of mental disorders has increased over the past 20 years. This increase in mental disorders is expected to continue, in part because of the shift of the impact of communicable diseases such as (HIV) to non-communicable diseases due to the increased life expectancy. A routine screening for mental illness is important for delivering quality services and promoting

safety within correctional centres. Inmates with mental health conditions can be diagnosed with proper screening and housed in appropriate housing units according to their mental health care needs. The state patient trend from 2020/21 to 2024/25 reflects an overall increase of 182 from 133 to 315. This constitutes an overall increase of 58% over a five-year period. The Mental Health Act 2002 (Act No. 17 of 2002) states that state patients are persons who are found to be unfit and not competent to stand trial because of their illness or mental defect. These inmates should be admitted at designated mental health institutions.

**Figure 23: State Patients trend from 2020/21 to 2024/25**



The distribution of state patients per Region, age group and gender is reflected in the table hereunder:

**Table 2.9: Number of State Patients per age group and gender as at 31 March 2025**

Region	Number of State Patients per age group and gender as at 31 March 2025										Total
	Children		Juveniles		Youth		Adults		Elderly		
	(Less than 18 years)		(18-21 years)		(22-25 years)		(26 - 59 years)		(60 years and above)		
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
EC	0	0	0	4	1	16	1	94	0	17	133
FSNC	0	0	0	1	0	8	1	46	0	1	57
GP	0	0	0	2	0	13	1	0	0	6	22
KZN	0	1	0	4	1	4	0	30	0	10	50
LMN	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	48	0	0	53
WC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	12	2	43	5	218	0	34	315

The Eastern Cape Region recorded the highest number of state patients (133) during the 2024/25 financial year followed by the Free State/ Northern Cape with 57 state patients and the LMN Region with 53 state patients. The high number of state patients recorded in these Regions are due to unavailable bedspace at the designated mental health institutions and the continuous referral of state patients by the Courts to correctional facilities. The Department cannot refuse to admit a state patient that was referred with a court order. The Department has

undertaken several interventions to down manage the high number of state patients including engagements with all the relevant stakeholders such as DoH and National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) which reviews the personal circumstances of state patients, to establish those who can be placed out in the community (back with families or organisations), monitoring by the Provincial Mental Health Review Board to ensure that state patients are receiving the necessary attention and are transferred to the designated facility at the soonest time.

### 2.2.1.8 Information Technology

The Department continues to be challenged with poor and dilapidated network infrastructure. While efforts are being made to upgrade network switches, cabling and bandwidth upgrades are continuously hampered by budget constraints. These obstacles hinder the Department's ability to implement necessary upgrades promptly, affecting overall operational efficiency and service delivery. The demand for reliable and high-speed connectivity is increasing, making the need to address these critical infrastructure issues more important.

Insufficient human resources have significantly impacted the effectiveness of service delivery in business process automation and modernisation initiatives. The lack of skilled personnel and expertise hindered the Department's ability to implement and optimize these critical projects.

The Department is implementing short-medium and long-term initiatives to improve on the ICT infrastructure and business application services. In partnership with SITA the Department is participating on the SA Connect project, which focuses on upgrading bandwidth to a minimum of 10 Mbps for all its sites.

The presence of over 500 distributed databases and applications poses significant challenges, contributing to inefficiencies in processing inmate records and generating automated, consolidated reports. To address these issues, efforts to centralize these systems are underway.

Information exchange within the criminal justice departments has been prioritized for the effective functioning of the offender management lifecycle. Further rollout of the Integrated Inmate Management System (IIMS) is currently on hold pending the outcome of the arbitration or dispute resolution process.

## 2.2.2 Service Delivery Improvement Plan

**Table 2.10: Main services and standards**

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Number of female offenders participating in formal education programmes	Female offenders	616	669	633
Number of female offenders participating in skills development programmes	Female offenders	1 421	1 705	2 198
Number of victims who participated in Parole Board meetings.	Victims, families, communities and offenders	1 730	1 920	2 682

**Table 2.11: Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries**

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
<b>Consultation</b>	Internal and external beneficiaries to DCS services should be consulted about the level and quality of the services they receive and wherever possible, will be given a choice regarding the services offered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Department continued with regular consultations with internal and external beneficiaries and stakeholders which was mainly conducted through Imbizo's, Youth Summits and Victim Offender Dialogues (VODs).</li> <li>Engagements with academia and DCS social partners improved access to rehabilitation interventions.</li> </ul>



Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
<b>Service Standards</b>	<p>Rehabilitation interventions in correctional facilities and community corrections should be delivered to internal beneficiaries in line with the mandates and set standards.</p> <p>External beneficiaries to DCS services should be informed about the level and quality of service they will receive so that they are aware of what to expect.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Officials who are dealing directly with inmates on a day-to-day basis, observed the service standards applicable to internal beneficiaries on a continuous basis.</li> <li>DCS generic service standards were incorporated in the reviewed Service Delivery Charter which were distributed to all correctional facilities.</li> <li>The service standards were reviewed during the 2024/25 financial year.</li> </ul>
<b>Access</b>	All internal and external beneficiaries should have equal access to the services to which they are entitled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inmates at all the correctional centres have equal access to prescribed privileges and services as determined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) and other mandates.</li> <li>Inmates have access to rehabilitation interventions such as formal education, skills training, health care, spiritual care, social work services, correctional programmes and psychological services.</li> <li>Parole was considered for those who were eligible.</li> <li>There was a focused approach to increase victim participation in Correctional Supervision and Parole Board meetings.</li> <li>There was a focused drive to increase the number of female offenders who had access to skills development and educational opportunities.</li> <li>Interventions to improve service delivery to external beneficiaries who have had access to services such as payment of bail and fines, depositing of offender cash, legal representation consultations and visitation services were implemented.</li> <li>Inadequate infrastructure is still a challenge regarding visitation services.</li> </ul>
<b>Courtesy</b>	<p>Beneficiaries to DCS services should be treated with courtesy, consideration and recognition of human dignity.</p> <p>Formal complaints mechanisms should be available to deal with the complaints of internal beneficiaries and M&amp;E reports should be used to signal the courtesy levels.</p> <p>Complaints desk, complaints boxes and direct access to senior personnel should be available to external beneficiaries to register any deficiency in service delivery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Departmental core values have been set and outlined in the Strategic and Annual Performance Plans.</li> <li>Complaints boxes are in place in the units for offenders who wanted to remain anonymous.</li> <li>All complaints from inmates were attended to and most of them were resolved to the satisfaction of the internal beneficiaries.</li> <li>Some matters were resolved through court cases and others through the intervention of the Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services (JICS).</li> <li>External beneficiaries used the available complaints mechanism and most of the issues were resolved.</li> <li>Signage that indicates opening and closing times and other important information are visibly displayed at all correctional facilities and service delivery points to the advantage of the external beneficiaries.</li> </ul>

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
<b>Information</b>	<p>Internal and external beneficiaries to DCS services should be given full, accurate information about the services to which they are entitled.</p> <p>Information on the mandates and service of the Department should be available on DCS website.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When inmates were admitted to correctional facilities, they were orientated and provided with information related to the services that will be rendered to them.</li> <li>Corrections @ Work is a magazine which is published to share information with all officials.</li> <li>The DCS Service Delivery Charter was reviewed and available on the DCS website and displayed at all correctional facilities to guide the external beneficiaries.</li> <li>Annual Reports and Strategic Plans are available on the DCS website and distributed to relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>Information sharing through Imbizo's, Youth Summits and VODs.</li> <li>Regions and Management Areas engaged with stakeholders on various platforms including local media platforms regarding DCS services.</li> </ul>
<b>Openness and Transparency</b>	<p>Beneficiaries to DCS services should be informed on how DCS is structured on national, regional, management area, correctional centres and community correction office levels.</p> <p>Information on how DCS operates, the cost involved and who is in charge at each facility should also be provided.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Citizens and inmates were informed of the services of the Department and the contact details of responsible managers for all the Regions were communicated in different ways and through different forms.</li> <li>Information about visiting times and contact persons were visibly displayed at all DCS service points.</li> <li>Annual Reports and Strategic Plans were available on the Departmental website and distributed to relevant stakeholders. The cost to render the services of DCS was communicated in the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Estimates of National Expenditure and Annual Reports.</li> </ul>
<b>Redress</b>	<p>If the promised standard of service is not delivered, beneficiaries to DCS services should be offered an apology, a full explanation and a speedy and effective remedy. When complaints are registered, beneficiaries to DCS services should receive a sympathetic and positive response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complaints and request registers are available in every unit at all correctional facilities to redress incidents where there was a lack of service delivery.</li> <li>Independent Correctional Centre Visitors (ICCV) from JICS also identified matters where redress was needed.</li> <li>External beneficiaries received the necessary redress where service delivery complaints were found to be justified.</li> </ul>
<b>Value for Money</b>	<p>DCS services should be provided economically and efficiently in order to give beneficiaries to DCS services the best value for money while remaining within the allocated budget.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Officials were deployed to verify performance information as per the Annual Performance Plan at Management Areas.</li> <li>Annual Financial Statements are published in the Annual Report.</li> <li>The Self Sufficiency and Sustainability Programme assisted to stretch the available budget and different interventions were in place to improve the self-sufficiency capacity of the Department, thereby relieving some pressure on the national budget.</li> </ul>

**Table 2.12: Service delivery information tool**

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
<b>Approved Service Delivery Model distributed to all service points</b>	Continues communication to all levels of the Department regarding the status on implementing the updated value chain and other changes to be communicated to relevant beneficiaries.	Approved Service Delivery Model available on the DCS Website. Implementation plan activated and a Communication Strategy & Implementation Plan used to popularise the content in the Department and to communicate to beneficiaries.
<b>Approved DCS Service Delivery Charter</b>	Service Delivery Charter to be reviewed annually and posters to be displayed in correctional facilities.	The Service Delivery Charter was reviewed during 2024/25, however updated posters could not be circulated to service points due to cost containment. The reviewed Charter was distributed electronically to all service points.
<b>DCS website</b>	DCS Website reflects service delivery topics.	The Service Delivery Model, Service Delivery Charter and Service Delivery Improvement Plan were uploaded on the DCS website. Public stakeholders and clients have access to relevant information on the website which is fully maintained.
<b>DCS magazine: Corrections@Work and pamphlets</b>	DCS magazine and pamphlets.	Corrections@Work is a quarterly magazine that is distributed to all officials, and it is also available to the public on the DCS website.  The DCS 2023/24 Annual Report was tabled in Parliament, distributed to all key stakeholders and published on the website.
<b>DCS Planning instruments</b>	DCS Strategic Plan.  DCS Annual Performance Plan for 2025/26.	The DCS Strategic Plan is available on the DCS website.  The DCS 2025/26 Annual Performance Plan was tabled in Parliament, distributed to all key stakeholders and published on the DCS website.
<b>DCS Reporting instruments</b>	DCS 2023/24 Annual Report.	The DCS 2023/24 Annual Report was presented in Parliament, distributed to all key stakeholders and published on the DCS website.

**Table 2.13: Complaints mechanism**

Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
Presidential Hotline	Presidential Hotline	Presidential Hotline registered 25 complaints during the reporting period.  Cumulatively, since inception in 2009, a total of 3 871 out of 3 880 complaints were resolved with only 9 unresolved complaints.  The resolution rate achieved since inception is 99.77%
All complaints from internal beneficiaries are recorded and responded to within the allocated timeframes.	All complaints from internal beneficiaries are recorded and responded to within the allocated timeframes.	Inmates' complaints and requests were attended to on a daily basis in line with applicable policies and the internal complaints management system.  The Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services attended to escalated complaints by Offenders.

Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
Fully operational DCS Call Centre to record and refer all complaints from external beneficiaries	Established processes to deal with all received complaints	<p>The DCS Call centre received 1 367 complaints during the reporting period.</p> <p>A total of 1 246 complaints received were resolved, resulting in only 121 complaints unresolved for the reporting period.</p> <p>The Call Centre thus achieved a 91.15% resolution rate during the reporting period.</p> <p>DCS received fewer complaints in 2024/25 when comparing the 1 367 complaints received with the 3 680 complaints received in 2023/24.</p>

### 2.2.2.1 Organisational environment

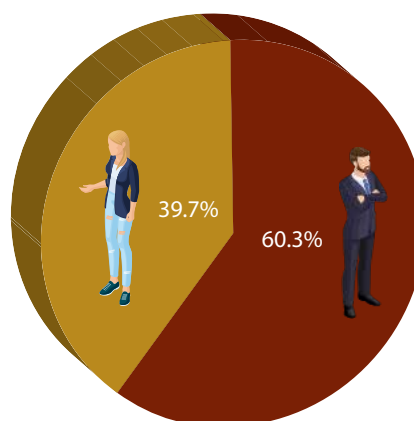
Correctional facilities incarcerate individuals who have committed crime and were removed from the general population, preventing them from committing further crimes against the public. This is particularly relevant for violent offenders and those with a history of criminal behaviour. Incarceration aims to protect potential victims by limiting the offender's ability to harm them. Correctional facilities are, however, not a complete solution and must be part of a broader strategy that includes rehabilitation, reintegration and addressing the underlying causes of crime. Community involvement in corrections seeks to bring together the Department and the community in an effort to understand mutual problems and concerns and requires meaningful communication and dialogue. Challenges within correctional facilities cannot be addressed in a meaningful way unless the community is involved together with the Department. Community involvement requires the active and voluntary participation of the public and it requires officials to respond to problems in the community in a different way. As the Department works to ensure proper staffing levels in correctional facilities, it will also explore ways to reduce the high demand on the correctional system through mechanisms designed to safely release individuals.

The Department experienced significant funding and staffing constraints during the 2024/25 financial year, which affected its ability to operate effectively and meet the needs of inmates and officials. These constraints influenced overcrowding, inadequate resources for rehabilitation programmes and safety and security within correctional facilities. Limited funding restricts the availability of

adequate training and professional development opportunities for correctional officials, potentially impacting their effectiveness and safety. Limited funding further hindered the ability to build new correctional facilities and expand existing ones to accommodate the growing inmate population.

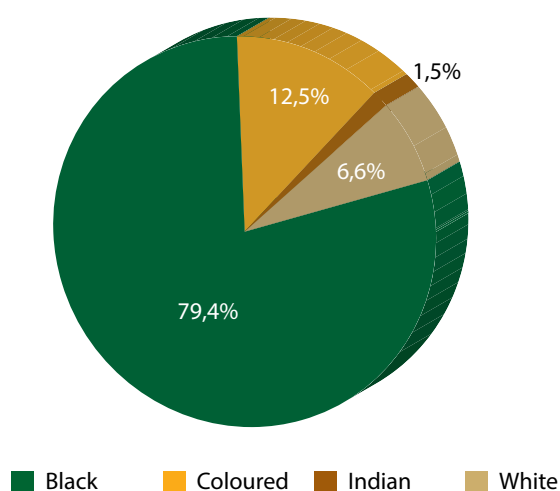
The Department had an establishment of 42 444 approved posts of which 36 696 posts were filled and 5 748 were vacant. The Department had a total of 387 posts that are additional to the establishment. The total number of employees, contract and permanent appointments, constituted 60,3% males and 39.7% females.

**Figure 24: Filled posts per gender**



The Department recorded that 79.4% of employees are Black, 12.5% are Coloured, 6.6% are White and 1.5% are Indian. A total of 64.4% of SMS posts were filled which constitutes 52% males and 48% females. The Department recorded 0,92% of employees with disabilities. The vacancy rate as at 31 March 2025 was 13.5%

**Figure 25: Filled posts per race group**



The Department implemented various programmes to create awareness on the wellness of employees on a personal and organisational level and presented a total of 380 wellness programmes through training sessions, sports, development, and recreation, wellness centre management, HIV/TB/STI's, cancer awareness and screening as well as psychosocial assessments to increase the productivity of employees. The Department hosted a total of 21 National Departmental Sports Championships to enhance sports and physical fitness amongst its employees. A total of 609 officials have undergone physical health assessments. Mental Health remains a challenge in the corrections environment due to trauma exposure amongst other factors and a total of 1 166 psychosocial assessments were conducted in supporting officials in the Department.

A total of 15 Health and Wellness articles were published on the DCS Internal Communication which focused amongst others on pertinent issues such as Mental Health, Benefits of exercising, Burn-out, Conflict in the workplace, the purpose of Employee Health and Wellness Policies, GBV and Digital detox for Managers. HIV/ AIDS/ STI Awareness and screening reached a total of 67 employees. This remains a challenge due to officials not disclosing their HIV/ AIDS status to enable the Department to render client- specific support and programmes. The 2023/24 partnership with the SANAC to train 2 500 officials working in correctional facilities was finalised in the first quarter of 2024/25 (including the Master Trainers in a programme that is aimed at officials in the Criminal Justice System to

ensure that in the context of HIV, TB and STIs, the human rights of inmates in correctional facilities and or other key and vulnerable populations).

Employee Relations together with its partners in the labour movement, Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (POPCRU) and Public Servants Association (PSA) bargained collectively in the Departmental Bargaining Council where issues of mutual interest such as shift patterns and amendments to the disciplinary code, grievance procedure etc. were discussed. In order for the Department to meet its mandate, the Code of Conduct and disciplinary code are important instruments in guiding the behaviour of officials and therefore require to be applied fairly and consistently.

### Corrections Working Group on health, wellness and sport

The Department hosted the Corrections/ Prisons/ Penitentiary Services Working Group on Wellness, Health and Sports from 24-28 February 2025 at the Karridene Protea Hotel in KwaZulu-Natal Region. During the session, three Working Groups were identified to ensure the implementation of the Corrections/ Prisons/ Penitentiary Services Strategic Action Plan 2021-2025 as follow:

- Training and Development Working Group
- Policies, Laws and Procedures Working Group
- Wellness, Health and Sports Working Group

These Working Groups support the Secretariat's strategic goal of building Regional capacity through integration, coordination and enhanced Regional peace and security. The five-day meeting focused on the key thematic areas as determined by the Corrections/ Prisons Strategic Action Plan 2021-2025, to develop Regional instruments on health and to develop guidelines on Employee Wellness as well as Occupational Health and Safety, to address the SADC Regional challenges and to ensure the implementation of the Action Plan. Delegates and Senior Managers from the host nation, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania attended the meeting in its efforts to standardise wellness operations, health related matters and physical activities to build a concrete collaboration effort and foster learning, growth and sharing of best practices.

## DCS Spiritual Care Programme

The Department hosted a series of prayer services as part of the Department's quarterly spiritual programme, on 21 June 2024, 15 August 2024, 15 to 20 September 2024, 21 November 2024 and 28 January 2025, aiming to uplift the officials' spirits while bringing them together with other stakeholders from different religious communities. Various issues including gender-based violence and femicide, safety of officials, a harmonious working environment and upward mobility, amongst others were addressed. The Department has aligned itself with an IEHW Strategic Framework, which promotes a cohesive, needs-driven, participative and holistic approach to wellness in the public service. The Department partnered with Rhema Bible Church in Women's Month commemoration to celebrate women across all walks of life, inclusive of female inmates, young girls, mothers and grandmothers from various communities on 31 August 2024 at the church premises in Randburg, Gauteng. The hybrid session which attracted hundreds of young and old women from the church's auditorium and female offenders connecting virtually from four correctional centres; namely Johannesburg, Bizzah Makhate (Kroonstad), Atteridgeville and Kimberly, was aimed at empowering women and giving them hope. The Department prioritises the empowerment of female inmates so that when they return to their communities, they do not focus on their past mistakes, but on the second chances they have been given so that they can make a valuable contribution, not only to the society but to their families as well. In an effort to address social ills, tremendous mental health, emotional strains and professional obstacles, the Department together with its counterparts in the security cluster, SAPS and South African National Defence Force (SANDF) jointly converged for a spiritual revival gathering as part of a debriefing session to officials. The restoration gatherings are aimed at achieving a spiritually and morally developed workforce. The prayer sessions marked a culmination of a weeklong series of departmental activities nationally to commemorate Corrections Week 2024, Celebrating 30 Years of Freedom and Democracy Towards Shaping the Future of Corrections' which is a flagship public education campaign that seeks to affirm the notion that rehabilitation works in correcting offending behaviour and that family, community and societal involvement is central to the rehabilitative and

social reintegration efforts of the Department. These sessions also aimed at addressing the importance of empowering women in the workplace and the challenges they face in society and further celebrating the role of women in society and in the workplace.

## DCS sports and recreation events

The 2024 Totalsports Two Oceans Ultra Marathon took place on 13 and 14 April 2024 where the Department was represented by 166 officials. The Two Oceans Ultra Marathon is one of South Africa's most prestigious marathons that takes place annually, where runners from across the world compete in the 56km and 21km races. The Department supported and encouraged officials to participate in such sporting activities that contribute positively towards their well-being and vitality. The Department in collaboration with various stakeholders and wellness service providers hosted its Second Recreational Day on 19 April 2024 to encourage officials to be physically active, help alleviate work-related stress and to participate in recreational activities such as indigenous games, aerobics, netball and 100 meters relay, etc. Regions are encouraged to identify recreational initiatives to help ease the stress levels of officials and promote their overall health and wellness.

The Department joined a strong field of over 20 000 athletes who qualified and participated in the 2024 Comrades Marathon, which was the 49th Up-Run covering a slightly reduced distance of 85.91km. The Department was the seventh biggest running club at the Comrades Marathon with 298 entries. The Comrades Marathon kick-started with exhibitions from 6-8 June 2024, and for the second consecutive year the exhibition by the Department won a bronze medal, out of 110 exhibitors, for its outstanding exhibit, uniqueness and design. The bronze award, presented by the Comrades Marathon Association (CMA), is awarded based on the level of creativity and concept, number of people who visited a stall resulting in sales of products on display, eye catching design and layout, utilisation of the exhibition space, originality, engagements with visitors and overall presentation.

The Department encourages participation in various sporting and recreational activities as a way of promoting the general health and wellbeing of its employees. An endurance walk was facilitated for officials at Head Office



on 31 July 2024. Officials participated in a 5 km, 10, 21 km and 30 km walk. These sporting and physical activities can improve physical health, reduce stress, enhance mental well-being and boost teamwork and productivity. The Department hosted a soccer event for officials on 16–20 September 2024 to signal the importance of this highly revered championship. The National Soccer Championship, saw officials, both male and female, from the six Regions converging at Grootvlei Management Area, Free State and Northern Cape Region, to compete against each other for top honours in the highly competitive soccer competition. This championship also augured well with the ethos of the nation-wide Corrections Week and the Integrated Public Service Month spearheaded by the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA), thus, the event was earmarked as part of activities aimed at promoting the strategic intent of both these important calendar programmes.

The National Cricket Championships Awards was hosted by the Department in Kimberley, Free State and Northern Cape region from 14 to 18 October 2024. This National Championships was contested by six male teams and three female teams drawn from the Regions across the country. The FS/NC as well as the Eastern Cape Regions were Bronze medallists in male and female categories respectively. The championships fiercely contested national showpiece consisting of 15 matches spread at three cricket fields in Kimberley, two of which were in the townships of West End and Galeshewe. The aim of the event was to make a contribution to the underprivileged children at the Groenpunt Primary School and the cricket community.

The first ever National Aerobics Championship was held in the Gauteng Region on 23 and 24 October 2024 to foster companionship, teamwork and promoting a healthy lifestyle. The purpose of the event is to encourage the participants to maintain a high level of commitment and discipline to achieve the objective initiative highlighted as four pillars of health and wellness programmes, comprising of physical, mental, financial and social wellbeing. The National Netball team of the Department, dubbed “The Roses”, won silver after finishing as runners-up in the prestigious Spar Netball Championship, held from 02 to 06 December 2024, at the Ellispark Sports Arena in Johannesburg. The event brought together an impressive

192 teams, comprising over 2000 participants from 52 districts across South Africa. The Roses played a total of 8 games in their B4 Group, emerging triumphant in six matches with only two losses (one in the group stages and the other in the final game). The netball team also reached the finals for the first time, marking a historic moment.

### Operational visits to correctional centres

The Department conducted operational visits during the financial year in various correctional facilities as part of the standard security procedures. On 04 June 2024, the National Commissioner conducted an inspection at the Kutama Sinthumule Correctional Facility to assess the progress of repairs following the fire that occurred in August 2023. During this visit, the National Commissioner also monitored progress related to the re-admission of offenders who were temporarily transferred to various correctional facilities while the repairs at the Kutama Sinthumule correctional facility were being carried out. The National Commissioner conducted an operational visit at Polokwane Correctional Facility on 19 October 2024 where the Area Commissioner of Polokwane Management Area, presented an overview of the Management Area, wherein she highlighted the positive impact of the partnership with the South African Police Service (SAPS) and Department of Home Affairs in the tracing of active absconders. Heads of Correctional Centres (HCCs) were reminded to sensitise officials to familiarise themselves with SOPs and policies of the Department. During the visit to Unit A and hospital Units, officials were urged to take complaints and requests from inmates with the seriousness they deserve. There must be a concerted endeavour by all role players to resolve complaints and requests raised by inmates.

During the operational visit to the Polokwane Management Area, in LMN Region, officials were commended for ensuring effective and efficient service delivery. The unannounced operational night visit took place at the Polokwane Correctional Facility on, National Women’s Day, 9 August 2024. In commemorating Women’s Month 2024, the Department celebrated and honoured women in the Department as active agents of change and social transformation. The Polokwane Management Area was acknowledged for cultivating good working relationships with local stakeholders and for adopting innovative

ways to prevent the proliferation of contraband in the correctional facility. The working partnership between the departments on joint search operations at local police cells assisted in curbing the proliferation of contraband in the Remand Detention Facilities upon admission. During the engagements, various challenges, including water shortages, the increasing remand detention population, gangs and shortage of gardens were addressed.

In pursuit of an objective to ensure the safety of officials and inmates, as well as the country at large, the National Commissioner led a cohort of female EST members in conducting a surprise search on 24 October 2024, at the Atteridgeville Gender Responsive Centre, Gauteng Region. A special monitoring of parolees in Mthatha and surrounding villages was conducted on 31 October 2024 with security officials and members of the SAPS. This collaborative approach is essential in addressing challenges faced by parolees and ensuring they receive the support needed to reintegrate into society successfully. Community Corrections officials have the responsibility to ensure that parolees are monitored on a regular basis and that they are not violating their parole conditions. In cases where parolees violate their parole conditions, such as absconding from monitoring visitation, they are arrested and readmitted into a correctional facility.

A joint unannounced search operation led by National Commissioner was conducted on 22 December 2024. This unannounced search formed part of Festive Season Operational Plan which aims to enhance safety within correctional facilities during the festive season. The joint JCPS festive season security campaign symbolises the pooling of resources of all law enforcement agencies with the common objective to ensure that all citizens are and feel safe. The operation at Pietermaritzburg was conducted in collaboration with the SAPS. The combined efforts of the cluster departments led to the confiscation of money, cellphones, cannabis, chargers and SIM cards. Festive Season Operational Plan is a campaign of sustained and heightened security at all operational correctional facilities, with specific security measures employed to curb and deter any security risk to the department at operational level.

## 2024 Annual Strategic Planning Session

The Department convened its Annual Strategic Planning Session from 25 – 27 November 2024 to afford Management an opportunity to engage in intensive discussions and activities in a collaborative and inclusive manner and consolidate the roadmap into the envisioned future of the Department. The session focused on the review of the Vision, Mission and Values of the Department which included officials partaking in a survey to provide their strategic input prior to finalising the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan. A Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was conducted to diagnose the strengths and weaknesses as well as identifying opportunities and threats arising out of internal and external factors. Managers further conducted a PESTLE (Political, Economic, Social, Technical, Legal and Environmental) analysis to determine favourable and unfavourable factors affecting the Department. The session dealt with the planning process to map out the way forward towards the attainment of the impact expressing the long-term changes required for the creation of safe communities where people participate fully and freely in all social, cultural and economic environments.

The discussions included the medium-term strategic priorities for the strategic period, focussing on driving inclusive growth and job creation, reducing poverty and tackling the high cost of living and building a capable, ethical and developmental state. In addition, Management considered the JCPS Cluster's strategic priorities for the medium term, which include tackling crime and corruption, enhancing the justice system and strengthening border management. These priorities are aimed at creating a safer and more secure environment for citizens, ensuring access to justice and promoting good governance. The Department identified eight strategic priorities for the medium term, including various cost-effective solutions to meet the needs of inmates, address social and educational inequalities and assist correctional facilities in discharging public safety mandates. Partnerships were also considered as a way to bring vital resources to the community and to underfunded correctional facilities. Community partnerships can reassure the public that correctional facilities are actively working on practical, innovative solutions that proactively address public safety concerns.

### **DCS raises awareness about the importance of social work**

March has been declared Social Work Month, with World Social Work Day being celebrated on 18 March 2025. The Department acknowledges and celebrates all social workers for the catalytic role they play in ensuring the provision of quality social work services to offenders, thus transforming and preparing them for life post-incarceration. The Department honours and recognises the incredible impact, dedication and empathy that social workers continue to demonstrate when performing their daily duties. Social Workers assess offenders and provide needs-based programmes and services to enhance the adjustment, social functioning and reintegration of offenders back into the community. Social Work Day is celebrated worldwide every third Tuesday of March to recognise and highlight the contribution of social work professionals to the health and wellbeing of individuals, families and communities across the globe. World Social Work Day was celebrated under the theme 'Strengthening Intergenerational Solidarity for Enduring Wellbeing', highlighting the critical role of intergenerational care, respect and collaboration in creating resilient communities and sustainable environments. It underscores the social work profession's dedication to building connections that value the wisdom of our elders while empowering younger generations to tackle challenges and envision a better future.

### **KwaZulu-Natal MEC for Social Development visits Westville Female Correctional Centre**

The KZN MEC for Social Development, accompanied by a high-level delegation of women from the Provincial Legislature and National Assembly visited Westville Female Correctional Facility on 24 April 2024 to encourage women to continue on the path of rehabilitation and to strengthen the relationship between the Department and DSD in the Province. Government provided toiletries to female inmates, demonstrating their commitment to safe and humane incarceration, in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules. Inmates with children were also gifted with toys; the purpose of the visit was to strengthen the initiative of the DSD to create a "Relay Foundation Programme" that will ensure continuity of the skills acquired whilst incarcerated.

The textile workshop formed part of the visit where stakeholders were able to view the products manufactured by offenders. GBVF incidents have led to the incarceration of most female offenders serving life sentences, hence, the DSD is prioritising response, care, support and healing for victims as the primary approach to address the scourge. The Progressive Women's Movement of South Africa (PWMSA), a non-profit organisation (NGO) that provides support and encouragement to offenders further assured the commitment to work with the Department to receive offenders upon release as the organisation comprises of multisectoral organisations aimed at capacitating women which include civil society, labour, faith-based organisations, political parties, business, arts and culture and professional bodies.

### **DCS celebrates Freedom Day by affirming basic education as a fundamental human right**

The Department in partnership with the DBE, joined the Freedom Day Commemoration and Excellence Awards Ceremony of Mmakgabo Senior Secondary School in Moletji, Limpopo, on 27 April 2024. The event was aimed at recognising the best performing learners and acknowledging the hard work and dedication of the educators. This year marks 30 years since the historic democratic election of 27 April 1994. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 provides for access to and promotion of basic human rights for citizens, including free basic education. The Department signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the DBE contributing towards the development of essential skills and knowledge that will form the foundation for life-long learning for offenders. The Department contributed to several improvements at the Mmakgabo Senior Secondary School since it was adopted by the Department in 2021. These contributions include more than 100 school desks, a sports field and a vegetable garden through the utilisation of offender labour. The Department encouraged the school, parents and the community at large to join in the fight to ensure that the future of the learners is protected and that they become the future leaders of our country. The school was introduced to the Funda Mzantsi Championship, where a book club was established and subsequently crowned the best book club under the category: Spelling Bee in Sepedi language in the 2023 Funda Mzantsi Championship. The school

acknowledged the Department for the contributions made to assist the school to develop academically. Since the adoption of the school by the Department, there has been a significant academic improvement from a matric pass rate of 30% in 2021 to an impressive 90% in 2023.

### **DCS Communicators empowering learners with communication skills**

2024 marked the 48th anniversary of the 16 June 1976 student uprising in Soweto, when young people protested against the Bantu Education Act, 1953 (Act No. 47 of 1953) which enforced Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in schools and apartheid laws that oppressed Black South Africans. In line with the aim of the 2024 Youth Day and Youth Month to promote social cohesion and solidarity in South Africa, the Department empowered learners with corporate communication skills. On Freedom Day, 27 April 2024, the Department presided over the Excellence Awards Ceremony at Mmakgabo Senior Secondary School, at Moletjie village in Polokwane, Limpopo. The book club provided opportunities to creative writers, poets, photographers, editors, translators and graphic designers. The communication partnership between the Department and Mmakgabo Senior Secondary is aimed at empowering and upscaling learners with essential corporate communication skills, as well as basic digital literacies to bridge the digital divide through skilling them in the use of new digital technologies and by addressing the communications and digital skills deficit. The first leg of the programme included a visit to Mmakgabo Senior Secondary on 12 June 2024 which was used for skills training and development. The session equipped participants with journalism ethics, writing style, news coverage, foundation of photography, video creation, social media administration and career opportunities within the communication space. The book club of the Mmakgabo Senior Secondary has made significant strides, having left its footprint at the Funda Mzantsi Championship where the school was awarded first place in the Sepedi spelling bee 2023 contest. The Funda Mzantsi competition provides book clubs across the country a platform to showcase their literary skills through reading, spelling, debating and book reviews. The Mmakgabo Senior Secondary, surrounded by a number of villages which include Ga-Kgare, Ga-Maribana, Ga-Mokgehle, Momotong wa Perekise, is one

of many schools adopted by the Department across the country. Since its adoption by the Department in 2021, Mmakgabo Secondary School has realised various improvements, through the utilisation of offender labour, such as the refurbishing of more than 100 school desks, a sports field and vegetable garden. In an effort to strengthen intergovernmental relations, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed to advance education by giving learners the necessary skills to combat poverty.

### **UNISA recognised DCS Educators for their dedicated service**

On 14 May 2024, UNISA, in partnership with the Department recognised and honoured DCS Educators for their sterling work and steadfast commitment in ensuring the delivery of outstanding educational outcomes for all inmates furthering their studies in DCS schools across all Regions of the Department. The department has prioritised education and the skilling of offenders as part of rehabilitation in order to ensure that, upon release, offenders return to their communities as better, changed and law-abiding citizens. UNISA provides tertiary education to inmates, including diploma and degree programs, enabling them to pursue academic qualifications while incarcerated. The partnership also extends to training programmes for both inmates and officials, focusing on skills development, employability and entrepreneurial skills. The overall aim of the partnership is to support inmates' rehabilitation and successful reintegration into society by providing educational and vocational training opportunities.

### **University of Free State awarded officials with Accelerated Development Programme Certificates**

A group of 17 Middle Management Service (MMS) officials from the Department were conferred with Accelerated Development Programme (ADP) Certificates during a graduation ceremony held on 16 May 2024 at the University of Free State, in Bloemfontein. The ADP, offered by the National School of Government (NSG) in partnership with the University of Free State, is designed to assist MMS officials with the development of leadership capacity and aid their transition into senior managerial roles. A Business-Driven Action Learning Model that is enriched through business coaching helps participants

to integrate their learning and to close the gap between understanding and effective action. Other management topics that are integrated into the programme included the Contemporary Leadership, Megatrends, Strategic Management, and Stakeholder Alignment. This short learning 12-month programme also included Project Khaedu (a Tshivenda word meaning “challenge”), which is designed as an action learning programme to empower managers, through various processes of learning reinforcement and practice in order to bring about change within their areas of operational control. The National School of Government (NSG) encouraged the candidates to implement the knowledge and skills obtained from the programme for a better public sector, and to become effective frontline professionals that will contribute towards building an efficient public service for the people of South Africa. The Department will continue to support officials by offering career development programmes to advance their professional skills and personal development.

### **DCS educates youth officials on financial literacy and communicable diseases**

The Department convened a Youth Empowerment Interactive Session on Tuesday, 09 July 2024 at National Head Office in Pretoria, focusing on financial education and infectious diseases. The session attracted over 50 officials comprising of youth, interns and experiential learners. The significance of the session was to educate the youth about daily issues that directly affect them, to impart knowledge on the importance of financial management and health matters and to combat social ills. Detailed information on health-related matters was shared with attendees. Service providers outlined the positives and negatives on financial products offered by the different institutions and further shared the importance of savings products, life and funeral covers as well as pension fund including retirement annuity amongst others. Attendees provided their feedback and welcomed the information and knowledge shared by the institutions.

### **Public Service Month launch**

The Department of Public Service and Administration and the Office of the Premier of the Northern Cape province, presided over a two-day official launch of the Integrated Public Service Month (IPSM) on 5 to 6 September 2024 at 3SAI

Military, Kimberley. Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe Hospital was assessed as the state of the hospital which included an inspection in loco of its facilities. The Department was duly represented on both days. The Integrated Public Service Month theme: “A government at work for you” reflects the commitment of the GNU to effectively deliver services to all South Africans and address Priority Three which is to build a capable, ethical and developmental state machinery that works. The Department rendered crucial services as part of build-up activities. Prior to the official launch of the IPSM, the Department led cleaning campaigns at the Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe hospital and Resthaven Old Age Home. The Department pledged to ensure that the premises of the old age home are cleaned on a regular basis and to render ongoing plumbing and maintenance services at both facilities. The agricultural produce donated by the Department was exhibited as part of the SSS Programme. Other items on display included art and craft products and products manufactured at the DCS textile, steel, wood, pottery and glass workshops.

### **DCS Female senior managers engage with the Accounting Officer**

The Department convened a session with female managers on 20 September 2024 as part of Public Service Women Management Week (PSWMW) which is held annually during Women’s month to assess the strides made towards women’s empowerment and gender equality in the public sector. Heads of Departments are required to host a meeting exclusively for female SMS members and provide a detailed report to them on the implementation of strategies and programmes for women’s development. The session provided an update on progress made in the empowerment of women and achievement of gender equality and afforded female senior managers an opportunity to engage on important issues in the workspace. The session was also steered by the eight principles action plan that encompasses providing adequate resources, empowerment, transformation to non-sexism, meeting equity targets, gender mainstreaming, establishing a policy environment, creating an enabling environment, accountability, and monitoring and evaluation. The Department has made commendable strides towards gender equality from 1999 to date; the Department has improved from 11% to 39% female representation at senior management level.



## Launch of Corrections Week

The Department kicked off Corrections Week to promote awareness and understanding of the South African correctional system. Corrections week is based on the notion that rehabilitation, and not punishment, works in correcting offending behaviour and family, community and societal involvement is critical in all of the rehabilitative and social reintegration work that the Department implements on a daily basis. Corrections Week was officially launched on 16 September 2024 at the St Albans Management Area, which included a series of activities, including a surprise search at the crack of dawn, philanthropy work in the community and display of offender arts and crafts. The week of 15 to 21 September 2024 was aimed at showcasing the diversity and unique hub that makes the pulse of corrections, rehabilitation and social reintegration as well as Integrated Employee Health and Wellness. Corrections Week is a DCS flagship public education campaign, commemorated annually during September, to promote awareness and deepen understanding of the correctional system in South Africa. It also serves as a time to reflect on the Department's role in promoting a just, peaceful, and safer South Africa. The event started with an early search at St Albans Medium B Correctional Centre, where a plethora of contrabands were recovered. The Department continued with further activities including the serving of soup at Sisonke Sophumelela NPO, which was adopted by the Port Elizabeth Community Corrections and serves about 300 community members of Zwide three days a week. The week-long campaign also included special monitoring at the various community corrections offices, display of offender artwork, the provision of EAP, prayer sessions and career day.

## DCS receives 516 tablets to support aspirant correctional officials

The Department took delivery of 516 electronic tablets which were donated by the Safety and Security Sector SASSETA in Gauteng on 22 November 2024. The positive benefits were derived from the collaboration and partnership between the Department and SASSETA. The 516 electronic tablets are allocated to the Zonderwater Training College. The Department welcomed the donation as it reflected a testament to the shared vision for the future of corrections and a strong commitment to equip

aspiring correctional officials with the tools they need to excel. The donation provides the necessary impetus to the ongoing efforts to usher the Department into the digital transformation era and to reposition the Department to play a pioneering role in shaping the future of corrections in South Africa and beyond. The digital era and 4th industrial revolution have significantly transformed education in particular, hence the Department strives to ensure that all qualifications, learnerships and skills programmes are tailor made to incorporate changes required by the digital era. SASSETA pledged a further donation of 516 additional tablets to the Department, thus taking the total number of tablets to be donated to a whopping 1 032.

## Gauteng Region strengthens collaboration with the SAPS

The Executive Management of the Gauteng Region and the SAPS held a joint session at Kgoši Mampuru II Management Area on 12 March 2025, to strengthen collaboration in their complementary mandates to combat crime and promote safety in Gauteng. The session represents a significant step towards combating crime and forging a close working relationship as sister departments in the JCPS Cluster. The partnership aims to align operations and strategies to achieve a common goal in ensuring public safety and reducing reoffending. Gauteng has the highest crime rate, with more than 30 to 50 thousand cases being opened at police stations each month, inevitably resulting in overcrowding in correctional facilities. The Department has taken proactive steps to address crime and reoffending through Community Corrections stakeholder meetings which bring together stakeholders to discuss strategies to promote safer communities. Ongoing collaboration and engagements will ensure a coordinated approach in joint crime prevention operations and contribute towards efforts to address specific crime challenges in Gauteng. The Department and SAPS can leverage their expertise and resources to create a safer and more secure environment for all citizens.

## DCS hosts National Sports Council meeting to foster employee health and wellness

The Department hosted a three-day National Sports Council meeting at the Karridene Protea Hotel in the KwaZulu-Natal Region as part of an enduring quest to



entrench good governance and foster inclusive and increased participation across different sporting codes. The meeting, which took place between 25 to 27 March 2025, was attended by regional delegates representing various sporting codes and Head Office to discuss distinct, but interrelated matters about the overall health and wellness of officials and the critical role that sports play in contributing towards a fit and healthy workforce. The Department acknowledged the importance of sports in boosting employees' morale, wellness and productivity and further encouraged council members to strengthen governance and policy development and to ensure consistent and effective sports administration and wellness programmes. Officials were encouraged to focus on strategic planning and resource utilisation, recognise excellence and expand participation, prepare for the 2025 SADC games, strive to enforce discipline and maintain a good balance between work and sports. The three-day gathering culminated with the hosting of the National Sports Awards on 27 March 2025, which acknowledged and celebrated the achievements of officials who have distinguished themselves through their significant contributions to the development of sports in the Department.

#### **2.2.2.2 Women youth and persons with disabilities**

The Department has implemented various initiatives to promote equity and transformation. The Department integrates women empowerment, youth development, and disability mainstreaming considerations into all departmental plans, policies, and day-to-day decisions.

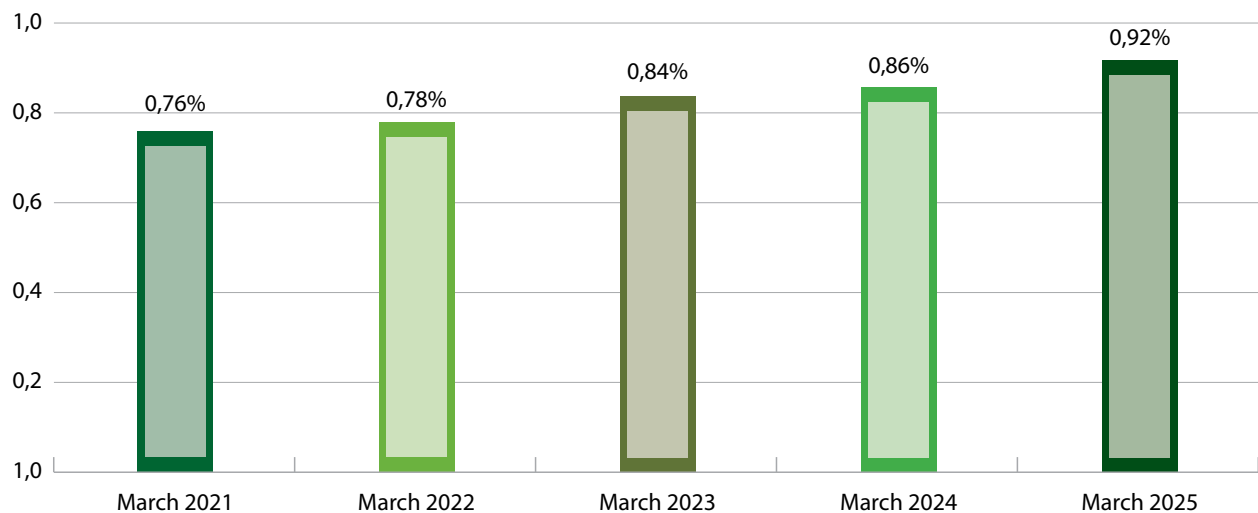
The Employment Equity Plan (EEP) (2021-2024 and 2024-2027) promotes equal opportunity and participation in the workplace, aligning with the Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No.55 of 1998). Circular 1 of 2023 provides guidance on implementing the plan and interpreting progress reports for OSD, CSA, and PSA appointments. The plan is guided by the Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No.55 of 1998) and seeks to address disparities in representation. The Department has successfully submitted Employment Equity Annual Reports to the Department of Employment and Labour since 2012 to date. Subsequently, the

Department of Correctional Services has been featured in the National Employment Equity Public Register published annually by the Commission for Employment Equity. The Department has made some strides to promote issues of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (GEYODI), and the Department has developed frameworks on mainstreaming and inclusion for all Branches and Regions to implement. The Department also ensures that the implementation of policy and legislation incorporates the requirements of the White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as Gender-Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation Auditing Framework (GRPBMEAF). The Department has embarked on the process of developing the Departmental Harassment Policy which would encompass all forms of harassment including sexual harassment and the rights of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual and others (LGBTQIA+) and other community.

The Department has developed and reviewed several policies and frameworks, including the Gender Policy, Disability Policy, EEP, Youth Development Framework and the Sexual Harassment Policy. The implementation process incorporates a range of policies, including HR, HR Development, sector-specific policies, and security policies, to create an enabling environment. To ensure successful implementation, the Department provides ongoing administrative guidance and support. The Department focused specifically on preventing and managing reported sexual harassment incidents and training designated persons to conduct investigations and ensure neutrality and effective policy implementation. The Department has established institutional mechanisms to advance Employment Equity and gender transformation, including the National Employment Equity Committee (NEEC), National Women's Network and Sexual Harassment Committee.

Progress has been made, but challenges remain, particularly in representation of Persons with Disabilities at Senior Management level. Persons with disabilities representation in the Department is at 1% which depicts a slight increase from the same reporting period in 2023/24.

Figure 26: Disability comparative analysis for the period 2020/21 to 2024/25



While acknowledging and celebrating successes, it is also crucial to critically assess shortcomings in implementing the EEP and address them proactively. There has been no progress made at the Senior Management Service (SMS) level as compared to the previous financial year, with women under-represented by 2%.

The Department established a Women’s Network Forum to empower women and ensure an enabling environment for women in Corrections to share experiences and engage on issues that affect and impact on them; Address issues of inclusion and diversity in the workplace; Raise awareness and common understanding on issues affecting women within the Corrections environment; Address systemic and attitudinal barriers to the advancement of women: Create a system of mentoring younger women; Enable a bias of exposure to skills acquisition and transfer opportunities for women.

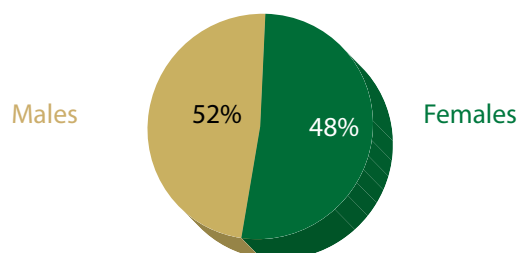
The Department participates in the SADC Sub-Committee on Corrections/Prisons/Penitentiary (CPP) Services in Women Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. The Sub-Committee Secretariat to facilitate information sharing sessions and exchange of tools and guidelines between Member States on the establishment/functioning of Corrections/Prisons/Penitentiary Services Women Networks and their management in general to empower Member States. The Department is expected to implement the WPS Agenda through the following interventions:

- Capacity building: Conduct consultation workshops to improve the ability of security agencies within corrections to mainstream gender equality and human rights.
- Victim-Centred approach: Incorporating victim-centred practices and strategies to support female inmates who are survivors of violence and provide rehabilitation and restorative justice programmes where appropriate.
- Female staff recruitment: Actively recruiting and promoting suitably qualified female staff to promote inclusivity, better understanding and relevant support to female inmates.
- Policy development: Development of a Gender Sensitive Mainstreaming Strategy within security sector.
- Rehabilitation: Implementing successful rehabilitation models for women, children and persons with disabilities.
- Collaboration: Consistent collaboration with other stakeholders to address gender issues and improve the rehabilitation process.

In an effort to promote women empowerment and gender mainstreaming, the Department continues to host the Public Service Women Management Week interaction with Senior Women Managers annually. Senior women officials in the Department participate in the interaction sessions with the National Commissioner as part of assessing

progress made in the implementation of the 8- Principal Action Plan for Women Empowerment and Gender Equality. The Department uses the Platform to report on strides made to reach the 50/50 gender equity target at SMS level and reflect on women empowerment in all spheres in the Department.

**Figure 27: SMS Gender representation as at 31 March 2025**



The (50%:50%) gender target has not been achieved at SMS level (salary level 13) for females. Females need to be prioritised during appointments at this level to ensure that gender balance is maintained. The gender equity status for salary level 14 has improved significantly at this management level as compared to the previous financial year. The level has improved with male representation at 52% and females at 48%. In line with the Barnard principles established in the Barnard judgement and within the framework of lawful employment equity measures, consideration may be given to prioritising male candidates where under representation exists, provided such appointments are justifiable, proportionate and consistent with the goals of achieving substantive equality. Males are grossly over-represented at salary level 15 with representation at 62% males. Females need to be prioritised during appointments to ensure 50%:50% gender representation.

The Department has made significant strides in fostering youth development, particularly focusing on empowering youth in the professional and educational spheres by enrolling 983 in internship programme of which 727 were females, providing them with valuable opportunities for personal and professional development. The aforementioned internship programme was in collaboration with SASSETA. The Department further offered training to 299 officials living with disability nationwide. The Department has developed a Youth

Development Framework (2024-2030) to enhance youth development and mainstreaming. The new EEP (2024-2027) incorporates youth development imperatives, aligning with the Youth Development Framework (2024-2030) to promote effective implementation.

### 2.2.3 Key policy developments and legislative changes

The Correctional Services Amendment Act, 2021 (Act No.07 of 2021), amending Sections 1, 73 and 136 of the Act, was put into effect on 01 February 2025.

The Correctional Services Amendment Act, 2023 (Act No.14 of 2023), amending sections 1, 88A and 91 of the Act and introducing a new section 95D regarding the reporting obligation of the Department to JICS and independence of JICS, was put into effect on 01 December 2024.

The Department and JICS are processing the JICS Bill to ultimately repeal most of Chapters 9 and 10 of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended) which concerns the current legislative mandate for JICS as a safeguard for the human rights of inmates. It is trusted that this overview of JICS's legislative mandate and the steps taken will give effect to JICS's full independence.

Furthermore, the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) is currently being reviewed, taking into consideration developments in the correctional system, the international and regional obligations. Areas primarily identified to be reviewed are provisions related to amongst others, the parole system with a purpose of tightening and strengthen the consideration and monitoring processes; incorporate the White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa (2014) and the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005) and provide for matters incidental thereto.

### 2.2.4 Institutional policies and strategies

The following policies were approved during the year under review:

#### ICT End User Policy

The purpose of the ICT End User Policy is to regulate the use of departmental systems and tools including computers,

software, communication, network and cloud-based tools provided to employees and contractors to enhance their productivity. The policy also seeks to ensure that these tools are used responsibly, ethically and in compliance with relevant legislation and other departmental policies and contracts. The Policy is applicable to all departmental ICT assets both current and those that may be installed in future, including but not limited to email, Internet, mobile data cards, and desktop computing. The Policy provides a single reference for governance pertaining to matters of ICT assets. In addition, it will allow the development of more specific standards, processes and procedures as required. The Policy applies to the Department and all its employees, including temporary staff, contractors, consultants, service providers, visitors, and offenders. It covers the email, Internet, mobile data cards, workstations, servers, switches, routers, desktop telephones, printing situated at all DCS locations, as well as any other devices used to process or facilitate the processing of DCS data. This includes systems that are under the jurisdiction and/or ownership of the DCS and all personal computers and mobile devices. The Policy applies to all DCS information assets in the form of electronic based media as well as any devices not owned by DCS, but containing DCS data.

### **Risk Management Policy**

The Accounting Officer of the Department has committed to a process of Risk Management that is aligned to principles of good corporate governance as supported by the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), Act No.1 of 1999. In terms of the National Treasury Regulations, Part 2, Chapter 3 Paragraph 3.2 (3.2.1) "The Accounting Officer must ensure that a risk assessment is conducted regularly to identify emerging risks in the Department". The risk management process is recognised as an integral part of responsible management and the Department therefore must adopt a comprehensive approach to the management of risks. An effective risk management process is necessary for competent strategic decision making and a sound management of risk will enable the Department to anticipate and respond to changes in the business environment and make informed decisions under conditions of uncertainty. Risk Management is a continuous and developing process that addresses all the risks associated with the Department's activities and must be integrated into the culture of the Department. Risk

Management should be recognised as an integral part of management and the Department should therefore adopt a comprehensive approach to the management of risks.

### **Legal Services Policy**

The Legal Services Policy aims to provide a framework for the handling and management of litigation, provision of legal advice/opinion and the coordination and management of contingent liability and assets information. The Legal Services Policy is a critical and pivotal strategic document which seeks to protect and further the interests of the Department. The rationale underpinning the policy is to contribute towards the protection of the Department's interests and the limitation of legal liability, thereby ensuring effective and efficient resource utilisation and management. The policy aims at standardising the coordination and management of contingent liabilities and assets, by establishing structures and processes to be followed and adhered to. The Policy was approved by the delegated authority on 16 April 2024.

### **Security Operations Policy**

The purpose of a correctional system is to protect society against crime, not simply by removing offenders from society, but by trying to ensure their rehabilitation as far as possible. The Department is therefore required to achieve an appropriate balance between security and those programmes that are designed to enable offenders to reintegrate into society. The objective of safe custody and ensuring control can be best achieved within a well-ordered environment which is safe for inmates and officials, in which all perceive themselves to be treated with fairness and justice. The policy aims to provide a broad framework to inform and guide corrections security in the context of ensuring safe custody of all inmates whilst ensuring their human dignity, rehabilitation, humane treatment and the protection of the community. The correctional system intends to provide staff with security equipment such as communication equipment, firearms, ammunition, mechanical restraints, non-lethal incapacitating devices, chemical devices and other weapons necessary to enable them to perform their duties effectively, to ensure a safe environment for officials and offenders. The Policy was approved on 28 December 2024 by the delegated authority.

## Offender Risk Profile Management Policy

The Offender Risk Profile Management Policy aims to guide practice in the assessment and profiling of offenders towards the development of the CSP and establishes principles and procedures to give effect thereto. The identification, classification and management of risks through risk profiling is one of the principles that underpin a corrections framework. The result was the introduction of offending behaviour assessment and risk profiling into the daily decisions on the management of offenders in correctional facilities. The following factors contributed to the review of the Offender Risk Profile Management Policy:

- The review of the offender assessment instruments
- The review of the security reclassification instruments
- Crime trends, environmental changes and offender population profile evolution; and
- Reviews and amendments on other Departmental policies.

## Production Workshops and Agriculture Policy

The Production Workshops and Agriculture Policy aims to effectively contribute towards the strategic direction of the Department by providing a common understanding of production workshops and agriculture and to guide all production workshops and agriculture processes. Agriculture production is the process whereby plant and/or products are propagated and yielded for consumption by people and/or animals and livestock are reared for consumption by people. Production workshops are workplaces where bread, textile/garments, shoes, wood and steel items are manufactured/ produced at the request of specific clients with the purpose of enhancing self-sufficiency or generating an income whilst also contributing to training and development of offenders. Some of the objectives of production workshops and agriculture is to enhance self-sufficiency and generate revenue, creation of job opportunities, development of offender skills and to support the departmental and national poverty alleviation programmes. The Policy provides an institutional framework to devise and implement applicable strategies, operational manuals and service level standards in order to ensure that the Department fulfils its obligations of rehabilitation and self-sufficiency and sustainability. The Policy was approved on 01 October 2024 by the delegated authority.

## Correctional Programmes Policy

Correctional programmes are needs based programmes aimed at raising awareness, providing information and developing life skills of offenders. They are non-therapeutic in nature and compulsory based on the needs identified in the CSPs. These programmes are also aimed at targeting offending behaviour of offenders, parolees and probationers and promote offenders' rehabilitation process. The programmes address different crime categories based on the needs identified in the individual CSP. The key objective of correctional programmes is to empower offenders with information that seeks to assist them change their attitudes, beliefs and perceptions. The effort requires full cooperation and engagement of all relevant stakeholders including the willingness and decision of an offender, parolee and probationer to change their behaviour. The purpose of the policy on correctional programmes is to ensure that the Department effectively delivers on its rehabilitation mandate pertaining to correctional programmes. This Policy on Correctional Programmes provides a framework for the design, research, development and review of correctional programmes. The Policy was approved on 01 October 2024 by the delegated authority.

## Unit Management Policy

The Unit Management Policy seeks to outline a broad framework to direct and coordinate needs-based care, corrections, development, security and social reintegration activities relating to individual offenders throughout their sentences. Unit Management is the desired method of correctional centre and offender management and an effective method to facilitate restorative rehabilitation. Unit management is the basis of all structuring and resourcing at the correctional centre level of the correctional system, as the concept of unit management is regarded as one of the key service delivery vehicles to transform the delivery of correctional services in South Africa. The six essential elements of unit management are: lateral communication; team work infused by common understanding; direct, interactive supervision of inmates, assessment and needs-driven programmes in a structured day, CSP; multi-skilled staff in enabling a resourced environment; a restorative, developmental and human rights approach to inmates; and delegated authority with clear lines of accountability.

The Policy was approved on 01 November 2024 by the delegated authority.

### Special Remission Policy

The granting of special remission is an internationally accepted practice in commemoration of special events. The Department is mandated to effect decisions by the President of the Republic of South Africa to pardon or reprieve offenders and/ or to remit any fines, penalties or forfeitures in terms of Section 84(2)(j) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. Special remissions provide a unique opportunity for offenders to reconcile with victims, families and communities whilst also manifesting positive outcomes of rehabilitation programmes, skills development by remaining law-abiding citizens. This policy therefore seeks to outline a broad framework to direct and coordinate processes and actions relating to special remission of sentence granted by the President of the Republic of South Africa in terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The Policy was approved on 01 November 2024 by the delegated authority.

### Mental Health Care Policy

Incarcerated persons represent a small proportion of the total South African population and are also at the risk of developing health and social problems related to mental health needs due to factors such as: lack of sufficient public awareness and understanding of mental illness, shortage of services to address the needs of those with mental illness, stigma of mental illness, misdiagnosis of mental illness and lack of early intervention. The Mental Health Care Policy was developed with the aim of ensuring that all mental health care users within the correctional environment have access to mental health care services. The Policy provides guidelines for the identification and provision of mental health care in a manner that makes the best possible mental health care, treatment and rehabilitation services available to the inmate population equitably, efficiently and in the best interest of the mental health care users within the limits of the available resources. The principles of primary health care and international principles for mental health management will be applicable to this policy. The Policy will ensure that there is continuum of care for mental health care users from the admission process until discharge. The Policy was approved on 09 January 2025 by the delegated authority.

### Psychological Services Policy

The purpose of the Psychological Services Policy is to provide, in accordance with current legislation and the new strategic direction of the Department, clear guidelines for the effective, transparent and accountable delivery of professional psychological services to inmates, parolees and probationers. The Policy requires the development of scientific evidence-based therapeutic psychological services, programmes, as well as tools to measure effectiveness of interventions towards correcting offending behavior in line with the offences committed. This will assist Correctional Supervision and Parole Boards (CSPB) to make an informed decision when considering the risk and needs for placement and social reintegration of an offender to the community. The Policy also promotes partnerships with the community and all relevant stakeholders. The revised Policy was approved on 25 February 2025 by the delegated authority.

### Community Based Residential Facilities Policy

The Community Based Residential Facility Policy will enhance the successful reintegration of offenders into their communities. The Department is faced with challenges, amongst others, of keeping qualifying parolees longer than necessary in correctional facilities because they do not have monitorable addresses. The continued incarceration of offenders makes it difficult for the Department to manage overcrowding and effectively render rehabilitation programmes to offenders. The Policy seeks to create a transitional zone and opportunities for active participation and involvement of various stakeholders including families, communities, NGO's, NPO's and other government departments in the advancement of successful reintegration of offenders. The Community Based Residential Facility Policy provides a regulatory framework to guide the establishment and administration of Community Based Residential Facilities in South Africa. The Policy will create opportunities for community involvement through the provision of supervision and support to offenders. It is aligned with the new strategic direction of the Department and the White Paper on Corrections (2005). The Policy was approved on 14 January 2025 by the delegated authority.



## Complaints and Compliments Management Policy

The Department embarked on the development of a policy to respond to complaints, compliments, enquiries and suggestions. The Policy aims to ensure that the rights of all external service beneficiaries are protected and sustained. It also forms part of the Customer Service and Governance arrangements of the Department. It supports the values of development, integrity, excellence and accountability. The Department recognises the importance and value of listening and responding to complaints, compliments, enquiries and suggestions and is committed to continuous improvement and achieving the highest standard in every area of service delivery. Receiving complaints, compliments, enquiries and suggestions are the most important ways of learning how to work better and smarter. The Policy provides the stipulations of the different mandates, within which the Department intends to create a client-centric service delivery improvement model, through an integrated and comprehensive complaint and compliment system, that is effective, efficient, responsive and accountable to the needs and expectations of the external service beneficiaries. The Policy was approved by the delegated authority on 23 February 2025.

## Death Grant Policy

Officials working at the coal face are at risk of injuries on duty due to the dangerous and unpredictable conditions under which they work. The Department identified a need to introduce a death grant for correctional officials who pass away in the course of duty/ in the line of duty. The Death Grant is aimed at assisting the bereaved families or dependents of officials who pass away due to unnatural causes in the course of duty / in the line of duty as well as those who pass away off duty as a result of extraordinary circumstances relating to an official's duty. This policy has been necessitated by the serious financial constraints the bereaved families experience due to loss of life of bread winners. This will serve as a gesture of benevolence on the side of the employer to the bereaved families/dependents. The introduction of this grant does not relieve the Department from its obligation to ensure the health and safety of its officials, however, it is in the spirit of "Ubuntu" shown by the Department to the dependants in unforeseen circumstances that are beyond the Department's control that led to the death of an official

in the line of duty. The Department also acknowledges that financial compensation will not replace life, but the grant will serve as a good gesture to the bereaved family/ dependant/s. The Policy was approved by the delegated authority on 24 August 2024.

## Information Management Policy

Information is a unique resource to all organisations' business operations, including the Department, which regards information as an asset to fulfill its legal and administrative obligations. Complete and reliable information contributes to better planning, referencing, research and decision-making. Better use of information is a consequence of good information management practices and accountability. It is, therefore, important for the Department to ensure all forms of information is managed in a manner consistent with the guidelines, associated legislation and best practices through the application of the Information Management Policy. The application of this Policy shall ensure that the right information shall be available to the right person, in the right format, and at the right time. The Policy shall enable the Department to implement the fit-for-purpose information management practices to ensure the creation, maintenance and protection of information. All information management practices within the Department are to be in accordance with legislative framework that supports both access and protection of information under the statutory access regimes established by acts such as the Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA), (Act No. 2 of 2000), the Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA), (Act 4 of 2013), and related legislations that provides for access and protection of information. The Policy was approved by the delegated authority on 21 February 2025.

## Knowledge Management Policy

The Knowledge Management Policy is mandated by the National Knowledge Management Strategy Framework (NKMSF), dated March 2019 and the Department of Public Service Administration (DPSA) Directive and Determination on the Implementation of Knowledge management in the Public Service, dated 14 February 2025. This directive requires all government departments to integrate knowledge management practices into their business operations by March 2025. The Department is committed to implementing a robust knowledge management

framework, following the guidelines set by the DPSA in 2024. To this end, the Department has adopted the National Knowledge Management Strategy Framework (NKMSF). The Policy aligns with these mandates and aims to institutionalise knowledge management practices across all levels of the Department to improve service delivery and organisational effectiveness. The Knowledge Management Policy outlines the framework for the Department to effectively capture, share, and apply knowledge across the Department. The Policy supports the strategic alignment of operations in the Department and establishes a formal approach for managing knowledge as a critical organisational resource. It aims to enhance decision-making, foster collaboration and improve service delivery through effective knowledge sharing and application. The

Department will implement this Knowledge Management Policy to foster a culture of continuous learning, knowledge sharing, and collaboration. Knowledge management will be integrated into daily operations and decision-making processes, enabling the Department to use both tacit and explicit knowledge to improve service delivery and achieve its strategic objectives. All officials are expected to adhere to the Policy and participate actively in knowledge-sharing initiatives. The Policy was approved by the delegated authority on 13 March 2025.

### 2.2.5 Court rulings for 2024/25

No policy changing court rulings were handed down against the Department for the period under review.

## 2.3 PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF NDP AND MTSF OUTCOMES

Table 2.14: Contribution towards achievement of NDP and 2024-2029 MTD P Outcomes

NDP CHAPTER	MTDP PRIORITY	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK	PROGRESS
<b>NDP Chapter 12:</b> Building safer communities	<b>Priority 3:</b> A capable, ethical and developmental state	Social reintegration of offenders	In accordance with the principles outlined in the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005), the Department is mandated to promote restorative practices that foster reconciliation and healing among victims, offenders and communities. This directive reinforces the Department's commitment to a justice system that not only addresses the rehabilitation of offenders but also prioritises the restoration of those harmed by crime. Central to this approach is the implementation of the Restorative Justice Programme, which seeks to reposition victims from the periphery to the core of the criminal justice process, ensuring their voices, experiences, and needs are acknowledged and addressed throughout the offender rehabilitation journey. To operationalise this mandate, the Department has strategically deployed Social Auxiliary Workers (SAWs) who have been instrumental in tracing victims, preparing them for meaningful participation and facilitating their engagement in restorative justice processes. These professionals provide psychosocial support and act as vital enablers of community-based reintegration initiatives. Furthermore, the Department has intensified the outreach and promotion of social reintegration programmes within communities. These efforts have significantly increased participation in Victim-Offender Dialogue (VOD) sessions, where offenders, parolees, probationers, and victims come together in a structured, supportive environment to confront the impact of crime and pursue accountability, forgiveness and healing.

NDP CHAPTER	MTDP PRIORITY	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK	PROGRESS
			<p>The Department has also strengthened its operational framework by implementing several key policy instruments and procedural tools, including the Management of Absconder Guidelines, the Risk Classification Tool, the revised Volume 5 Supervision Procedure Manual (Units 1–8) and the Social Reintegration Framework (SRF). These tools have enhanced the effectiveness and consistency of offender supervision and reintegration practices across regions.</p> <p>Despite these advances, the Department acknowledges sporadic incidents of reoffending by a small proportion of parolees. These isolated cases accounting for 2% (505) of the parolee population have garnered public attention but remains the exception rather than the norm. The Department continues to monitor and address such instances rigorously through established disciplinary and legal processes.</p> <p>Notably, during the 2024/25 financial year, a total of 4 855 offenders, parolees, and probationers actively participated in the Restorative Justice Programme. This underscores the growing traction and effectiveness of the Department’s victim-centered approach and reaffirms its commitment to fostering sustainable, community-based reintegration outcomes that contribute to long-term public safety and social cohesion.</p>
<b>NDP Chapter: 13</b> Building a capable and developmental state	<b>Priority 3:</b> A capable, ethical and developmental state	Improved leadership, governance and accountability Functional, efficient and integrated government Professional, meritocratic and ethical public administration	<p>The Department continues to reinforce its institutional commitment to ethical governance, transparency and the highest standards of public service integrity as set out by the Public Sector Integrity Management Framework developed by the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA). The promotion of ethical conduct and the eradication of fraud and corruption are not only strategic priorities but are embedded in the operational ethos of the Department, forming a critical pillar in its mission to deliver safe, secure, and accountable correctional services.</p> <p>Fighting corruption remains a central and non-negotiable imperative for the Department. To this end, the Department has adopted a comprehensive governance framework anchored by an approved Anti-Corruption Policy and a Fraud Prevention Policy. These policies provide a structured mechanism for the systematic detection, investigation, and prosecution of fraud and corruption. They are aligned with national anti-corruption strategies and ensure that acts of criminality and misconduct are addressed decisively, with zero tolerance for impunity.</p>

NDP CHAPTER	MTDP PRIORITY	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK	PROGRESS
			<p>The Department's consequence management trajectory continued with resilience into the 2024/25 financial year and achieved notable success in holding officials accountable for acts of misconduct. A total of 30 officials were subjected to disciplinary processes for allegations including theft, fraud, corruption and maladministration; of these, 30 officials were found guilty in internal disciplinary proceedings which is an affirmation of the Department's commitment to effectively investigate and prosecute misconduct. These outcomes reflect a rigorous and credible internal disciplinary process and demonstrate the Department's unwavering stance on ethical compliance. In addition to disciplinary actions, the Department successfully finalised 266 out of 312 reported cases under investigation. This marks a substantial throughput and underscores the effectiveness of the Department's internal resolve and robustness in addressing allegations of wrongdoing.</p> <p>The efforts to permeate a corrupt environment necessitated a proactive and preventative approach wherein the Department intensified its ethics and anti-corruption awareness campaigns by conducting a total of 51 structured workshops across Regions. These engagements served not only to educate and empower employees but also to reinforce a culture of integrity, ethical decision-making, and collective accountability throughout the Department with a goal to make strides to eradicate the scourge of corruption.</p> <p>Integral to these efforts is the Department's Whistleblowing Policy and Procedure, which reflects a clear institutional commitment to fostering transparency and protecting officials who disclose information related to suspected fraud and corruption. By ensuring confidentiality and safeguarding whistle-blowers against victimisation, the Department actively cultivates an environment where ethical concerns can be raised in good faith and without fear of reprisal. Officials are consistently encouraged to act as custodians of ethical conduct and to report any irregularities that may compromise the integrity of the Department.</p> <p>The Department continues to make strategic and operational strides in institutionalising a culture of integrity, driven by robust policies, decisive enforcement and an unwavering commitment to public accountability. These efforts are foundational to restoring public trust, strengthening institutional credibility and ensuring that the correctional system operates within the highest ethical standards.</p>

NDP CHAPTER	MTDP PRIORITY	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK	PROGRESS
<b>NDP Chapter 3:</b> Economy and employment	<b>Priority 1</b> Inclusive growth and job creation	More decent jobs created and sustained	<p>Securing employment post-incarceration remains one of the most formidable challenges faced by ex-offenders. The absence of formal qualifications, limited employment history and inadequate skills significantly diminish their competitiveness in the labour market. These disadvantages are further compounded by prevailing societal stigma and employer hesitancy to employ individuals with criminal records. This systemic exclusion not only hinders reintegration but also perpetuates cycles of poverty and marginalisation, with unemployment consistently associated with elevated rates of reoffending. Widespread unemployment, economic contraction and deepening inequality have disproportionately affected the parolees and probationers. In the face of limited access to opportunity, these individuals remain at a distinct disadvantage compared to graduates and others without a history of incarceration. This imbalance continues to place immense pressure on reintegration efforts and the overall stability of individuals returning to their communities.</p> <p>In recognition of these challenges, the Department has actively pursued inclusive economic empowerment initiatives aimed at mitigating barriers to employment for parolees and probationers. During the 2024/25 financial year, the Department successfully facilitated 652 economic opportunities for parolees and probationers, representing a meaningful step toward restoring dignity, self-reliance and long-term desistance from crime. While this achievement signals progress, it remains clear that the scale of the problem requires a far more expansive and coordinated response.</p> <p>The active participation of the private sector is critical and businesses are urged to take a proactive role in supporting the reintegration agenda by creating inclusive employment pathways for rehabilitated individuals. This may include expanding operations, launching new ventures, or deliberately targeting employment opportunities toward those with criminal records. Through such inclusive practices, the private sector not only fulfils its social responsibility but also contributes to reducing crime and enhancing social cohesion. The Department's reintegration of offenders, parolees and probationers is underpinned by strategic, multisectoral partnerships. The Department continues to work in close collaboration with government departments, state-owned entities, the private sector, civil society organizations, non-profit organisations and tertiary institutions. These partnerships are essential to aligning training and development initiatives with labour market demands, while simultaneously strengthening the support for returning citizens.</p>

NDP CHAPTER	MTDP PRIORITY	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK	PROGRESS
			<p>Reducing reoffending and promoting sustainable reintegration is not solely the mandate of the Department but a collective societal obligation that requires political will, public-private cooperation and community readiness. Employers can play a transformative role by offering skills development programmes, vocational training, internships, and apprenticeships that equip parolees and probationers with marketable skills and meaningful employment. Such programmes not only enhance employability but also affirm the principle that individuals who have served their sentences deserve a second chance and a pathway to rehabilitation.</p> <p>A reintegration strategy that is inclusive, employment-driven and supported by a broad coalition of stakeholders is fundamental to breaking the cycle of poverty. Continued progress, therefore, depends on the unwavering engagement and investment of the broader society particularly the business sector partners in building a safer, more just and inclusive South Africa.</p> <p>In demonstration of Government's foremost priority of creating opportunities for young people, the Department is committed to the employment of qualifying learners that have completed the DCS learnership programme. The Department is dependent on the consistent training of potential entry level correctional officers to provide capacity for safe and secure correctional facilities and the enhancement of the capacity of the Department towards the rendering of effective rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes. Entry level correctional officials who are trained in security, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes are appointed as either Centre Based Security Officers, Reintegration Officers or Case Officers. There were 992 correctional officers appointed during the 2024/25 financial year to serve as a direct response to contributing to a just, peaceful and safer South Africa through effective and humane incarceration and the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders.</p>
<b>NDP Chapter 9:</b> Improving education, training and innovation	<b>Priority 2:</b> Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living	Improved success and efficiency of the PSET system	<p>The Department remains firmly committed to providing accessible, quality education and skills development programmes as a central pillar of its rehabilitation and reintegration. Recognising education as a fundamental human right and a catalyst for transformation, the Department ensures that all offenders including those with no prior literacy are afforded opportunities to learn, grow, and acquire qualifications that can support their successful reintegration into society upon release.</p>



NDP CHAPTER	MTDP PRIORITY	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK	PROGRESS
			<p>A particular emphasis is placed on formal education, especially for youth offenders, who are granted access to academic programmes from Grade 10 to Grade 12, culminating in the National Senior Certificate (NSC). This initiative has yielded remarkable results. In the 2024 academic year, the Department recorded an impressive Grade 12 pass rate of 96%, including 110 Bachelor's passes and 135 distinctions, underscoring the dedication of both educators and learners within correctional facilities.</p> <p>Beyond secondary education, opportunities for post-basic and vocational training continue to expand. During the 2024/25 financial year, 749 offenders were enrolled in Further Education and Training (FET) programmes, with a participation rate of 99%, reflecting high levels of engagement and commitment. Additionally, 6 076 offenders enrolled in General Education and Training (GET) programmes, further demonstrating the Department's success in fostering a culture of learning and personal development.</p> <p>The Department has also made significant progress in scaling its skills development offerings. A total of 38 917 offenders participated in occupational and vocational skills programmes in 2024/25, representing a notable increase from the 35 242 recorded in the previous financial year. These interventions are designed to equip offenders with practical, market-relevant skills including in the areas of construction, agriculture, automotive repair, and tailoring as well as critical entrepreneurial and digital competencies such as computer literacy and business development. These programmes serve a dual purpose by improving employability and economic resilience post-release, while also contributing to the safe and secure management of correctional centres by engaging inmates in structured and purposeful activity.</p> <p>In pursuit of further strengthening and modernising the skills development offering, the Department is actively engaging strategic partnerships with reputable institutions and industry stakeholders. Current partnership negotiations include:</p> <p><b>CISCO Networking Academy:</b> The Department is working towards accrediting the Kgoši Mampuru II Computer Training Centre as an official CISCO academy. This partnership aims to introduce certified Information and Communications Technology (ICT) programmes for offenders, officials and members of surrounding communities, thereby fostering digital inclusion and expanding career pathways in the technology sector.</p>

NDP CHAPTER	MTDP PRIORITY	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK	PROGRESS
			<p><b>South African Supplier Diversity Council (SASDC):</b>  Collaboration with the SASDC seeks to create entrepreneurial opportunities and structured work placement pathways for offenders' post-release. This partnership is critical in bridging the gap between vocational training within correctional facilities and real-world employment opportunities.</p> <p>Through these and other initiatives, the Department continues to align its rehabilitation framework with the broader goals of inclusive economic participation, restorative justice and crime prevention. Empowering offenders through education and skills development is not merely an institutional function but a strategic investment in public safety, human capital and national development.</p>

## 2.4 PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF THE IMPACT AND OUTCOME

Table 2.15: Progress made towards achievement of impact

IMPACT STATEMENT:
SAFE EMPOWERED COMMUNITIES THROUGH SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
<p>The Department is committed to strengthening the community corrections system which is in line with international practices and working towards reducing overcrowding in correctional facilities. This requires a review and repositioning of the community corrections system in South Africa by promoting understanding among the judiciary, courts and other internal as well as external role-players of what is possible to achieve with non-custodial sentencing options. Community Corrections create platforms and avenues for active participation and involvement of various stakeholders in the advancement of rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders. During the 2024/25 financial year, there was a notable increase in the participation of victims, with a total of 14 349 individuals involved. This growth reflects the Department's ongoing efforts to educate communities about its mandate and the broader societal responsibility in addressing crime. Furthermore, 4 814 offenders, parolees and probationers took part in the Restorative Justice Programme during the same period.</p> <p>To enhance employability and promote entrepreneurship among parolees and probationers, the Department has partnered with Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs), non-profit organisations, academic institutions, state-owned entities, and other government departments. These collaborations have resulted in the employment of 652 parolees and probationers during the 2024/25 financial year. In collaboration with the Fear Free Life NPO and funded through the SASSETA Discretionary Grants, 100 parolees and probationers in the Gauteng Region received training in New Venture Creation and End User Computing. Participants were equipped with laptops, which became their property upon completion of the training, enabling them to continue their personal and professional development. In a separate initiative, the Department partnered with Lui Agri NPO through the National Skills Fund (NSF) to launch an integrated sustainable food security and development programme at Palmerton Agricultural School in the Eastern Cape. This initiative enrolled 75 parolees and probationers in a 12-month learnership programme, which includes a monthly stipend of R2 500.</p> <p>To further support reintegration, the Department continued to implement the Imbizo Programme. This initiative facilitates ongoing community engagement on issues affecting reintegration and serves as a mechanism for gathering valuable insights to inform policy development and review. In line with the DDM, a total of 314 Imbizo were conducted during the 2024/25 financial year. In partnership with Meals on Wheels Community Service South Africa, 18 female parolees and probationers at the Atteridgeville Gender Responsive Correctional Centre were trained in food preservation, equipping them with practical skills for reintegration and economic independence.</p> <p>Community engagement remained a key focus, with 21 295 parolees and probationers participating in community initiatives designed to rebuild trust and strengthen relationships between offenders and society. Several memoranda of understanding were signed with partner organizations, including Lui Agri, Meals on Wheels Community Service South Africa and Maiktronix CC. Maiktronix CC will provide training in aluminium and steel welding for 100 parolees, probationers and victims of crime during the 2025/26 financial year in Kuruman. The Department also partnered with the IDT under the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP), focusing on food security. This initiative resulted in the employment of 121 individuals, including parolees, probationers, victims of crime, and community members, with continuation expected in the following financial year. The Department secured R36 039 000.00 in Criminal Assets Recovery Account (CARA) funding for a three-year period to support the Restorative Justice Programme. This funding enabled the employment of 50 Auxiliary Social Workers nationwide. While the CARA funding serves as a temporary measure, the Department is working towards a permanent structure for the programme.</p> <p>Increased community outreach has led to the establishment of 285 Victim-Offender Dialogue (VOD) forums across six Regions, improving access to restorative justice for victims. To foster a positive working environment and improve service delivery, the Imbizo Guidelines Document was approved, and training was successfully conducted across all six Regions. In addition, the Halfway House Programme provided accommodation and support to 44 parolees and probationers lacking family or community support systems.</p>

**Table 2.16: Progress made towards achievement of Strategic Outcomes**

OUTCOME NAME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	2024/25 TARGETS	2024/25 PERFORMANCE	PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION OF PROGRESS / CHALLENGES / INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
1. Improved safety and security of inmates, parolees, probationers, officials, stakeholders, assets and information.	Percentage reduction in security breaches at correctional facilities.	3.5%	2.07%	<p>In improving the safety and security of inmates, parolees, probationers, officials, stakeholders, assets and information, the Department targeted to reduce security breaches at correctional facilities by 0.25% from 3.75% in 2019/20 to 3.5% in 2024/25. The Department achieved a significant 1.68% decrease in security breaches.</p> <p>During the 2024/25 financial year, the Department recorded the lowest number of escapes in its operational history, an unprecedented achievement that reflects the Department's intensified commitment to security and institutional discipline. There were only 4 escape incidents recorded from an inmate population of 166 008, translating to an escape rate of just 0.002%, which significantly outperforms the departmental target of 0.029%. This milestone underscores the effectiveness of robust security protocols and operational oversight in maintaining the integrity of South Africa's correctional system.</p> <p>In addition to the remarkable decline in escapes, the Department has also achieved consistent reductions in incidents of inmate injuries resulting from assaults over the past five years. These downward trends serve as empirical evidence of the success of a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary approach to correctional safety, an approach that extends beyond traditional security measures to include behavioural management, structured inmate activities, and enhanced monitoring systems.</p> <p>The Department continues to implement a suite of proactive and preventive strategies designed to reinforce safety within correctional facilities. Key among these is the annual deployment of the Festive Season Operational Plans, which are rolled out during high-risk periods to strengthen institutional security and mitigate potential disruptions. This is further supported by regular National Security Committee meetings, which provide critical oversight and policy coordination on security matters. The deployment of Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) has further reinforced the Department's capacity to manage incidents swiftly and effectively. These specialised teams are instrumental in conducting intensive search operations and clean-up campaigns aimed at identifying and removing contraband, thereby promoting a secure and controlled correctional environment.</p>

OUTCOME NAME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	2024/25 TARGETS	2024/25 PERFORMANCE	PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION OF PROGRESS / CHALLENGES / INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
				<p>The deliberate pursuit of a contraband-free system not only reduces the likelihood of violent incidents and escapes but also enhances the safety and well-being of inmates, correctional officials, and members of the public interacting with the correctional system.</p> <p>Collectively, these integrated strategies demonstrate the Department's unwavering commitment to upholding safety, order, and the rule of law within correctional centres. They reflect an evolving security paradigm, one that combines operational excellence with intelligence-led interventions to ensure that correctional facilities remain safe.</p>
2. Improved case management processes of inmates	Percentage increase in offenders' profiles approved for placement or release	62%	69%	<p>The Correctional Supervision and Parole Boards (CSPBs) have demonstrated a consistent upward trajectory in performance over the past five years, reflecting the Department's sustained efforts to strengthen offender management and rehabilitation processes. The approval rate for offender profiles submitted for placement or release increased significantly from 52% in the 2019/20 financial year to 69% in 2024/25. This progress is directly attributed to the timely implementation of targeted rehabilitation interventions aligned with each offender's Correctional Sentence Plan (CSP), as well as improved operational capacity within the CSPBs themselves.</p> <p>To ensure uninterrupted service delivery and maintain momentum in parole administration, the Department strategically addressed CSPB staffing challenges by deploying available CSPB members to centres experiencing staff shortages. This approach has ensured that all CSPBs remained functional and capable of executing their legislative mandate.</p> <p>In line with Chapter VII of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended), the process of releasing offenders from correctional facilities is regulated and closely monitored. This Chapter governs the placement of offenders under correctional supervision, day parole and parole. Once an offender has served the prescribed minimum detention period of their sentence, their case becomes eligible for consideration for conditional release. If approved, the offender serves the remainder of their sentence in the community, under the supervision of the Department (Community Corrections) and is legally classified as a parolee or probationer.</p> <p>Each parole application is assessed individually and on merit, with a thorough analysis of the offender's rehabilitation progress, behaviour while incarcerated and compliance with their CSP. Risk assessments are a critical component of this process, ensuring that appropriate safeguards are implemented prior to placement.</p>

OUTCOME NAME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	2024/25 TARGETS	2024/25 PERFORMANCE	PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION OF PROGRESS / CHALLENGES / INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
				<p>Supervision strategies are then tailored to mitigate potential risks and facilitate a structured reintegration into the community, with oversight maintained until the sentence expires.</p> <p>Parole not only serves as a mechanism to manage the inmate population, but also as a powerful incentive for behavioural change. It reinforces the principle that meaningful rehabilitation and personal reform are recognised and rewarded. By affording offenders the opportunity to reintegrate into society under controlled conditions, parole strengthens public safety while promoting restorative justice and community-based rehabilitation.</p>
3. Increased access to needs-based rehabilitation programmes to enhance moral fibre	Percentage increase in offenders enrolled in development programmes	25% (44 338)	28.9% (45 722)	<p>Offender participation in developmental and rehabilitation programmes has shown an upward trend between the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years, reflecting the Department's ongoing commitment to rehabilitation and development. During the 2024/25 financial year, the Department recorded a 28% increase in offender enrolment in development programmes, surpassing the target of 25%.</p> <p>The end of the partnership with the National Skills Fund (NSF) at the end of the 2023/24 financial year has adversely affected the Department's capacity to deliver a broader range of skills development programmes in 2024/25. The termination of NSF donor funding created a significant resource gap, impacting the scale and reach of training initiatives across correctional facilities. While a new funding application has been submitted, the approval and implementation of this proposal has been deferred to the 2025/26 financial year and remains contingent upon the acceptance and prioritisation by the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET). In the interim, efforts to maintain and expand offender access to relevant training continues through the exploration of alternative partnerships and collaboration with external stakeholders.</p> <p>Participation in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) college programmes has also declined, largely due to the national phasing out of the NATED Engineering Studies N1–N3 qualifications and the gradual transition to the new occupational qualifications framework under the Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO). This systemic change has temporarily affected programme availability and accessibility, particularly in areas where the new curriculum has not yet been fully integrated.</p>



OUTCOME NAME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	2024/25 TARGETS	2024/25 PERFORMANCE	PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION OF PROGRESS / CHALLENGES / INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
				<p>To mitigate these disruptions, the Department has actively pursued external training providers to support the provision of scarce and market-relevant skills. Service providers were procured to deliver accredited meat-cutting skills training across six Regions where a total of sixty (60) offenders successfully completed this specialised training, contributing to both their rehabilitation and future employability.</p> <p>The Department remains committed to expanding partnerships with credible external institutions to enhance the delivery of occupational and vocational training. These collaborations are critical in augmenting the Department's limited internal resources and ensuring that offenders are equipped with practical, industry-aligned skills that can facilitate meaningful reintegration into the labour market and reduce the risk of reoffending.</p>
	Percentage increase in inmates participating in rehabilitation programmes	88%	83.8%	<p>Social Workers have consistently advocated for the availability and importance of social work services, regularly meeting or surpassing established monthly service level standards. Social workers have ensured that individuals in need are informed about and have access to essential support services, thereby enhancing assistance for offenders and facilitating their successful reintegration back into society. Despite the increase from 78% in the 2019/20 financial year to 83.8% in the 2024/25 financial year, the Department was unable to increase the target by 10% as planned. The deviation of 5% is due to a shortage of psychologists in South Africa, in general, which is exacerbated within the correctional system. Due to limited resources, psychologists within the Department often prioritise high-risk individuals, such as those with suicide risks, court referrals, or those with a history of mental illness, leaving some inmates with unmet needs. The challenging correctional environment, coupled with limited resources and institutional support, makes working in correctional facilities less appealing for psychologists compared to other settings. The lack of adequate psychological support can hinder rehabilitation efforts, potentially impacting inmates' ability to reintegrate into society. The Department must actively recruit and retain more psychologists, potentially by offering better compensation, benefits and support within the correctional system. Providing comprehensive and ongoing training for psychologists working in correctional facilities, as well as offering adequate supervision and institutional support is crucial.</p>

OUTCOME NAME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	2024/25 TARGETS	2024/25 PERFORMANCE	PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION OF PROGRESS / CHALLENGES / INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
4. Successful reintegration of all those under the care of the Department	Percentage increase in offenders under the system of Community Corrections	4.1%	-19,7%	<p>The Department has intensified the implementation of community corrections systems as part of its broader mandate to ensure offender rehabilitation, reduce reoffending and promote community safety. The roll-out of revised guidelines, frameworks, and operational tools has begun to yield measurable improvements in the management and supervision of parolees and probationers. These instruments are designed to standardise practices, enhance risk assessment accuracy and support more consistent decision-making in line with national reintegration objectives. Despite these efforts, the Department was unable to increase the number of offenders under the community corrections system for the 2024/25 financial year. A 19,7% decline in the caseload of offenders under the Community Corrections system was recorded, from 67 113 in 2019/20 to 53 909 in 2024/25. The Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) outlines alternatives to incarceration like correctional supervision and suspended sentences, however, their successful application depends on factors like proper assessment of offenders, availability of resources and stakeholder commitment. While South Africa has various non-custodial sentences outlined in law, these are not always effectively utilised or accessed by courts. Some courts may be more inclined to impose custodial sentences, even for less serious offences or for first-time offenders, potentially due to a lack of awareness or confidence in non-custodial options, or a perception that harsher sentences are needed for deterrence.</p> <p>The effectiveness and sustainability of community corrections are increasingly challenged by an ageing workforce, particularly among officials possessing critical institutional knowledge and specialised expertise. The challenge of a structured staff retention strategy and limited succession planning have resulted in a loss of institutional knowledge/memory, posing a risk to operational continuity. If not addressed, this gap could undermine service delivery and compromise the quality and consistency of offender supervision and community engagement.</p>

OUTCOME NAME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	2024/25 TARGETS	2024/25 PERFORMANCE	PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION OF PROGRESS / CHALLENGES / INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
				<p>The Department recognises the urgent need to align and modernise its policies and regulatory environment, hence, a comprehensive review of existing policies and guidelines is underway to ensure they remain responsive to evolving societal, legislative and correctional trends. The objective is to establish a flexible yet robust policy framework that can accommodate technological advancements, shifting crime patterns and best practices in offender management. This policy alignment is essential not only to maintain the relevance and impact of community corrections but also to strengthen the Department's ability to adapt proactively to emerging challenges.</p>
5. Healthy incarcerated population	Percentage of inmates accessing Primary Healthcare (PHC) Services on the basis of need	90%	105.43% (175 021/ 166 006)	<p>A significant number of inmates (175 021) accessed and received Primary Health Care (PHC) services within correctional facilities during the reporting period, in alignment with their clinical needs. The recorded performance data represents the frequency with which PHC services were accessed daily, highlighting the responsiveness of the Department's health service delivery model to the varying and recurring healthcare needs of the inmate population.</p> <p>Each inmate is entitled to access PHC services as often as medically necessary throughout the duration of their incarceration. Access is facilitated through a structured consultation process, whereby inmates present with specific symptoms or conditions requiring clinical assessment and intervention. As such, a single inmate may access PHC services multiple times for different or recurring conditions, depending on their evolving health status. All consultations and treatments are conducted in accordance with established healthcare policies, clinical guidelines, and Standard Operating Procedures. Where required, cases are escalated or referred for specialised care beyond the scope of onsite PHC provision. This approach ensures that all inmates receive continuous, needs-based healthcare that is consistent with national health standards and human rights obligations.</p> <p>The Department is steadfast in its commitment to upholding a responsive and integrated inmate healthcare system that prioritises early intervention, effective chronic disease management and the prevention and control of communicable diseases. These efforts are aimed at ensuring continuity of care and promoting overall inmate well-being during incarceration.</p>

OUTCOME NAME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	2024/25 TARGETS	2024/25 PERFORMANCE	PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION OF PROGRESS / CHALLENGES / INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
6. A high-performing ethical organisation	Percentage increase in achievement of organisational planned targets	91%	83% (34/41)	In line with the tabled 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan, the Department had a total of 41 annual targets to be reported for the financial year. A total of 34 targets have been achieved and seven (07) targets were not achieved for the period under review. This translates to an overall achievement of 83% against the target of 91%. The reason for the decrease in performance was due to the cost containment measures instituted by the Department which reduced performance particularly in the ICT, human resource and infrastructure environment. Underfunding often exacerbates overcrowding, as limited resources prevent the construction of new facilities or the expansion of existing ones. This leads to higher occupancy levels, putting strain on existing infrastructure and resources. Inadequate staffing can lead to compromised safety and security within the correctional environment. This can manifest as increased incidents of violence, self-harm and a general decline in order. This shortage of resources can hinder the implementation of programmes and contribute to a range of problems, including overcrowding, staff burnout and limited access to necessary services for inmates. Addressing this challenge requires a multi-faceted approach that includes prioritising ICT investments, exploring alternative funding sources, and raising awareness about the potential of technology to transform correctional systems.
	Percentage of smart technology implemented	100%	80%	<p>The Department successfully implemented several key technological initiatives; however, this progress did not translate into meeting the planned target for the 2024/25 financial year. The Department recorded an 80% achievement against the set target of 100%, indicating a gap between technological advancements and their intended impact on overall performance outcomes. The key technological initiatives implemented included the data centre refresh, installation of Audio-Visual Remand systems, electronic document delivery solutions and the deployment of anti-virus software and backup and disaster recovery protocols. These advancements were cumulatively achieved in the previous financial year, marking a significant milestone in the Department's digital transformation efforts.</p> <p>Currently, the Department is engaged in negotiations with the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) to secure a discounted rate for an essential bandwidth upgrade. This upgrade is crucial to enhancing the Department's digital infrastructure, ensuring more efficient service delivery and supporting the continued improvement of technological systems across its operations.</p>

## 2.5 PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME

### 2.5.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Programme purpose: Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the Department.

Table 2.17: Programme 1: Administration Sub-programmes

Sub-programmes	Sub-programme purposes
Ministry	To support the Executive Authority in carrying out oversight executive responsibilities of the Department.
Management	Provide the administrative management, financial, Information and Communications Technology (ICT), research, policy coordination and good governance support functions necessary for all service delivery by the Department and in support of the function of the Ministry.
Assurance Services	To provide a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.
Human Resources	Improve Human Resource (HR) capacity and management to enable the Department to fulfil its mandate.
Finance	To provide effective and efficient financial and Supply Chain Management (SCM) services.
Information Technology	To create business value through provisioning of reliable integrated and secured ICT infrastructure and business application system to ensure effective strategic alignment and enhancement of business processes.
Office Accommodation	Facilitate the provision of community corrections offices, including satellite offices and service points to enhance community reintegration.

### 2.5.1.1 Performance Report on the 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan

Table 2.18: Programme 1: Administration: Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements

Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual Achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
Outcome 6: High performing ethical organisation							
Sub-programme: Management							
Fraud and corruption convictions	Percentage of investigations finalised for reported allegations	67% (203/303)	77% (334/432)	80%	85% (266/312)	5%	Proactive interventions put in place to ensure the timely completion of investigations.
	Percentage of officials charged and found guilty for corrupt activities	100% (73/73)	99% (66/67)	95%	100% (30/30)	5%	Cases were evaluated before prosecution and thorough preparation was done prior the hearing being conducted.
Sub-programme: Human Resource							
Youth employment	Percentage of youth employed within the Department	38% (461/ 1 224)	40% (1 031/ 2 588)	20%	43% (692/ 1 603)	23%	In addition to the normal recruitment process, the Department appointed 158 contract workers across the Regions to provide the necessary capacity in key service delivery areas including: social workers, community service pharmacists, psychologists and periodical workers (Doctors, chaplains etc). A further 473 Learners on contract were absorbed into permanent security officer posts.



Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual Achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
Employment Equity (EE)	Percentage compliance to the EE Plan for SMS	SMS M=52% (75/144) F=48% (69/144)	SMS M=53% (80/150) F=47% (70/150)	SMS M=50% F=50%	SMS M=52% (76/145) F=48% (69/145)	SMS 2% -2%	The Department appointed 14 female SMS Members and 9 male SMS Members for the 2024/25 financial year.  Of the 14 females SMS Members appointed there were 6 females who were already within the SMS level.  There were 9 terminations of employment of female SMS Members.  Female SMS appointments were prioritised, however, females also exited the Department therefore the new female appointees did not improve employment equity.
	Percentage compliance to the EE Plan for PWDs	0.84% (321 /38 217)	0.86% (330 /38 531)	0.85%	0.92% (336/36 685)	0.07%	Consistent compliance with the EE Plan for promotions/ appointments/ transfer for persons living with disabilities.
Sub-programme: Finance							
Audit outcome	Audit outcome	Unqualified audit opinion with reduced findings	Unqualified audit opinion with reduced findings	Unqualified audit opinion with reduced findings	Unqualified audit opinion with reduced findings	None	n/a
Preferential procurement	Percentage of tenders above R30 million awarded to designated groups	100% (2/2)	0% (0/0)	30%	100% (1/1)	70%	One tender for perishable and non-perishable goods above R30 million was awarded to designated groups.

Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual Achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
Sub-programme: Information Technology							
Modernised, secure and integrated Information Communications and Security Technologies, infrastructure and systems	Number of sites where mesh network and Integrated Security System are installed (ISS)	0	0	15	2	-13	Implementation of the project plan was delayed due to testing and configuration of the AVR new equipment infrastructure.
	Percentage of sites installed with Local Area Network (LAN) infrastructure	61.1% (220/360)	42.3% (22/52)	76.3%	42.3% (22/52)	- 34.0%	Funds allocated for LAN Infrastructure project was insufficient due to budget shortfall for the Microsoft licenses.
	Percentage of Information Systems (IMS) implemented as per MISSTP	10% (44/461)	9.54% (44/461)	26%	0% (0/0)	-26%	The roll out of IMS is on hold pending the outcome of the arbitration process between the Department and the service provider.

### 2.5.1.2 Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

The Employment Equity (EE) Plan aims to ensure equitable representation of suitably qualified persons from the designated groups at all occupational levels of a workforce. The Department has not achieved the target in relation to the representation of female Senior Management Service (SMS) members for the third consecutive year. The Department had 145 SMS positions filled of which 69 were held by females and 76 by males. During the 2024/25, the Department appointed 23 SMS members consisting of 14 females and 9 males. The 14 females appointed included 6 members who were already serving on the SMS level. The number of female SMS members however reduced due to 9 female SMS members who exited the Department through terminations of employment and as a result, the overall representation of females at the SMS level has not significantly improved the Department's employment equity. To improve compliance with employment equity targets, the Department will focus on thorough analysis of the workforce, reviewing the EE Plan with recruitment, retention, and development strategies, and establishing robust monitoring and reporting systems. These measures will include prioritizing the recruitment and promotion

of suitably qualified women and ensuring access to occupational opportunities across all levels.

The Department piloted two sites where Mesh network and ISS are installed during 2024/25. The remaining sites could not be completed due to the delay in implementation of the project plan to test and configure the AVR new equipment infrastructure. The Department will ensure participation in the Department of Communications and Digital Technology (DCDT)'s SA Connect programme, to upgrade ICT bandwidth and reach to all departmental sites. The Department installed Local Area Network (LAN) infrastructure at 22 sites during the period under review, i.e. 42.3% of the identified sites. The project budget was reduced to compensate for the commitment on the Microsoft licenses. The Department will ensure ongoing engagement with the National Treasury to allocate sufficient budget for IT programmes to improve service delivery. The rolling out of IIMS is on hold pending the outcome of the arbitration process between the Department and the service provider, thus there was no implementation in this regard for the financial year. The Department will ensure that there is ongoing discussion with the service provider and State Attorney to finalise and resolve disputes.

### 2.5.1.3 Linking performance with budgets

**Table 2.19: Programme Expenditure: Programme 1: Administration**

Sub-programme name	2024/25			2023/24		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Ministry	36,085	36,085	-	35,323	35,323	-
Management	872,647	875,374	(2,727)	879,897	879,897	-
Human Resource	2,111,316	2,111,316	-	2,000,849	2,000,849	-
Finance	1,441,293	1,438,679	2,614	1,366,526	1,381,166	(14,640)
Assurance services	176,406	176,293	113	150,145	138,895	11,250
Information Technology	378,466	378,466	-	359,647	359,647	-
Office Accommodation	123,329	123,329	-	104,030	99,530	4,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,139,542</b>	<b>5,139,542</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,896,417</b>	<b>4,895,307</b>	<b>1,110</b>

## 2.5.2 PROGRAMME 2: INCARCERATION

Programme purpose: Provide for safe and secure conditions of detention consistent with maintaining the human dignity of inmates. Administer, profile and consider offenders for release or placement into the system of community corrections

**Table 2.20: Programme 2: Incarceration Sub-programmes**

Sub-programmes	Sub-programme purpose
<b>Security Operations</b>	Provide safe and secure conditions for inmates consistent with human dignity.
<b>Facilities</b>	Provide physical infrastructure that supports safe custody, humane conditions and the provision of correctional and development programmes, care and general administration.
<b>Remand Detention</b>	Ensure effective and efficient remand detention system consistent with human rights in a safe and secure environment.
<b>Offender Management</b>	Provide safe and secure conditions consistent with human dignity through effective administration and management of offenders.
<b>Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services</b>	To provide for the independent oversight relating to the treatment of inmates and their conditions.

### 2.5.2.1 Performance Report on the 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan

Table 2.21: Programme 2: Incarceration: Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements

Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual Achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
<b>Outcome 1: Improved safety and security of inmates, parolees and probationers, officials, stakeholders, assets and information</b>							
<b>Sub-programme: Security Operations</b>							
<b>Secured Correctional Facilities</b>	Percentage of inmates who escaped from correctional facilities	0.017% (27/157 056)	0.013% (20/156 600)	0.029%	0.002% (4/166 008)	0.027%	National Escape Prevention Strategy implemented. Security Committee Meetings convened to tackle security issues. Training, Monitoring and Evaluation conducted.
<b>Safe Correctional Facilities</b>	Percentage of inmates injured as a result of reported assaults in correctional facilities	2.39% (3 754/ 157 056)	2.37% (3 717/ 156 600)	4.45%	2.04% (3 383/ 166 008)	2.41%	Security related incidents monitored through the implementation of the Gang Combatting Strategy and Assault Prevention Strategy. Training, Monitoring and Evaluation conducted.
	Percentage of confirmed unnatural deaths in correctional facilities	0.027% (42/157 056)	0.031% (48/156 600)	0.032%	0.033% (55/166 008)	- 0.001%	Suicide was the leading cause of unnatural deaths in correctional facilities due to a lack of supervision in the units as required in terms of Standard Operating Procedures (B-Order: Chapter 17 and 18) and an increase in overcrowding.

Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual Achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
Upgraded / new facilities	Number of infrastructure projects completed	Sub programme: Facilities					
		8	4	17	5	-12	<p>The payment arrears of R83 million from the 2023/24 financial year reduced the available budget in the 2024/25 financial year.</p> <p>Budget reductions to Regions during the financial year as per Financial Circular 04 of 2024/25: Budget cuts.</p> <p>Sourcing of service providers for projects delayed due to cost containment measures.</p> <p>Refurbishment of Umzinto Correctional Centre (Section A): Project prioritised in order to repair the fire damage.</p>
		<p>Goedemoed Pharmacy,</p> <p>Groenpunt Art Gallery,</p> <p>Kokstad Pharmacy,</p> <p>Ncome Pharmacy,</p> <p>Waterval Pharmacy,</p> <p>Rooigrond Pharmacy,</p> <p>Pietermaritzburg Arts and Craft Centre,</p> <p>Grahamstown Arts and Crafts Centre</p>	<p>Colesberg Pharmacy,</p> <p>Emthonjeni Security upgrade,</p> <p>Qalakabusha Pharmacy,</p> <p>Glencoe Pharmacy</p>	<p>Groenpunt Bakery,</p> <p>Uppington Bakery,</p> <p>Grootvlei Tower post,</p> <p>Wepener guard house, Grootvlei Chicken Broiler,</p> <p>Volksrust Com Cor, Standerton Bakery, Barberton Offices,</p> <p>Westville Bakery,</p> <p>Qalakabusha Bakery, Durban EST office, ST</p> <p>Albans Security fencing (WPO &amp; 1), Zonderwater Training College</p> <p>Ablution Block,</p> <p>Baviaanspoort Tower Post,</p> <p>Helderstroom Pharmacy,</p> <p>Napierville Bakery,</p> <p>Napierville Classrooms.</p>	<p>Standerton Bakery,</p> <p>Barberton Offices Napierville Bakery,</p> <p>Napierville Classrooms,</p> <p>Refurbishment of Umzinto Correctional Centre (Section A).</p>		



Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual Achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
Outcome 2: Improved case management processes of inmates							
Sub Programme: Remand Detention							
<b>Risk assessment of Remand Detainees</b>	Percentage of Remand Detainees (RDs) subjected to Continuous Risk Assessment (CRA)	94% (47 683/ 50 931)	95% (52 950/ 55 776)	80%	96% (55 940/ 58 401)	16%	Training conducted at Regions on Remand Detention Procedures.  Risk assessments were continuously monitored using the CRA Tool.
Sub Programme: Offender Management							
<b>Management of overcrowding</b>	Percentage of overcrowding in correctional facilities in excess of approved bedspace capacity	46% (49 474/ 107 582)	48% (51 126/ 105 474)	50%	55% (58 941/ 107 067)	-5%	The national inmate population increased by 9 408 inmates for the period 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. The unsentenced inmate population reflected an increase of 2 317 and the sentenced offender population increased by 7 091. RDs with bail (3 957) and sentenced offenders with fines (2 576) further contributed to the rate of overcrowding.
<b>Parole / correctional supervision</b>	Percentage of offenders' profiles approved for placement by the Correctional Supervision and Parole Boards (CSPBs)	64% (14 913/ 23 215)	67% (17 228/ 25 683)	57%	69% (14 486/ 20 997)	12%	CSPBs were capacitated to approve more placements as most offenders were timeously subjected to the required interventions in line with the Correctional Sentence Plans.  Training provided to the CSPB members.

### 2.5.2.2 Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

During the 2024/25 financial year, the Department recorded an increase in unnatural deaths within correctional facilities as compared to the 2023/24 financial year. Suicides were the leading cause of the unnatural deaths. To address the increase in unnatural deaths, the Department will intensify the implementation and monitoring of the Unnatural Death Prevention Strategy. These include increasing supervision during shifts, filling of security posts to maximise capacity, maintenance of infrastructure and continued implementation of the overcrowding reduction strategy, gang combatting strategy, escape prevention strategy, assault prevention strategy and death prevention strategy. The Department will also ensure that focus is channelled on the training of correctional officials, systematic screening and ongoing observation of inmates, improved communication among officials, and fostering a more supportive and rehabilitative environment. Furthermore, strengthening connections with mental health services and conducting structured debriefings in the event of a suicide will also be prioritised as part of a comprehensive approach to reducing unnatural deaths in correctional facilities.

The Department continues to face challenges in the implementation and finalisation of infrastructure projects, including the reduction of the infrastructure budget and poor performance of implementing agents. In response, the Facilities Management Framework was revised during the 2024/25 financial year to enhance clarity and consistency in the execution of responsibilities by facilities role players. The updated framework supports the Department's core mandate of security, incarceration, care and development and social reintegration by promoting the delivery of well-maintained infrastructure aligned with international standards. During the 2024/25 financial year, the Department completed five infrastructure projects, namely Standerton bakery, Barberton offices, Napierville bakery, Napierville classrooms and refurbishment of Umzinto Correctional Centre (A-section). The remaining infrastructure projects could not be executed due to budget cuts in the Department as per Financial Circular 04 of 2024/25 Budget Cuts, which delayed the sourcing of service providers for infrastructure projects. The Department will ensure that the infrastructure projects

are reprioritized in line with the available budget. The Department has also initiated plans to design and implement a modern, integrated IT solution to improve project registration, inventory control, material stock management, and maintenance tracking.

The Department has the responsibility to ensure that the inmate population is kept in a secure, safe and humane environment and while doing so, the Department must facilitate the successful reintegration of offenders back to their communities, equipped with the tools to be law-abiding, healthy and employable members of society, by providing them with rehabilitative and restorative justice programmes necessary to rebuild their lives. This is in line with the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005) which places the rehabilitation of sentenced offenders within a safe and secure environment, at the center of all our activities, while fostering reconciliation between offenders and victims of crime for successful reintegration into society upon release.

Despite the continuous implementation of the Overcrowding Reduction Strategy, the Department experienced an increase in its overcrowding levels from 48% during the 2023/24 financial year to 55% in 2024/25. The contributing factors for the non-achievement of the target was due to the national inmate population which has increased by 9 408 inmates during 2024/25 financial year. The unsentenced inmate population reflected an increase of 2 317 and the sentenced offender population increased by 7 091. Additionally, RDs with bail (3 957) and sentenced offenders with fines (2 576) remained incarcerated due to the inability to pay bails and fines which further contributed to the rate of overcrowding. A significant reduction in overcrowding lies on increasing the number of approved and available bedspace and a long-term solution dependent on the socio-economic climate, available resources, and budgetary allocations required for implementing the Departmental Infrastructure Plan. Addressing overcrowding requires a coordinated, multi-dimensional, and interdepartmental approach to tackle the underlying causes of congestion, particularly in high-pressure regions such as Gauteng, Western Cape, and Eastern Cape. The Department will ensure the continued implementation of the Overcrowding Reduction Strategy, which promotes alternative sentencing measures and play a critical role in alleviating the current strain on the correctional facilities.

### 2.5.2.3 Linking performance and budgets

**Table 2.22: Programme Expenditure: Programme 2: Incarceration**

Sub-programme name	2024/25			2023/24		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Security Operations	9,177,437	9,202,297	(24,860)	8,301,415	9,001,863	(700,448)
Facilities	4,204,682	4,637,860	(433,178)	4,259,705	3,889,326	370,379
Remand Detention	822,195	822,195	-	812,390	812,390	-
Offender Management	2,406,520	2,405,614	906	2,347,214	2,347,214	-
Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services	114,607	99,737	14,870	81,076	82,186	(1,110)
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,725,441</b>	<b>17,167,703</b>	<b>(442,262)</b>	<b>15,801,800</b>	<b>16,132,979</b>	<b>(331,069)</b>

### 2.5.3 PROGRAMME 3: REHABILITATION

Programme purpose: Provide offenders with needs-based programmes and interventions to facilitate their rehabilitation and enable their social reintegration.

**Table 2.23: Programme 3: Rehabilitation Sub-programmes**

Sub-programmes	Sub-programme purpose
<b>Correctional Programmes</b>	Provide needs-based correctional programmes targeting offending behaviour based on the Correctional Service Plans (CSPs). The aim is to raise awareness, provide information and develop life skills.
<b>Offender Development</b>	Provide offenders with needs-based programmes and interventions to facilitate their rehabilitation and personal development.
<b>Psychological, Social and Spiritual Services</b>	Manage and ensure the rendering of needs-based psychological, social work and spiritual care services to inmates and persons under correctional supervision with the aim of improving psychosocial and emotional wellbeing and assisting in their rehabilitation and reintegration into the community.

### 2.5.3.1 Performance Report on the 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan

Table 2.24: Programme 3: Rehabilitation: Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements

Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual Achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
Outcome 3: Increased access to needs-based rehabilitation programmes to enhance moral fibre							
Sub Programme: Correctional Programmes							
Correctional programmes	Percentage of sentenced offenders with CSPs who completed correctional programmes	95% (84 443/ 88 980)	101% (84 562/ 83 506)	84%	98% (81 575/ 83 098)	14%	Custodial officials were orientated as Correctional Intervention Officials (CIOs) to provide capacity to facilitate correctional programmes on an interim basis.
Sub Programme: Offender Development							
Occupational skills training	Percentage of offenders participating in Long Occupational Skills Programmes	99% (16 593/ 16 664)	99% (16 317/ 16 361)	90%	100% (17 587/ 17 590)	10%	Offenders' attendance monitored to ensure participation in long skills programmes. Skills development programmes were marketed.
	Percentage of offenders participating in Short Occupational Skills Programmes	99% (14 579/ 14 590)	99% (12 965/ 12 968)	90%	100% (16 431/ 16 431)	10%	Offenders' attendance monitored to ensure participation in short skills programmes. Skills development programmes were marketed.
	Percentage of offenders participating in TVET College Programmes	99% (7 023/ 7 033)	99% (5 960/ 5 975)	90%	100% (4 899/ 4 900)	10%	Partnership with DHET supported the provisioning of TVET college programmes. Offenders' attendance monitored to ensure participation.

Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual Achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
<b>Self Sufficiency and Sustainability</b>	Percentage of offenders participating in agriculture	-	81% (3 965/ 4 890)	70%	88% (4 004/ 4 541)	18%	Offenders eligible to work at agriculture increased due to an increase in the sentenced offender population.
	Percentage of offenders participating in production workshops	-	100% (1 827/ 1 836)	65%	84% (1 680/ 2 007)	19%	Offenders eligible to work at production workshops increased due to an increase in the sentenced offender population.
<b>Educational Programmes</b>	Percentage of offenders participating in General Education and Training (GET) per academic year	99% (7 181/7 264)	99% (6 275/6 354)	90%	99% (6 039/6 076)	9%	Education programmes marketed as per the recruitment and retention strategy.
	Percentage of offenders participating in Further Education and Training (FET) per academic year	99% (950/959)	99% (838/843)	85%	99% (742/749)	14%	Education programmes marketed as per the recruitment and retention strategy.
	Grade 12 National Senior Certificate (NSC) pass rate obtained per academic year	87% (202/231)	84% (157/187)	77%	96% (164/171)	19%	Schools were provided with digital content through the DCS - DBE collaboration. Offenders at Johannesburg and Baviaanspoort had access to digital content through the Telematics System



Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual Achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
<b>Personal wellbeing services</b>	<b>Sub Programme: Psychological, Social and Spiritual Services</b>						
	Percentage of offenders, parolees and probationers receiving social work services	74% (117 999/ 159 064)	81% (119 396/ 148 094)	60%	78% (119 360/ 153 544)	18%	Social work services marketed to offenders.
	Percentage of inmates receiving spiritual care services	152% (238 808/ 157 056)	149% (233 884/ 156 600)	86%	127% (210 830/ 166 008)	41%	Spiritual care services marketed to inmates.
	Percentage of inmates receiving psychological care services	33% (52 058/ 157 056)	32% (50 156/ 156 600)	24%	31% (52 164/ 166 008)	7%	Community Service Psychologists provided additional capacity to render psychological services.

### 2.5.3.2 Linking performance with budget

**Table 2.25: Programme Expenditure: Programme 3: Rehabilitation**

Sub-programme name	2024/25			2023/24		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Correctional Programmes	449,557	451,262	(1,705)	428,261	436,280	(8,019)
Offender Development	1,145,441	1,146,654	(1,213)	1,175,718	1,280,891	(105,173)
Psychological, Social and Spiritual Services	625,034	634,570	(9,536)	587,711	601,821	(14,110)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,220,032</b>	<b>2,232,486</b>	<b>(12,454)</b>	<b>2,191,690</b>	<b>2,318,992</b>	<b>(127,302)</b>

2.5.4 PROGRAMME 4: CARE

Programme purpose: Provide needs-based care services for the personal wellbeing of all inmates in the Department’s custody.

Table 2.26: Programme 4: Care: Sub-programmes

Sub-programmes:	Sub-programme Purposes
Nutritional Services	Provide inmates with appropriate nutritional services during the period of incarceration.
Health and Hygiene Services	To ensure that inmates are provided with appropriate access to healthcare and hygiene services.

#### 2.5.4.1 Performance Report on the 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan

Table 2.27: Programme 4: Care: Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements

Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual Achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
<b>Outcome 5: Healthy incarcerated population</b>							
<b>Sub Programme: Health and Hygiene Services</b>							
<b>Communicable diseases treatment</b>	Offenders viral load suppression rate (at 12 months)	97% (1 155/1 192)	97% (1 162/1 196)	95%	99% (1 157/1 171)	4%	DOT Strategy and 2023 ART Clinical Guidelines for the management of HIV in adults, pregnancy and breastfeeding, adolescents, children, infants, and neonates implemented. Treatment adherence plan, counselling, and monitoring of patients during treatment ensured viral load suppression.
	Offenders Tuberculosis (TB) new pulmonary cure rate	97% (306/317)	96% (277/288)	95%	98% (249/254)	3%	Compliance with the National Guidelines on the Treatment of Tuberculosis Infection ensured that patients were cured.
<b>Non-Communicable diseases treatment</b>	Percentage of inmates screened for diabetes	216% (73 997/ 34 336)	195% (72 737/ 37 360)	90%	191% (79 075/ 41 334)	101%	Awareness sessions conducted and screening of inmates was intensified due to their vulnerability.
	Percentage of inmates screened for hypertension	230% (68 668/ 29 912)	206% (67 233/ 32 702)	90%	207% (74 629/ 36 086)	117%	Awareness sessions conducted and screening of inmates was intensified due to their vulnerability.
<b>Sub Programme: Nutritional Services</b>							
<b>Nutritional diets provided</b>	Percentage of therapeutic diets prescribed for inmates	5% (8 518/ 157 056)	5% (8 294/ 156 600)	≤12%	5% (8 762/ 166 008)	7%	Patients on therapeutic diets were effectively managed.

#### 2.5.4.2 Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.28: Programme Expenditure: Programme 4: Care

Sub-programme name	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Nutritional Services	1,280,937	1,518,290	(237,353)	1,339,665	1,496,551	(156,886)
Health and Hygiene Services	1,202,724	1,187,847	14,877	1,174,248	1,174,248	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,483,661</b>	<b>2,706,137</b>	<b>(222,476)</b>	<b>2,513,913</b>	<b>2,670,799</b>	<b>(156,886)</b>

2.5.5 PROGRAMME 5: SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

Programme purpose: Provide services focused on preparing offenders for release, effective supervision of offenders placed under the system of community corrections and facilitation of offender social reintegration into communities.

Table 2.29: Programme 5: Social Reintegration Sub-programmes

Sub-programmes:	Sub-programme purposes
Supervision	Provide effective supervision of offenders placed under correctional and parole supervision in order to enhance public safety.
Community Reintegration	Provide and facilitate support systems for the reintegration of offenders into society.
Office Accommodation: Community Corrections	Facilitate the provision of community corrections offices, including satellite offices and service points to enhance community reintegration.



### 2.5.5.1 Performance Report on the 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan

Table 2.30: Programme 5: Social Reintegration: Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements

Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual Achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
<b>Outcome 4: Successful reintegration of all those under the care of the Department</b>							
<b>Sub Programme: Supervision</b>							
<b>Compliance by Probationers and Parolees</b>	Percentage of parolees without violations	99% (50 134/ 50 695)	99% (46 246/ 46 686)	97%	99% (45 986/ 46 491)	2%	Family conferences conducted. Training conducted on Volume 5 Procedure Manual and Guidelines. Monitoring and Evaluation conducted at selected Regions. Inspections conducted at selected Regions.
	Percentage of probationers without violations	99% (7 990/ 8 101)	99% (6 252/ 6 325)	97%	99% (6 569/ 6 650)	2%	Family conferences conducted. Training conducted on Volume 5 Procedure manual and guidelines. Monitoring and Evaluation conducted at selected Regions. Inspections conducted at selected Regions.
<b>Sub Programme: Community Reintegration</b>							
<b>Victim Offender Dialogue</b>	Number of victims who participated in Restorative Justice programmes	18 121	14 844	5 300	14 349	9 049	Restorative Justice marketed to communities during Imbizo has encouraged more victims to participate in the VOD sessions.
	Number of offenders, parolees and probationers who participated in Restorative Justice programmes	5 545	4 498	4 000	4 814	814	Awareness conducted in communities and correctional centres has encouraged offenders, parolees and probationers to participate in VOD sessions.

Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual Achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
Job creation	Number of economic opportunities facilitated for offenders, parolees and probationers	875	627	54	652	598	Engagements with business and relevant stakeholders has assisted the Department to facilitate economic opportunities for parolees and probationers
	Number of victims who benefitted from socio economic support facilitated	344	470	54	562	508	Engagements with business and relevant stakeholders has assisted the Department to facilitate socio economic opportunities for victims.
	Number of parolees and probationers participating in community initiatives	23 747	21 115	6 800	21 295	14 495	Marketing of social reintegration programmes has assisted the Department to facilitate opportunities for the parolees and probationers to perform community initiatives.

### 2.5.5.2 Linking performance and budgets

**Table 2.31: Programme Expenditure: Programme 5: Social Reintegration**

Sub-programme name	2024/25			2023/24		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Supervision	1,097,466	1,106,675	(9,209)	1,070,496	1,070,496	-
Community Reintegration	43,408	43,408	-	47,537	47,537	-
Office Accommodation: Community Corrections	49,353	40,144	9,209	49,113	49,113	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,190,227</b>	<b>1,190,227</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,167,146</b>	<b>1,167,146</b>	<b>-</b>

## 2.6 TRANSFER PAYMENTS

This section provides information on transfer payments made during the period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

**Table 2.32: Transfer payments to all organisations other than public entities for the period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025**

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
Safety and Security Education and Training Authority (SASSETA)	Education and Training Authority	Skills levy in terms of Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 97 of 1998)	No	11,143	No	-

The table below reflects the transfer payments which were budgeted for during the period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 but no transfer payments were made.

**Table 2.33: Transfer payments which were budgeted for in the period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 but no payments made**

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Amount budgeted for (R'000)	Reasons why funds were not transferred
-	-	-	-	-

## 2.7 CONDITIONAL GRANTS

There were no conditional grants transferred or received by the Department for the 2024/25 financial year.

## 2.8 DONOR FUNDS

There was no donor funding received by the Department for the period under review.

## 2.9 CAPITAL INVESTMENT

South Africa's construction industry ranks among the top GDP and employment contributors in the country, making it as crucial to the economy as it is to the country's physical expansion and advancement. The construction sector faced some challenges over the past year as it continued its slow recovery from a severe drop in investment and project allocation during the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown period. The industry was further beset by global supply chain disruptions caused, in large part, by the ongoing wars in Ukraine and Israel. Amidst many global challenges such as rising interest rates and heightened geopolitical tensions, the South African economy and construction sector came under some pressure.

Reduced economic activity, high inflation, decreased construction of residential buildings, and weak civil construction activity all negatively impacted the construction industry in 2024. In real terms, construction output is anticipated to have declined by 4.2% in 2024 due to these challenges; however, there was improvement in many of the indicators that comprise the index, including buildings completed (up 23.3%), employment in construction (up 14.6%) and sales values of building material (up 5.9%). In 2024, South Africa had added 961 MW of private solar capacity by October and the total solar capacity for the country increased to 8.97 GW. This is an 11.9% increase compared to the previous year.

South Africa has 243 operational correctional centers of which 239 of them are active, with joint capacity to house 107 067 inmates; however, the actual number of incarcerated individuals is significantly higher, with 166 008 inmates. This means the aggregate level of overcrowding in correctional facilities is 55%. The need to increase the national bed space capacity is receiving attention through the construction of new facilities, the upgrade of outmoded facilities, the regaining of lost bed space and the refurbishment of dilapidated facilities from National Treasury funding. The Department will require at least 100 new correctional facilities with a bed space capacity of 500 each, or alternatively 50 new correctional facilities with a bed space of 1 000 each to address overcrowding.

**Table 2.34: Management Areas and Correctional Facilities as at 31 March 2025**

Region	No. of Management Areas	Correctional Facilities		
		Closed / Temporarily Closed	Active Facilities	Total
Eastern Cape	6	0	45	45
Free State / Northern Cape (Inc 1 PPP: Mangaung)	7	1 (Parys)	47	48
Gauteng	8	0	26	26
KwaZulu-Natal	7	0	42	42
Limpopo/Mpumalanga/ North West (Incl. 1 PPP: Kutama Sinthumule)	8	2 (Brits and Geluk)	36	38
Western Cape	10	1 Swellendam)	43	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>243</b>

**Table 2.35: Correctional facilities temporarily closed**

Region	Closed facility	Reason for closure
FS&NC	Parys	Temporarily closed due to upgrading: Construction of new correctional centre on existing site in progress
LMN	Brits	Temporarily closed due to upgrading: In construction (refurbishment)
LMN	Geluk	Due to dilapidation: Beyond economical repair
WC	Swellendam	Due to dilapidation: Beyond economical repair

The South African government plans to invest more than R940 billion in infrastructure over the next three years, with R375 billion specifically allocated to state-owned companies (SOEs). This substantial investment aims to revitalize roads, bridges, dams, waterways, and modernize

ports and airports, ultimately boosting the economy. Despite this announcement, the Department's capital budget baseline remains underfunded over the MTEF period.

**Table 2.36: Capital Actual Performance: 2022/23 – 2024/25**

ITEM	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	('000)	('000)	('000)
Original Buildings and Other Fixed Structures (capital)	268 571	244 878	332 252
Goods and Services (Repairs and Maintenance)	102 279	151 945	152 339
<b>Actual Total Expenditure</b>	<b>370 850</b>	<b>396 823</b>	<b>484 591</b>

The Department identified the main infrastructure challenges as the increased demand for economic infrastructure, aging assets that require upgrading, rehabilitation or replacement and changes in the natural weather patterns, which are all exacerbated by shrinking budgets and insufficient allocations. Infrastructure is critically important for the achievement of strategic objectives and is regarded as one of the common denominators for effective rehabilitation and corrections. It serves to shelter and protect life, health, psychological and social welfare of all users of facilities from the weather elements, sustains aesthetic and cultural values and underpins economic activities.

The Department experienced unprecedented incidents of damage to infrastructure due to extreme weather patterns and it is likely that risks for infrastructure failure will increase due to shifting weather patterns. Storm damage to the roof, housing units and security installations at

the Qalakabusha Correctional Centre caused significant operational risks. These repair and refurbishment costs were therefore funded from the allocated baseline. During February 2025, the Kroonstad Training College suffered major storm damage and the Department has commenced with the implementation of urgent interventions to ensure compliance to health and safety regulations. The Department was faced with seasonal natural disasters in the Western Cape Region that mostly affected the Helderstroom and Brandvlei Correctional Centres as a result of damage to roofs and road infrastructure. Unforeseen and unpreventable expenditure was incurred, which further contributed to overspending on the vote. The Umzinto Correctional Centre was repaired and refurbished after suffering fire damages during inmate rioting actions to various sections at the facility. The Umzinto repair and refurbishment project did not form part of the initial annual infrastructure plan but was subsequently reprioritised to regain lost bedspaces and was implemented.

**Table 2.37: Summary of Capital Works Budget Expenditure for 2024/25**

Budget /Expenditure	Buildings and other fixed structure	Repairs and renovations (maintenance)	Total (R'000)
Budget ('000)	222 263	153 586	375 849
Expenditure ('000)	332 252	152 339	484 591
<b>Total</b>	<b>(109 989)</b>	<b>1 247</b>	<b>(108 742)</b>

The Capital Works budget allocation from National Treasury for the financial year 2024/25 was originally R620 484 000, against which the infrastructure plan of the Department was compiled. This was reduced to R375 849 000 at the start of the 2024/25 financial year due to budget cuts by the National Treasury over the 2024-2027 MTEF period. To compound matters, arrear payments for invoices incurred during 2023/24 were made at the start of the 2024/25 financial year, thus further reducing the available budget by R83 749 836 to an amount of R292 099 163. This resulted in a shortfall of the available budget against commitments already undertaken. Projects in planning needed to be deferred, thereby reducing commitments to manage the limited budget, however, projects that were already in construction phase could not be stopped, as this would have constituted costly breaches in contract conditions for the Department.

These budget cuts resulted in a situation where the financial commitments outpaced the revised capital allocations, resulting in major delays on project implementation and the deferment of capital projects. These challenges were officially communicated to the National Treasury, outlining the Department's inability to execute the capital projects due to budget constraints. The poor condition of inherited infrastructure and the backlog for the creation of appropriate and cost-effective infrastructure impacted and continues to negatively impact the achievement of effective corrections in South Africa. The table below indicates that the infrastructure programme will require an increase in the maintenance budget of the Department and a further increase in the Planned Maintenance budget of the DPWI. These frequent and complicated repair needs drive increased ongoing maintenance costs.

**Table 2.38: Overall condition of correctional facilities**

Condition Rating	Percentage of correctional facilities	Number of correctional facilities
Good	4%	10
Fair to Good	15%	36
Fair	17%	41
Fair to Poor	58%	141
Poor	6%	15

Linked to the problem of overcrowding are the poor condition of correctional facilities that are inadequate to serve as centres for rehabilitation. With an average overcrowding rate of 55%, an urgent need exists to construct and/or regain a total of 50 000 bedspaces. The construction of new correctional centres at Burgersdorp and Parys achieved good progress during the 2024/25 financial year which will ease the pressure on overcrowded conditions once completed. Progress was noted in the planning of infrastructure projects to increase the number of bedspaces to address overcrowding; the planning and design stages for the construction of a 500-bed space correctional centre at Lichtenburg was finalised and the project is at tender stage. The site clearance for the construction of a 500-bed space correctional centre at Thohoyandou was finalised. The site clearance certificate was issued during March 2024; however, the project will be deferred to outer years due to budget constraints. The Department finalised the site clearance for the construction of a 500-bed space correctional centre at Kirkwood and the project will commence to the next stage subject to funds confirmation from the National Treasury.



**Table 2.39: Infrastructure projects currently in progress and expected completion dates**

Project name	Descriptions	Outputs	Start Date	Completion date
<b>Burgersdorp Correctional Centre</b>	Upgrading, repair and renovation of the existing facility including additional accommodation, security fence, system and sports field	Additional accommodation	April 2022	New Correctional Blocks are expected to be completed in November 2025. The project, inclusive of the refurbishment of the old centre is expected to be completed by June 2027
<b>Parys Correctional Centre</b>	Upgrading, repair and renovation of the existing facility including additional accommodation, security fence, system	Additional accommodation	February 2024	March 2027
<b>Mthatha Management Area</b>	Phase 2A: Construction of new bachelor flats.	Additional accommodation	March 2024	April 2027

The Department assigned the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) to conduct a condition assessment and a costing analysis to refurbish Johannesburg Medium A, Medium B, Medium C and Female Correctional Centres. The outcome of the assessment graded these correctional facilities in a poor condition which requires urgent upgrade and refurbishment at an estimated cost of R1.2 billion. The Department was unable to implement the projects and may consider a partial or full closure of these facilities pending the allocation of adequate funding.

During the period under review, the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) devolved the majority of maintenance responsibilities to the Department, hence, it is necessary to allocate budgets in order to fund the implementation of the required maintenance interventions. The Department was faced with the decision to close various kitchens due to non-compliance in terms of adherence to the provisions of the Regulations Governing General Hygiene requirements for food and related matters (R638).

Although capital investment was a constraint, the Department continued to fund various projects under the auspices of the DPWI devolved budgets such as the maintenance on Integrated Security Systems at Kokstad Medium, Ebongweni, Tswelopele, Port Elizabeth, Standerton, Tzaneen, Pietermaritzburg and Qalabusha correctional facilities. The contract for

Control Room Support and Maintenance on Security Systems implemented at Johannesburg Medium A, Med B, Med C and Female, Pretoria Remand Centre, St Albans Remand and Med B, Westville Med A, Med B, Med C, Juvenile and Female, Umzinto, Pollsmoor Med A, Med B, Med C, Female and Maximum, Kroonstad Med B, Med C, Med D, Goodwood, Modderbee, Groenpunt Maximum and Medium, Harrismith, Barberton and Goedemoed is due to expire on the 30 April 2025. This contract provides work employment to 204 Control Room Operators, 15 Technicians and 29 semi-skilled workers.

The professionalisation of the Facilities Management within the Department has yielded cost savings through the use of in-house professionals for the planning and design of projects implemented for the maintenance of electrical and mechanical services in the Eastern Cape Region and for the implementation of own-resource projects in support of the SSS Programme. The upkeep of mission-critical infrastructure such as boilers, incinerators, integrated security systems and kitchen equipment received priority under the auspices of the DPWI User Charges allocations whereby contracts were awarded by the DPWI for the operation and maintenance of boilers at the Ermelo, Middleburg, Witbank, Nelspruit and Barberton Correctional Centres. The replacement of three boilers at Johannesburg Management Area received practical completions, which is currently providing adequate hot water to the various kitchens and cell blocks.

**Table 2.40: Summary of municipal accounts devolved from DPWI**

Region	Total	Devolved	Not Devolved	Devolved	Not Devolved
		Number		%	
EC	240	155	85	65%	35%
FS/NC	154	133	21	86%	14%
GP	61	53	8	87%	13%
KZN	174	169	5	97%	3%
LMN	264	264	0	100%	0%
WC	211	86	125	41%	59%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 104</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>22%</b>

While the devolution process is not concluded, it is still expected that the DPWI will continue to pay the municipal and utility services accounts and recover from the Department as per norm. The imposed target of September 2025 will be achieved, even earlier subject to DPWI indicating readiness. The Department continues to engage with DPWI Regional Offices for the take-over of accounts and as the accounts are ready for devolution, the final lists will be issued to the Department to perform due diligence to ensure accounts are up to date and without disputes relating to balances brought forward and/or interest charges. This exercise will be completed and confirmed by DPWI in conjunction with respective service providers. The accounts that are outstanding have not been confirmed and forwarded as ready for devolution due diligence by the Department however the Department is ready to take over accounts that satisfy the criteria.

Most infrastructure projects are implemented by DPWI. Projects are often delayed during the planning and execution stages, which contributes to cost and time overruns as well as a lack of adequate accommodation to support service delivery. Implementation of projects by DPWI are based on a “reactive management approach” as opposed to a “proactive approach”, notwithstanding the fact that infrastructure delivery responsibilities are dictated by national and provincial development strategies and must adhere to the Government Immovable Asset Management Act 19 of 2007 (GIAMA). The Department has an Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan to monitor planning, design, delivery and maintenance of correctional facilities and security infrastructure over a five-year period. Projects under construction included bedspace creation projects, SSS projects to improve the Department’s ability to produce some of its own food and Integrated Security Systems projects.

**Table 2.41: Expenditure on infrastructure projects assigned to Department of Public Works and Infrastructure**

Correctional facility	Project description	Allocation (2024/2025)	Expenditure (2024/2025)
		(R'000)	(R'000)
<b>Parys Correctional Centre</b>	Provision of approximately 250 additional bedspaces, support amenities, and development and care facilities; and upgrade of existing dilapidated structures	90 000	34 758
<b>Grootvlei Correctional Centre</b>	Construction of Broiler and chicken abattoir at Grootvlei Terrain	29 302	21 461
<b>Hoopstad Correctional Centre</b>	Hoopstad Correctional Centre: Implementation of emergency back-up power supply	1 656	776
<b>Durban Westville Management Area</b>	Durban: replacement of boiler at Durban Westville	4 450	7 181
<b>Thohoyandou Correctional Centre</b>	Thohoyandou Medium B Correctional Centre: kitchen upgrading including replacement of kitchen equipment.	5 000	1 251

Correctional facility	Project description	Allocation (2024/2025) (R'000)	Expenditure (2024/2025) (R'000)
<b>Tohoyandou Correctional Centre</b>	Tohoyandou correctional facility: med A: kitchen upgrading including replacement of kitchen equipment	3 078	417
<b>Tohoyandou Correctional Centre</b>	Tohoyandou correctional facility: Tohoyandou site clearance for 500 bed facility	-	129
<b>Burgersdorp Correctional Centre</b>	Burgersdorp correctional facility: upgrading, repair and renovation of the existing facility including additional accommodation, security fence, system and sport field	242 614	129 538
<b>Emthomjeni Youth Correctional Centre</b>	Pretoria youth centre: DCS: Emthomjeni youth centre: repair and upgrade to security installation, electrical installation, building, steam installation and wet services	12 058	10 222
<b>Elliotdale Correctional Centre</b>	Elliotdale correctional facility: installation of back-up power generator	500	1 257

**Table 2.42: Expenditure on infrastructure projects assigned to Independent Development Trust**

Facility	Project description	Allocation (2024/2025)	Expenditure (2024/2025)
<b>St Albans Correctional Centre</b>	Electronic Installation security fencing at St Albans: Work Package 1 (WP1)	82 272	44 911
<b>Durban Westville Correctional Centre</b>	Installation of security fencing Durban Westville fences	57 859	4 685
<b>Baviaanspoort Correctional Centre</b>	Baviaanspoort Kitchens	1 282	175
<b>Brandvlei Correctional Centre</b>	Brandvlei Refurbishment & Upgrade of Old correctional centre to A Medium Security Facility	57 275	1 972
<b>Boshoff Correctional Centre</b>	Installation of standby generators Boshoff Correctional Centre	399	338
<b>Frankfort Correctional Centre</b>	Installation of standby Generator Frankfort Correctional Centre	1 811	1 459
<b>Mqanduli Correctional Centre</b>	Installation of standby generator at Mqanduli	1 811	868
<b>Helderstroom Correctional Centre</b>	Construction of Helderstroom Guard House	338	2 181
<b>Ebongweni, Kokstad, Pietermaritzburg, Qalakabusha, Tswelopele, Standerton, Port Elizabeth and Tzaneen Correctional Centres</b>	Repairs and Maintenance of Integrated Security system (ISS) at 8 regions	131 520	107 305

**Table 2.43: Expenditure on infrastructure projects assigned to Development Bank of Southern Africa**

Facility	Project description	Allocation (2024/2025)	Expenditure (2024/2025)
<b>Mthatha Management Area</b>	Installation of 9km perimeter fence: Phase 1	1 000	828
<b>Mthatha Management Area</b>	Phase 2A: Construction of new bachelor flats (60 No.), married quarters (3 No.), patrol road, visitors waiting area, refurbishment of kitchen for new bakery and communal cells (6 No.)	48 500	44 545

Facility	Project description	Allocation (2024/2025)	Expenditure (2024/2025)
<b>Glencoe Correctional Centre</b>	Glencoe Correctional Centre: Repair, refurbishment & upgrade of the facilities including damaged structures	39 300	4 236
<b>Umzinto Correctional Centre</b>	Planning, design, documentation and works supervision for the Umzinto Correctional Centre upgrade. (stages 1 – 7)	19 100	336
<b>Grootvlei Correctional Centre</b>	Grootvlei Correctional Centre: Replacement and upgrading of electrical infrastructure	22 500	1 357
<b>Johannesburg Correctional Centre</b>	Upgrade, repairs and refurbishment of the Johannesburg Correctional Centre	6 000	3 614
<b>Kroonstad College</b>	Repair and refurbishment of Kroonstad College, Bizzah Makhathe Management Area	27 900	2 253
<b>Waterval Correctional Centre</b>	Upgrading of singles quarters including food processing facility	39 100	5 134

The construction and maintenance of correctional facilities involves building new facilities and ensuring the upkeep of existing ones, with a focus on safety, security and rehabilitation. This includes considerations for infrastructure, staffing and the specific needs of inmates. The location of correctional facilities is also a key factor, with potential implications for staffing, security and proximity to communities. The design and maintenance of correctional facilities also considers the needs of rehabilitation programmes, such as access to educational and vocational

training facilities, including offices that allow for privacy for therapeutic interventions. Regular maintenance is essential to ensure the functionality and safety of correctional facilities. This includes addressing leaks, structural issues, and ensuring the proper functioning of essential systems. In addition, correctional facilities rely on various equipment and technologies, such as security systems and communication devices. Regular maintenance and upgrades are necessary to ensure their proper operation.

**Table 2.44: Summary of priority projects allocated to DPWI, IDT, DBSA and DCS**

Project Description	Implementer	Progress
Burgersdorp: Correctional Centre: upgrading, repair and renovation of the existing facility including additional accommodation, security fence, system and sport field	DPWI	Upgrade project with an additional 322 beds from 197 beds to 519 beds. Progress is at 75% completion. New Correctional Blocks are expected to be completed during November 2025. The project, inclusive of the refurbishment of the old centre, is expected to be completed by June 2027.
Parys Upgrade Project: Provision of additional bedspaces to approximately 250 bedspaces, support amenities, and development and care facilities; and upgrade of existing dilapidated structures	DPWI	Upgrade project with an additional 176 beds from 76 beds to 250 beds. Progress is at 70% completion. The project is expected to be completed by March 2027.
Repair and Refurbishment of Port Elizabeth staff accommodation	DBSA	Consultants appointed. Planning and design in progress.
Refurbishment and upgrade of Brandvlei Correctional Centre (please provide specific name)	IDT	Phase 1 completed. Phase 2 in planning and design stage. Consultants appointed.
Integrated Security Systems (ISS) maintenance at Kokstad, Standerton, Tzaneen, , Qalakabusha, Pietermaritzburg, Pietermaritzburg and Tswelopele	IDT	Contract awarded. Contractor is executing maintenance work at these Correctional Centres. The project is currently experiencing a delay due to storm damage suffered at the Qalakabusha Correctional Centre.

Project Description	Implementer	Progress
Integrated Security Systems (ISS) maintenance at a total of 30 Correctional Centres.	DCS	Contract awarded. Contractor on site
Construction of Security fencing and control rooms at St Albans Management Area.	IDT	Phase 2 in construction for the finalisation of the control rooms installations.

The infrastructure budget decreased from R555 million in 2023/24 to R376 million in 2024/25, i.e. a reduction of 32%. Investing in correctional facilities is crucial for improving living conditions for inmates and working conditions for officials as well as enhancing rehabilitation and reducing reoffending. This includes not only building new facilities but also renovating existing ones to address issues like

overcrowding, inadequate natural light, poor ventilation and unsanitary conditions. Such investments can lead to improved physical and mental health for inmates, better staff morale and safer communities. While the initial investment may be substantial, improved infrastructure can reduce long-term costs associated with healthcare, security and reincarceration.

**Table 2.45: Capital investments maintenance and asset management plan**

Infrastructure projects	2024/25			2023/24		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure
	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)
New and replacement assets, Existing infrastructure assets	222,263	332,252	(109,989)	411,962	244,878	167,084
Upgrades and additions						
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishment						
Maintenance and repairs	153,586	152,339	1,247	143,385	151,945	(8,560)
Current	153,586	152,339	1,247	143,385	151,945	(8,560)
Capital	222,263	332,252	(109,989)	411,962	244,878	167,084
<b>Total</b>	<b>375,849</b>	<b>484,591</b>	<b>(108,742)</b>	<b>555,347</b>	<b>396,823</b>	<b>158,524</b>

There is an urgent need for the construction of two new super maximum correctional facilities to address the ongoing challenges of overcrowding and deteriorating infrastructure within South Africa's correctional system. The Department will require a financial injection of R 3 billion over the MTEF period for the construction of these proposed Correctional Centres. It is important that the Department commences with the construction of two 3 000 bed-space capacity Super Maximum Correctional Centres to ease the pressure on overcrowding with the following goals:

- Increase capacity to alleviate overcrowding by adding approximately 6 000 new bed spaces across the two facilities, i.e. 3 000 bed space per facility. The designs for the construction of a new Correctional Centre at Lichtenburg is finalized. The planning and design for the construction of new correctional centres at Nigel and Kirkwood is at an advance stage.
- Rehabilitation focuses to equip the facilities with resources and spaces for vocational training, education, and psycho-social services to support inmates' reintegration into society.



## PART C

# GOVERNANCE



### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

The National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 promotes a unified, country-wide strategy to tackle corruption by emphasising the active involvement of all sectors namely; government, civil society, business and individual citizens in building a collective defence against unethical practices. It recognises that genuine progress depends on strengthening relationships between stakeholders and nurturing a culture rooted in integrity, accountability, transparency and public service. Achieving this requires more than functional systems; it calls for an open and responsive government, where public processes are designed to reduce the likelihood of corrupt behaviour and where citizens are empowered to demand ethical conduct. Crucially, accountability is not confined to punitive action after misconduct has occurred. The NDP advocates for preventative systems that address structural weaknesses and disincentivise corruption from the outset. This includes creating environments that encourage ethical behaviour and protect individuals who report wrongdoing. Ensuring that whistleblowers are safeguarded is vital to building institutional trust and reinforcing the moral foundation of public institutions. The Department remains resolute in its dedication to sound governance, which is an essential principle for managing public resources with integrity and discipline.

Upholding strong governance also means applying legal frameworks impartially, embedding comprehensive risk management practices, preventing fraud and corruption, ensuring occupational safety and maintaining compliance with the Public Service Code of Conduct. Governance structures are not merely administrative tools, but they serve as the foundation of ethical leadership and operational excellence. The Department continuously refines these frameworks in line with statutory requirements and recognised international standards to ensure they remain responsive, resilient and fit for purpose. When the Department enhances its capacity to deliver essential services such as healthcare, education, safety and food security, it directly contributes to the fulfilment of constitutional and developmental obligations. Strong governance enables the Department to meet these

responsibilities more effectively, ensuring that public goods are equitably distributed and accessible to all. The Department's anti-corruption efforts are anchored in the principles of transparency, accountability and citizen participation. Transparency is more than the release of information as it involves making decisions in a manner that is understandable, accessible and open to scrutiny. The Department ensures that decisions are made in compliance with relevant laws and policies and that their enforcement is both lawful and fair. In doing so, it reinforces public confidence and demonstrates its commitment to ethical governance that serves the best interests of everyone.

### 3.2 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Department reviewed and approved the Risk Management Policy and Strategy during the 2024/25 financial year and prepared a roll-out implementation plan to identify new and emerging risks, assess and monitoring thereof on a monthly and quarterly basis. Reports were presented internally and to the Risk and Audit Committees on a regular basis for consideration.

The Risk Management Committee (RMC) comprising of four members including the Chairperson were appointed during the 2024/25 financial year and four quarterly RMC meetings were held where members discharged their responsibilities by reviewing risk assessment reports, Internal Assurance Providers reports on provision of assurance relating to their respective functions, reviewed and advised management on the overall system of risk management, especially the mitigation of unacceptable levels of risk and effectiveness of risk management. Furthermore, during the 2024/25 financial year, the RMC also provided advice on the formulation and implementation of the Business Continuity and the Combined Assurance Frameworks.

The interventions and commitments of the RMC, resulted in a substantial decrease in the level of risk exposure relating to prevention and detection of the irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure. The degree of occurrences of risks relating to the irregular expenditure management and investigations has improved the credibility of disclosures on the Annual Financial Statements and further reduced audit findings and outcomes thereof.



The Chairperson of the Risk Management Committee is a standing invitee of the Audit Committee and interfaced with the Audit Committee and the Accounting Officer on a quarterly basis and reported the status of Risk Management in the Department. The Audit Committee on a quarterly basis, provided an independent and objective view of the Department's control, governance and risk management effectiveness and independently monitored the effectiveness of risk management processes.

### 3.3 FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

Fraud and corruption pose challenges to the Department's resources and can harm the Department's reputation and the effectiveness of service delivery. Efforts to combat fraud and corruption require transparency, strong legal frameworks, ethical leadership and active citizen engagement to hold perpetrators accountable and ensure a fair and just society. The Department has fully functional reporting mechanisms that encourage safe reporting (with an option of anonymous reporting) and this includes telephonic calls to the National Anti-Corruption hotline, letters to the Department, walk-ins to Departmental offices, emails through the DCS website and direct calls to the Department.

The Departmental Investigating Unit (DIU) is responsible for investigating alleged misconduct within the Department. To ensure that the Department maintains strict procedures and uniform standards that support consequence management for all types of misconduct, every case that is reported is given priority for review, investigation and, if required, disciplinary action. Reported allegations are registered and an investigator is assigned to investigate the reported incident. Where necessary, cases are referred to Law Enforcement Agencies for further investigation.

During the year under review, the Department achieved notable success in holding officials accountable for acts of misconduct. A total of 30 officials were subjected to disciplinary processes for allegations including theft, fraud, corruption and maladministration and of these, 30 officials were found guilty, resulting in a 100% conviction rate in internal disciplinary proceedings which is an affirmation

of the Department's capacity to effectively investigate and prosecute misconduct. These outcomes reflect a rigorous and credible internal disciplinary process and demonstrate the Department's unwavering stance on ethical compliance. In addition to disciplinary actions, the Department successfully concluded 266 out of 312 equating to 85% reported cases under investigation. This marks a substantial throughput and underscores the effectiveness of the Department's internal investigative capacity in addressing allegations of wrongdoing in a timely and thorough manner.

The Department intensified its ethics and anti-corruption awareness campaigns by conducting structured workshops across regions as part of its proactive and preventative approach. These engagements served not only to educate and empower officials but also to reinforce a culture of integrity, ethical decision-making and collective accountability throughout the Department.

### 3.4 MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Conflict of interest in public administration is a critical issue that government strives to manage effectively. Success in handling conflicts of interest depends on strong policies, transparency and accountability measures. Minimising conflicts of interest in the workplace is crucial for maintaining integrity, fairness and productivity. The Department is committed to ensuring that conflict of interest is correctly discovered, disclosed and managed to provide a transparent, accountable public service free from the influence of external benefits.

Public Service Regulations, 2016, Chapter 2 Regulations 18 (1) and (2) states that SMS officials are required to disclose their financial interests through the e-disclosure system by the 30th of April each year. The directive issued by the Minister of Public Service and Administration states that all other designated categories of employees must disclose their financial interest by 31 July bi-annually. The total disclosure status for SMS members for the financial year 2024/25 is as follows:

**Table 3.1: SMS Financial Disclosures**

TOTAL NUMBERS OF SMS	
Registered SMS members who submitted disclosure by due date	145
Registered SMS members who submitted disclosures after due date	0
Registered SMS members who did not disclose	0

### 3.5 CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct serves as an employee handbook that outlines moral expectations for their interactions and relationship. Compliance to the Code of Conduct is intended to promote professionalism and foster public confidence in the Public Service. The Department continuously follows the process as outlined in the General Public Service Sector Bargaining Council (GPSSBC) Disciplinary Code and Procedures for the Department of Correctional Services as per Resolution 01 of 2006 in occurrences of breach of the Code of Conduct.

The Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics are essential in the Department for guidance and protection. It guides correctional officials in serving the community, protects them from unfounded claims, and enhances the reputation of the public service.

The Department has trained a total of 3 356 officials on the e-learning Ethics Course offered by the National School of Government towards achieving government's aim of professionalising the Public Service. Furthermore, 1 786 officials were trained on the Code of Conduct with the aim of setting out principles for appropriate behaviour

and adherence to various legislations regulating the Department.

### 3.6 HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No.85 of 1993), requires that the employer provides and maintains a working environment that is safe and without risk to the health and safety of its employees. The Act further requires both the employer and employees to take responsibility for health and safety. It is the responsibility of both parties to pro-actively identify danger and develop control measures to ensure a healthy and safe workplace.

The employer is required to conduct a Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA), Occupational Exposure Assessment (OEA) and Medical Surveillance of employees who are affected by hazards in the workplace. The health and safety risks within the Department varies based on its operations hence some incidents have more complex occupational hazards which led to physical injuries and fatalities. It is therefore critical to conduct health risk assessments on an annual basis.

The implementation of austerity measures, impacted negatively on HIRA's, OEA's or Medical Surveillance to be conducted during the 2024/25 financial year. The Occupational health and safety inspections which aimed at minimising workplace incidents and accidents to be implemented by Area Commissioners, as Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Act Section 16.2 appointees were also affected for 2024/25.

**Table 3.2: OHS Findings and recommendations**

COMMON OHS FINDINGS	PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS
Lack of OHS Structure at Management Area and Centre level to ensure the effective implementation of the programme in the Department.	Ensure the funding and capacitation of OHS structure at Management Area and Centre level to ensure effective implementation of the programme in the Department.
An increase in the total number of Injuries on Duty (IOD) cases reported.	Conduct incident investigation to determine the cause of the increase in IOD cases, so as to decrease IOD cases and minimise IOD medical expenses.
Insufficient budget allocation for the payment of IOD medical account expenditure resulting in a delay in the payment of IOD medical accounts to service providers.	Provide sufficient budget for the payment of IOD accounts so as to avoid the delay in the payment of IOD medical accounts.
Non-implementation of a medical surveillance programme in the Department to officials and offenders working in high-risk areas.	Ensure for the implementation of medical surveillance programme for employees and offenders working in high-risk areas.

### 3.7 PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE FOR 2024/25

**Table 3.3: Summary of Portfolio Committee meetings**

Date of meeting	Focus area
09 July 2024	DCS Annual Performance Plan 2024/25
20 August 2024	General DCS overview including successes, challenges and plans to address identified challenges
27 August 2024	DCS 2024/25 Quarter 1 performance
03 September 2024	Correctional Supervision and Parole Board including structures, functions, challenges and success
19 November 2024	Briefing on DCS 2023/24 Annual Report
8-11 October 2024	Oversight visit in Gauteng: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 08 October 2024 - Emthongeni Correctional Centre and Leeuwkop Management Area</li> <li>• 09 October 2024 - Atteridgeville Correctional Centre and KMII Management Area</li> <li>• 10 October 2024 - Modderbee Correctional Centre and Johannesburg Correctional Centre</li> <li>• 11 October 2024 - Boksburg Correctional Centre (un-announced visit)</li> </ul>
19 November 2024	Audit action plan including measures to address issues of exceptional litigation raised by AGSA
26 November 2024	DCS readiness to takeover PPP facilities at the end of contracts
04 February 2025	DCS infrastructure projects including progress on the MOU on Infrastructure Projects. Incarceration of foreign nationals and the number of bedspaces available in correctional centres
11 February 2025	DCS action plan to comply with the report of the Public Protector on the escape of Thabo Bester from Mangaung Correctional Centre
18 February 2025	Contrabands in correctional centres and prevention measures
24-28 February 2025	Oversight visit KwaZulu-Natal Region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 February 2025 – Kokstad Medium Correctional Centre and Ebongweni Correctional Centre</li> <li>• 26 February 2025 – Pietermaritzburg Medium A &amp; B Correctional Centres</li> <li>• 27 February 2025 – Qalakabusha and Eshowe Correctional Centres</li> <li>• 28 February 2025 – Durban Westville</li> </ul>
11 March 2025	Learnership intake for 2025/26

Matters raised by the Portfolio Committee during 2024/25 and interventions identified by the Department to address the matters raised.

**Table 3.4: Matters raised by Portfolio Committee and responses from the Department**

Matters raised by the Portfolio Committee	DCS interventions
<b>2023/24 Annual Report</b> - insufficient programming for substance abuse treatment in correctional facilities. The Committee stressed the need for more support groups within correctional facilities and stronger linkages to NGOs to address substance use disorders and gang violence effectively	Despite certain achievements, the Department noted a decline in social reintegration programmes and economic opportunities for offenders. It emphasised the reliance on partnerships with NGOs and NPOs for support, although fluctuations in funding from sources such as DSD and the National Skills Fund remain a challenge. Efforts are underway to strengthen these partnerships and address funding inconsistencies.

Matters raised by the Portfolio Committee	DCS interventions
<b>2023/24 Annual Report</b> - lack of detailed information on the types of crimes committed by foreign nationals in correctional facilities.	The Department emphasised its focus on anti-gang strategies, including dismantling gangs, preventing contraband, and implementing additional charges for offenders found with contraband. The Department acknowledged the inclusion of foreign nationals in its data and provided further categorisation details.
Progress of IIMS rollout, noting that it could result in significant cost savings and alleviate overcrowding	The Department outlined the progress with electronic monitoring devices, including challenges in tracking and IP numbers. Current plans include procuring devices from the open market to address functionality concerns. A service provider has developed a prototype device, which is undergoing testing. The Department plans to use these findings to seek approval from National Treasury
Overspending on inventory, particularly farming supplies, due to delays in slaughtering animals. The Committee expressed concern about the high cost and requested a breakdown of the R82 million related to the delays	The Department explained the process of slaughtering animals for inmate ration and offender rehabilitation programmes, noting standards that must be met to ensure offender health and safety. Additional costs for machinery and equipment were also noted as necessary investments to maintain programme quality.
Significant increase in spending on consultants, rising from R18 million in 2022/23 to approximately R60 million in 2023/24, representing over a 200% increase. The Committee requested a detailed explanation	Questions on the investigation progress were addressed, with the Department noting a reduction in consultant spending as more cases were resolved. Centralised contracts are being implemented to reduce irregularities and improve financial controls. Additional efforts are underway to investigate cases of overtime abuse by officials.
Concerns about fruitless and wasteful expenditure, to determine whether investigations are aimed solely at reducing the reported amounts or also at recovering financial losses	The reduction in irregular expenditure was highlighted as a positive development, with the Department centralising procurement processes and introducing stricter controls. The Department assured the Committee that those responsible for irregular transactions would be held accountable. The Department is committed to continuing these efforts and improving procurement to mitigate future risks.
Status of halfway houses, including the current number, their levels of capacity and the compensation provided to these facilities	The Halfway Houses Policy is currently under review, and new avenues are being explored, such as involving traditional leaders to provide accommodation for released offenders. These reviews aim to address capacity and funding issues, ensuring halfway houses play a more impactful role in offender reintegration.

### 3.8 STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS (SCOPA) RESOLUTIONS FOR 2024/25

#### SCOPA RESOLUTIONS 2024/25

Table 3.5: SCOPA resolutions

Resolution no.	Subject	Details	Response by the Department	Resolved (yes/no)
none	none	none	none	-

### 3.9 PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

The Department has been consistently receiving unqualified audits with reduced findings for the past five years including the 2024/25 financial year. Regardless of the efforts made, the Audit Report for 2024/25 financial year indicates that the Department has material findings

on the Audit of Performance Objectives and unauthorised expenditure. All findings are registered and related audit action plans developed and tracked to ensure that the Department is effectively geared towards a clean audit administration in the following years.

Table 3.6: Unqualified with findings

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
Irregular Expenditure	2023/24	The Department continuously reviewed payment transactions to prevent and detect irregular expenditure. As a result, there has been significant reduction in occurrence of such cases.
Unauthorised Expenditure	2023/24	The Department has put systems in place to ensure stringent monitoring of payments such as issuing cost containment circulars, regular engagements with the National Treasury and controlling of expenditure items through In-Year Monitoring (IYM) mechanisms.

### 3.10 INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

The Department introduced several administrative policies to improve the internal control environment in the 2024/25 financial year to set clear expectations on operational matters and ensure consistency and uniformity of approach. The policy on Unauthorised, Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure was implemented to ensure proper assignment of responsibilities, timely investigation and proper reporting and disclosure of irregular expenditure cases. The Policy was supported by the Standard Operating Procedure and the Policy on Supply Chain Management to regulate and ensure full compliance with procurement and logistics procedures. Notwithstanding this, the Department further developed cost containment measures supported by a financial circular to ensure that the officials, at all times, maintain strict fiscal responsibilities.

There has been an improvement on areas of material findings such as on the splitting of orders, improvements on consequence management, issues emanating from the irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure cases and a significant reduction on the audit findings based on a year-on-year comparison. Furthermore, operational staff within Supply Chain Management were workshopped on the disclosure requirements in line with National Treasury Note 4 of 2022/23 as issued by the National Treasury. The Department has made notable progress in filling key positions including Regions with special emphasis on mission-critical functions during the 2024/25 financial year.

### 3.11 INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

The Department has an Internal Audit Function, which is an independent assurance function that follows a risk-based approach in providing the Department and the Audit Committee with independent and objective assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of governance, performance, risk management and internal control processes to assist the Department achieve its objectives. The Internal Audit Function obtains its mandate from the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (No. 1 of 1999), Treasury Regulations as amended and Global Internal Audit Standards. The Internal Audit Function reports to the Audit Committee functionally and, administratively to the Accounting Officer. The purpose, authority and responsibility of the Internal Audit Function is defined in the Internal Audit Charter approved by the Audit Committee.

Key activities performed by the Internal Audit Function during the financial year include the development of three-year internal audit plans and annual plans approved by the Audit Committee and the Accounting Officer, implementation of the approved internal audit plans, reporting to the Audit Committee quarterly, secretarial functions to the Audit Committee, review the internal and Audit Committee Charter, tracking of the implementation of the management action plans to improve on the control environment.

The 2024/25 Annual Internal Audit Plan and Rolling Three-Year Strategic Internal Audit Plan were primarily based on the Departmental Strategic Risk Assessment. The audit plan included 61 project focus areas which translate to 58 audit reports issued consisting of risk-based audits (8), follow up audits – internal audit findings (21), mandatory audits (24), performance audits (1) and ad-hoc engagements (4). During the period under review, 58 of the 61 planned audit engagements were completed which translates to 95.08%. Significant findings were reported to the Department and the Audit Committee and where control weaknesses have been identified, the Department has addressed or is in the process of addressing the findings.

The following planned audit projects for assurances and advisory services were completed during the 2024/25 financial year:

- Audit of Performance Information
- Review of Draft Annual Financial Statements
- Review of Draft Annual Report
- Follow up audit on Internal Audit Findings (IT Audits focused on the ICT Project Governance, ICT Assets and IT Infrastructure)
- Follow up audit on Internal Audit Findings (Supply Chain Management including audit on adequacy of audit action plans (both internal and external audit findings))
- Audit on Inventory Management
- Review of implementation of Court Orders and Arbitration Awards
- Audit on Leave Management
- Audit on Implementation of Cost Containment Measures

The Internal Audit Unit did not complete three audit engagements i.e. Review on the Implementation of Protection of Personal Information (POPI) Act, Review on Job Creation Programme and Review of Risk Management Processes (reporting phase) which were rolled over to the 2025/26 financial year. The Internal Audit Function was unable to complete the remaining audits to provide reasonable assurance on the POPIA Review, Risk Management and the overall internal control processes of the Department due to resource constraints. The Internal Audit Function is satisfied with the progress made by the Department in implementing the internal audit recommendations and management action plans to address the issues raised.

**Table 3.7: Audit Committee composition and meeting attendance**

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

Name	Qualifications	Professional Affiliation	Appointment: term of office		Number of meetings attended for 2024/25	Has the AC Member declared private and business interests in every meeting? (Yes/No)	Is the AC Member an employee of an Organ of state? (Yes/No)	No of other ACs that the member served on during the reporting period	No of other governance structures the members served on during the reporting period
			Start date	End Date					
<b>Ms. MP Ramutsheli</b>	Master's Degree in Internal Auditing	IIA, Ethics Institute of South Africa	November 2024	October 2027	4	Yes	No	4	3
	BTech Degree in Internal Auditing								
	National Diploma in Internal Auditing								
	Certified Internal Auditor Certified Ethics Officer								
<b>Mr TA Ramawa</b>	B.Comm (Accounting) Post Graduate Dip in Accounting (CTA)	Chartered Accountant CA (SA) Registered Accountant (RA) Professional Internal Auditor	November 2024	October 2027	4	Yes	No	6	2



Name	Qualifications	Professional Affiliation	Appointment: term of office		Number of meetings attended for 2024/25	Has the AC Member declared private and business interests in every meeting? (Yes/No)	Is the AC Member an employee of an Organ of state? (Yes/No)	No of other ACs that the member served on during the reporting period	No of other governance structures the members served on during the reporting period
			Start date	End Date					
Dr P Dala	PhD (Information Technology)	ISACA, IoDSA, ISC2, EC-Council	November 2024	October 2027	4	Yes	No	14	9
	Master's (Information Technology)								
	BSc Hons (Computer Science)								
	Bachelor of Information Technology								
	Chartered Director South Africa CD (SA)								
	Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA)								
	Certified in the Governance of Enterprise Information Technology (GCEIT)								
	Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control (CRISC)								
	Certified Information Security Manager (CISM)								
	Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP)								
	Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer (CDPSE)								
	Lead Auditor ISO 27001 (LA ISO 27001)								
	Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH)								
	Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI)								

Name	Qualifications	Professional Affiliation	Appointment: term of office		Number of meetings attended for 2024/25	Has the AC Member declared private and business interests in every meeting? (Yes/No)	Is the AC Member an employee of an Organ of state? (Yes/No)	No of other ACs that the member served on during the reporting period	No of other governance structures the members served on during the reporting period
			Start date	End Date					
<b>Ms. GP Simelane</b>	BCom Accounting, CA (SA) and Hons Accounting Science	Information not availed	01 July 2024	31 August 2024	1	Information not availed	Information not availed	Information not availed	Information not availed
<b>Mr. AN Mhlongo</b>	CA (SA), ACMA, CGMA.	South African Institute of Chartered Accountants and Chartered Institute of Management Accountants	01 April 2019	31 March 2025	5	Yes	No	Information was not availed	Information was not availed
<b>Ms. A Badimo</b>	MBA, M.Sc., B.Sc. Hons (CS), B.Sc. (CS), CISM, CGEIT, CISA, CRISC, PMP, COBIT 5, Cert IT Auditing, Certified Blockchain Expert, ITIL Foundation, Certified ISO 22301 Auditor, Certified ISO 27001 Auditor.	Information not availed	01 April 2019	31 March 2025	1	Information not availed	Information not availed	Information not availed	Information not availed

### **3.11.1 Remuneration of Audit Committee Members**

The Audit Committee shall meet at least four times per financial year and may not exceed six meetings (including special meetings) per annum or as often as necessary to ensure good corporate governance. The Audit Committee members of the Department, not holding executive office in the organisation or not being in the public service, receive remuneration for services rendered as per tariffs determined by the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA) per hour.

### **3.11.2 Audit Committee Members who worked or are working for an organ of state and are being remunerated**

Audit Committee members working for an organ of state are not entitled to additional remuneration. Based on guidelines from National Treasury the Department does not remunerate members for meetings (sitting and preparation allowance) but can only remunerate them for travelling (to and from a meeting venue). All the Audit Committee meetings were held virtually on MS Teams.

### **3.11.3 Total Audit Committee expenditure for the reporting period.**

The Audit Committee expenditure for the reporting period 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 amounts to R 542 771.50.

## 3.12 AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit Committee ("The Committee") hereby presents its report for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

### Audit Committee Responsibility

The Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 38(1) (a) (ii) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) and Treasury Regulations 3.1.13. The Committee also

reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Audit Committee Charter. The Committee has regulated its affairs in compliance with this Charter and have discharged all responsibilities as contained therein.

### Audit Committee members and attendance

During the period under review, the Committee members were as follows:

Names	Date appointed	Date for the end term	Meetings attended
Ms. MP Ramutsheli	11 November 2024	31 October 2027	4
Mr. TA Ramawa	11 November 2024	31 October 2027	4
Dr P Dala	11 November 2024	31 October 2027	4
Ms. GP Simelane	01 July 2024	31 August 2024	1
Mr. AN Mhlongo	1 April 2019	31 March 2025	5
Ms. A Badimo	1 April 2019	31 March 2025	1

### The effectiveness of internal control systems

Based on the results of the formal documented review of the design, implementation and effectiveness of the Department's system of internal controls conducted by the Internal Audit and Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) during the financial year ended 31 March 2025, and in addition, considering information and explanations given by management plus discussions held with the AGSA on the results of their audit, the Committee concluded that no material internal control breaches came to the Committee's attention. The Committee will continue to monitor the implementation of the recommendations emanating from the internal audits.

### Effectiveness of the overall system of risk management

The Committee provided oversight into risk management on a quarterly basis and has made recommendations for the improvement of risk management processes. There is a noticeable improvement in the risk management process in the organisation, however, the Department needs to ensure that the culture of risk management is embedded in the daily activities of the Department to ensure effective enterprise-wide risk management.

Furthermore, the Committee reviewed the Department's policies on risk management and strategy (including IT Governance) and monitored the implementation of risk management policy and strategy and concluded that there is room for improvement in so far as the Department's risk management maturity level.

### Annual, In-Year Management and Quarterly Reports

The Committee reports that, during the year under review, it was presented with regular quarterly management reports to enable it to:

- Monitor the integrity, accuracy and reliability of the performance of the Department.
- Review the disclosure in the financial reports of the Department and the context in which statements on the financial health of the Department are made.
- Review all material information presented together with management accounts.

Based on the quarterly review of the annual, in-year monitoring systems and reports, the Committee is satisfied with the quality, accuracy, usefulness, reliability, appropriateness and adequacy of the Department in-year reporting systems.

## Internal Audit

The Internal Audit Function is responsible for reviewing and providing independent assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control environment across all the significant areas of the Department and its operations.

The Committee is responsible for ensuring that the Internal Audit Function is independent and has the necessary resources, skills, standing and authority within the Department to enable it to discharge its responsibilities effectively. The Internal Auditors have unrestricted access to the Committee. The Committee reviews and approves the Internal Audit Plan annually.

The Internal Audit Function is responsible for the delivery of an annual audit opinion. The annual opinion concludes on the overall adequacy and effectiveness (in most cases) of the Department's governance, risk management and control. The system of internal control within the Department and the control environment is improving as seen from the various reports issued by Internal Audit Function and the AGSA.

## Compliance with the relevant laws and regulations

Various in year reports provided by management, internal assurance providers and the independent auditors regarding compliance with legal and regulatory requirements were considered by the Committee and concluded that the Department has improved in complying with the enabling laws and regulations. Furthermore, the Committee noted improved compliance with policies and standard operating procedures, especially around quality of annual financial statements and reported performance information. Management has developed the Compliance Register for properly monitoring the process.

## IT Governance and controls

There was improvement noted in terms of IT Governance, however there were deficiencies reported in IT security controls and management needs to implement additional controls to address the deficiencies.

The following ICT matters remain a concern:

- Budgetary constraints to implement the Master Information Systems Security Plans (MISSTP) and technology roadmap.
- The Integrated Inmate Management System (IIMS) rollout remains a challenge.
- Delays of IT projects which are at various stages of implementation.

## Review of the Annual Financial Statements

The Committee reviewed the Annual Financial Statements (AFS) prepared by the Department before submission to the AGSA. Subsequently, the Committee considered the audited Annual Financial Statements to be included in the Annual Report; discussed with the AGSA and National Commissioner and was satisfied that the accounting policies used are appropriate.

## Review of Annual Report

Following the review of the audited Annual Performance Report for the year ended 31 March 2025 by the Committee, the Committee is of the view that, the Draft Annual Report can be submitted to the AGSA for audit subject to all inputs from the Audit Committee, Internal Audit Unit, Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and National Treasury being factored in.

## Final AGSA Report

The Committee, in consultation with the Accounting Officer, agreed to the terms of the AGSA's engagement letter, audit strategy and audit fees in respect of the 2024/25 financial year.

Furthermore, the Committee monitored the implementation of the action plans to address matters arising from the Management Report issued by the AGSA for the 2023/24 financial year. The Committee has reviewed AGSA's Audit and Management Reports and concurred therewith subject to the inputs provided by the Committee to AGSA for consideration. The Committee notes the emphasis on matter paragraphs as disclosed in the report.

The Committee concurs and accepts the conclusion of

the AGSA regarding the Annual Financial Statements and Annual Performance Report and is of the opinion that the Audited Annual Financial Statements and Annual Performance Report be accepted and read together with the report of the AGSA.

The Committee strongly recommends continuous interactions between the Committee and the management team to discuss and agree on the way forward on the implementation of AGSA action plan for an improved internal control environment, risk management and governance processes within the Department, thereby addressing the clean administration environment of the Department.

### Appreciation

The Committee appreciates the effort of the Department of Correctional Services to achieve most of its planned performance targets. The Committee also values the dedication of the management team and staff of the Department. The Committee appreciates the assistance

and cooperation of management in discharging its responsibility. AGSA's continuous assurance and support is appreciated.

### Conclusion

The Audit Committee acknowledges the support of the Honorable Minister, Deputy Minister, AGSA, National Commissioner, Management and staff of the Department. The political and administrative leadership contributed immensely towards maintaining and retaining an Unqualified Audit opinion with findings.



**Chairperson of the Audit Committee**

**Department of Correctional Services**

**31 July 2025**

### 3.13 B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following table has been completed in accordance with the compliance to the notice in terms of section 14(1) of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) Act, 2003 (Act No.53 of 2003), as amended by the

Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No. 46 of 2013) as determined by the Department of Trade and Industry.

**Table 3.8: Compliance to the B-BBEE requirements of the B-BBEE Amendment Act No 46 of 2013**

Application of the relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regards to the following:		
Criteria	Response Yes / No	Discussion
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions, or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law	No	The Department does not issue any licenses or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law.
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy	Yes	The Department has a Supply Chain Management Policy in place which is aligned to the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No 5 of 2000), and whereby the Department uses procurement spend as a lever to promote empowerment of designated groups (Black people, Youth, Women and People with disabilities). These are Exempt Micro Enterprises (EME's) and Qualifying Small Enterprise (QSE's), furthermore Department also adopted the revised National Treasury Preferential regulations.
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises	No	Not Applicable
Developing criteria for entering partnerships with the private sector	No	Not applicable. The process of entering partnerships with the private sector is done through the Government Technical Advisory Centre (GTAC) at National Treasury
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment.	No	Not applicable





## PART D

# HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

## 4.1 INTRODUCTION

### 4.1.1 The status of Human Resources (HR) in the Department

The Department had a total of 42 444 posts on PERSAL as at 31 March 2025, with an actual headcount of 36 696. The Department had 387 filled posts additional to the approved establishment. Despite concerted efforts to secure additional funding, the Department was unable to increase its funded post establishment due to prevailing economic constraints, which continue to hinder the achievement of the Department's strategic outcomes. The Compensation of Employees (CoE) budget remains a key challenge, with annual allocations declining steadily. According to the Human Resources Budgeting and Planning (HRBP) Tool, the Department can only afford to fund 38 223 posts, making full capacitation impractical under the current fiscal conditions.

The Department's vacancy rate has worsened, increasing from 12.5% in 2023/24 to a record high of 13.5% during the 2024/25 financial year. This was ascribed to amongst others, the directive issued by the DPSA on the implementation of control measures aimed at assisting Executive Authorities in managing fiscal sustainability, put in place to control CoE expenditure during the year under review, extending controls that were put in place from the previous financial year. The Administration and Care programmes were most adversely affected with the highest vacancy rate of more than 18% each.

During the 2023/24 financial year, the Department recorded a 4.9% death rate, compared to 9.6% in the 2024/25 financial year. Resignations also rose sharply from 11.8% in 2023/24 to a record high of 23.8% in 2024/25, which is particularly concerning given that the majority of these resignations occurred within the Department's core business functions. Additionally, the rate of normal retirements increased significantly, from 14.4% in 2023/24 to a staggering 38.5% during the 2024/25 financial year. A rise in ill-health retirements grew from 1.7% to 3.8% in 2024/25. These termination trends indicate an ageing workforce within the Department, a situation likely to deteriorate further given the current severe shortage of personnel and the increasing workload placed on the remaining officials.

Notwithstanding these challenges, the Department remains committed to building a professional, inclusive and equitable workforce that reflects the diversity of South Africa rooted in the values of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996). In pursuance of the Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No.55 of 1998), the Department fosters a workplace where officials of all races, genders, abilities and backgrounds are empowered to contribute meaningfully to the correctional and rehabilitation mandate.

The Department continues to prioritise transformation and diversity management, with focused implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of its equity and inclusion policies. The total composition of officials in the Department (contracts and permanent appointments) comprised of 60.3% males and 39.7% females. The Department's race profile is constituted of 79.4% African employees, 12.5% coloured employees, 6.6% white employees and 1.5% Indian employees. Employees with disabilities account for 0.9% of the total employee profile.

### 4.1.2 HR priorities for the year under review and the impact of these

The Department appointed 692 youth from a total of 1 603 appointments that were made during the 2024/25 financial year, which is a demonstration of its commitments to the attainment of the broader government priority of youth employment. In addition to the normal recruitment process, the Department appointed 387 contract workers across the Regions to provide the necessary capacity in key service delivery areas including but not limited to social workers, community service pharmacists, psychologists, doctors and chaplains. A further 1 004 centre based auxiliary correctional officers who were on contract were absorbed into permanent security officer posts.

The Department prioritised the implementation of the macro-structure while concurrently developing the micro-structure to ensure that the organisational structure supports the strategic outcomes. This dual-track approach was aimed at eliminating structural and functional misalignments across all levels of the Department from policy development at Head Office to operations at correctional facility level. In keeping with these strategic priorities, the Department successfully implemented 70%

of the macro structure, including the budget structure alignment, with the remaining 30% deferred to the 2025/26 financial year. The Department was able to develop a blueprint for its micro-structure following consultations with Regions.

The Department finalised the normalisation of salaries gap between notches of officials appointed under the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended). This initiative has addressed long-standing concerns from organised labour and brought relief to affected members. Concerted efforts were made to fill all top management positions with permanent appointments to promote stability and ensure business continuity within the Department. This has subsequently reduced reliance on acting appointments in top management positions, which led to significant challenges in strategic leadership and management.

#### **4.1.3 Workforce planning and key strategies to attract and recruit skilled and capable workforce**

Effective workforce planning remains central to the Department's ability to deliver on its strategic and operational mandate. Human resource forecasting, as a core component of this process, enables the Department to proactively plan for potential shortages in personnel. The Department can identify emerging gaps and implement appropriate strategies to manage human resource demand and supply by monitoring trends in employee terminations and other workforce dynamics.

A key challenge anticipated in the 2025/26 financial year is the impact of the planned early retirement initiative, which is expected to create significant skills gaps across all occupational categories. These gaps cannot be immediately resolved through conventional recruitment processes, highlighting the need for innovative and targeted approaches. In an effort to build a capable and professional workforce, the Department will invest in the following strategic focus areas:

- Timely filling of funded vacant posts: Ensuring that critical positions are filled without delay to maintain service continuity and operational stability. Posts will be advertised six months before the termination dates

of posts incumbents, to allow enough time to embark on a recruitment process;

- Monitoring of service terminations: Regular analysis of employee exits to identify trends and inform workforce planning, helping to pre-empt staffing shortfalls;
- Continuous review of the Recruitment Plan: Aligning recruitment efforts with evolving Departmental needs, strategic priorities and workforce forecasts;
- Employee training and development: Offering structured training programmes for various occupational categories and levels, aimed at upskilling and reskilling the existing workforce;
- Support for professional registration: Assisting employees in registering with relevant professional bodies to promote continuous professional development and maintain industry standards; and
- Targeted review of scarce and high turnover occupations: Conducting occupational analyses to identify and address systemic barriers to recruitment and retention in critical areas.

In addition, the Department will continue the implementation of its internal capacity-building strategy through the learnership programme, which supports skills development and addresses youth unemployment. In line with this initiative, the Department has prioritised the appointment of 6 192 trained correctional officials over the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period.

#### **4.1.4 Employee performance management**

Employee performance management involves planning, review, evaluating, recognising and rewarding of performance. Performance management within the Department is a structured process and is conducted within an approved framework that includes adherence to legislative requirements such as the Public Service Act, 1994 (No. 103 of 1994, as amended) and Part V of the Public Service Regulations 2016 (as amended). The requirement of Chapter 4 of the SMS Handbook as well as the approved Performance Management and Development System (Development System (PMDS)) Policy are also taken into consideration.



Performance appraisals are conducted on an annual basis and can be regarded as a larger process of linking individual performance management and development to organisational performance. The performance assessment tool that is used links to the Key Performance Areas (KPA's) and indicators as set out in performance agreements (SMS) and work plans of officials. Mid-term reviews are conducted and annual performance moderation committees convene annually to moderate the performance of all qualifying officials and make recommendations for performance incentive.

In order to ensure that all officials' performance is monitored on an ongoing basis, the Department has a formal PMDS in place. The Department achieved 80.3% compliance on the signing of the performance agreements by the SMS members for the 2024/25 financial year.

#### **4.1.5 Integrated Employee Wellness Programme**

The purpose of the Integrated Employee Health and Wellness (IEHW) programme is to promote a productive workforce in a safe and healthy working environment as guided by the DPSA Strategic Framework on Employee Wellness as well as Departmental approved wellness policies and procedures. Target based intervention programmes initiated through the EAP and other programmes are integral to the Employee Wellness Programme (EWP). The working environment requires that the Department provides the right conditions for officials through programmes that support mental health, encourage healthy lifestyles, provide support in chronic disease management including HIV/Aids as well as physical wellness such as sport and recreation. The disease profile of officials as informed by the findings and recommendations of the Health Risk Manager in the management of temporary and permanent incapacity, as derived from the Permanent Incapacity Leave and Ill-health Retirement (PILIR), remains a concern.

Employee wellness managed to provide psychosocial assessments and collaborated with Spiritual Care Services, to assist in supporting employees, especially during times of bereavement, incidents and accidents. The

Department conducted 1 161 psychosocial assessments during 2024/25. In addition, the Department prioritised and developed mental health interventions as informed by the Health Risk Manager and PILIR reports. A total of 44 EAPs were trained in collaboration with key external stakeholders while a further 9 051 employees were trained on mental health, nationally.

The Department was appointed as the chairperson of the South African Development Community Corrections/ Prisons Sub Committee (C/PSC) on Wellness, Health, and Sports Working Group which constituted of member states: Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe respectively. A meeting of this working group was convened by the Department in conjunction with the SADC secretariat in the fourth quarter of the 2024/25 financial year, leading to the development of draft policies in these areas of responsibility.

There were 41 sporting activities held during the financial year comprising of Sports Development, Recreational Programmes and Departmental National Championships. The Annual National Sports Council meeting with all presidents and secretaries of the (26) approved sporting codes in the Department were also conducted to discuss the challenges experienced in sport. The inaugural National Sports Awards were presented in 2024/25 to recognise all DCS sports personalities who excelled in sport on provincial, national and international level. In order to strengthen governance issues, 24 sporting code meetings were coordinated by the Department. The Wellness Centre Management conducted 609 physical assessments for employees as part of weight loss management and maintenance. Sports and recreation guidelines and Wellness Centre Management guidelines were developed and consulted with sporting codes and regions.

The Department generated and published 32 Health and Wellness articles nationally through Internal communication. These articles focused on communicable and non-communicable, psychosocial and physical health. The purpose of these articles was to promote education and foster health awareness within the Department by promoting healthy lifestyles. A total of 67 events were conducted to create awareness on HIV, TB & STI and 2 307 cancer screening and awareness were conducted.

#### 4.1.6 HR achievements

The Department has made significant strides in enhancing its operational effectiveness, promoting employee well-being and fostering regional collaboration during the 2024/25 financial year. Some of the key HR achievements include:

- **Chairing the SADC Wellness, Health and Sports Working Group:** The Department hosted the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Corrections/Prisons Sub-Committee (C/PSC) meeting, bringing together member states including Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This initiative aimed to promote health, well-being and sports activities within correctional services across the Region.
- **Extensive training programmes:** A total of 43 795 officials (21 199 females and 22 596 males) were trained nationally in line with the workplace skills plan. This training encompassed various learning programmes designed to improve service delivery.
- **Orientation and induction:** In alignment with the directive on the professionalisation of public service, 90 newly appointed officials attended the orientation programme and 168 officials participated in the DCS induction programme, ensuring a smooth onboarding process.
- **Active bursary holders:** The Department currently supports 291 active bursary holders, comprising 186 serving officials and 105 unemployed youth.
- **Successful graduations:** There were 113 bursary holders who successfully completed their qualifications during the 2024/25 financial year, demonstrating the positive impact of the programme. Efforts are underway to facilitate their placement within the Department to capitalise on this investment.
- **Human rights sensitisation training:** In collaboration with the South African National AIDS Council, 2 499 officials received training on human rights issues related to HIV, TB, and STIs, focusing on key priority populations.
- **Digital learning enhancement:** The Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority, donated 516 tablets to the Zonderwater Training College, enhancing the delivery of the correctional services learnership programmes through digital technology.
- **Sporting activities:** The Department organised 41 sporting activities during the financial year, including sports development programmes, recreational events, and national championships.
- **National Sports Awards:** The Department hosted its inaugural national sports awards to recognize officials who excelled in sports at provincial, national, and international levels.
- **Physical wellness assessments:** The wellness centre conducted 609 physical assessments for employees as part of weight loss management and maintenance programmes.
- **Misconduct case resolutions:** The Department finalised 91% of misconduct cases, addressing 3 161 cases with 2 890 concluded, demonstrating a commitment to maintaining discipline and accountability within the workforce.
- **Cost reduction in suspensions:** The cost of suspensions decreased from R23.4 million to R22.7 million, reflecting improved management and efficiency in handling disciplinary matters.

#### 4.1.7 HR challenges

The Department is confronting a series of HR challenges, significantly influenced by ongoing budget cuts. These financial constraints have impacted various aspects of HR functions, affecting the Department's ability to fulfil its mandate effectively. Budget limitations have hindered the seamless implementation of the macro structure as well as the establishment of essential positions within the Department. This shortage undermines the ability to provide support and core services to comprehensively deliver rehabilitation services, potentially affecting reoffending rates and the overall effectiveness of correctional programmes, safety of inmates and officials.

The absence of an efficient recruitment system has led to prolonged and cumbersome hiring processes. These inefficiencies delay the filling of critical vacancies, exacerbating understaffing issues and increasing the workload on existing personnel, leading to staff dissatisfaction and operational inefficiencies.

Budget cuts have led to a reduction in allocations for training and development programmes resulting in the suspension of planned training programmes. Training is limited to internal training, delivered at a local level. Lack of funding will continue to hamper the Department's ability to deliver planned training initiatives, affecting the professional development of staff and potentially impacting service delivery standards.

The Department has been unable to establish and implement effective shift systems due to budgetary constraints. Attempts to secure additional R3.5 billion from National Treasury for the creation of 9 543 posts in the current Medium-Term Expenditure Framework was not successful.

The Department has identified a potential risk posed by early retirement schemes, which may result in more than 6 000 long-serving and skilled officials leaving the Department. This exodus could exacerbate existing staff shortages, leading to increased workloads for remaining employees and potentially compromising the safety, security and rehabilitation efforts within correctional facilities.

The Department requires strategic interventions with various stakeholders to address these challenges, including adequate funding, efficient HR management practices and a commitment to the welfare of officials to ensure the Department can continue to operate effectively and fulfil its mandate.

#### 4.1.8 Future HR plans/goals

In alignment with government's broader strategy to professionalise the Public Service, the Department has adopted the key pillars of the Framework on Professionalisation. Implementation is currently underway in critical areas, including recruitment and selection, induction and onboarding, performance management, continuous professional development, career progression and succession planning. These initiatives are designed to establish a capable, ethical, and developmental state, in line with the vision of the (NDP).

To effectively address the human resources challenges, a comprehensive HR Strategy is essential. The development of the HR Strategy in support of the Department's Strategic Plan is a key focus area for the Department. The HR Strategy will encompass all the pillars of the professionalisation framework for the public sector. The HR Plans for the MTEF period, commencing in the financial year 2025/26 will focus on the following key strategic areas, amongst others:

- Implementation of the macro organisational structure and the development of micro organisational structure;
- Implementation of succession planning and talent management to mitigate the impact of potential early retirements and skills shortages;
- Optimisation of the available resources to capacitate the Department;
- Putting HR governance systems in place;
- Creation of conducive working environment through integrated EHWP;
- Fostering regional collaboration within SADC to share best practices and enhance overall health and wellness; and
- Extend stakeholder collaboration for the benefit of officials within the Department.

## 4.2 HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

### 4.2.1 Personnel related expenditure

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

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

**Table 4.2.1.1 Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Programme	Total expenditure	Personnel expenditure	Training expenditure	Professional and special services expenditure	Personnel expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per employee
	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)		(R'000)
Administration	5,139,542	3,203,813	130,360	0	62.3	544
Incarceration	17,167,703	12,386,342	0	0	72.1	498
Rehabilitation	2,232,486	1,742,201	0	0	78.0	405
Care	2,706,137	1,087,609	0	0	40.2	612
Social Reintegration	1,190,227	1,006,186	0	0	84.5	529
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,436,095</b>	<b>19,426,151</b>	<b>130,360</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>501</b>

NB: The training expenditure for all programmes is budgeted for under the Programme 1: Administration

**Table 4.2.1.2 Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Salary band	Personnel expenditure	Percentage of total personnel cost	Number of employees	Average personnel cost per employee
	(R'000)			(R'000)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	234	0.00	1	234
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	4,568,536	23.20	12 899	354
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	8,763,548	44.40	16 550	530
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	5,623,224	28.50	7 091	793
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	219,777	1.10	147	1 495
Contract (Levels 3-5)	11,898	0.10	38	289
Contract (Levels 9-12)	73,174	0.40	236	310
Contract (Levels 13-16)	44,432	0.20	121	367
Periodical Remuneration	121,328	0.60	1 620	74
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,426,151</b>	<b>98.50</b>	<b>38 703</b>	<b>501</b>

NB: All data in these tables is built from extractions from the PERSAL system only



**Table 4.2.1.3 Salaries, overtime, homeowners' allowances and medical aid by programme for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Home Owners Allowances		Medical aid	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	HOA as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Medical aid as a percentage of personnel costs
Administration	2,230,662	69.4	9,633	0.3	101,911	3.2	233,835	7.3
Incarceration	7,679,024	62.1	252,986	2.0	466,802	3.8	1,067,107	8.6
Rehabilitation	1,189,970	68.3	190	0.0	54,982	3.2	122,853	7.1
Care	764,238	70.3	33	0.0	30,732	2.8	68,490	6.3
Social Reintegration	653,957	64.9	425	0.0	35,244	3.5	84,592	8.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,517,851</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>263,267</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>689,671</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1,576,877</b>	<b>8.1</b>

**Table 4.2.1.4 Salaries, overtime, home owners' allowances and medical aid by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Salary band	Salaries		Overtime		Home owners Allowances		Medical aid	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	HOA as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Medical aid as a percentage of personnel costs
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	167	71.4	0	0.0	21	9.0	26	11.1
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2,406,239	52.7	61,374	1.3	227,106	5.0	519,140	11.4
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	5,748,400	65.6	119,042	1.4	325,486	3.7	734,457	8.4
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	3,923,082	69.8	82,810	1.5	134,693	2.4	321,227	5.7
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	187,345	85.2	2	0.0	2,290	1.0	2,021	0.9
Contract (Levels 3-5)	15,754	132.4	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract (Levels 9-12)	95,115	130.0	34	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
Contract (Levels 13-16)	20,422	46.0	0	0.0	75	0.2	0	0.0
Periodical Remuneration	121,327	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,517,851</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>263,267</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>689,671</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1,576,877</b>	<b>8.10</b>

## 4.2.2 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 4.2.2.1 Employment and vacancies by programme as on 31 March 2025**

Programme	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administration	6 849	5 591	18.4	230
Incarceration	27 834	24 616	11.6	2
Rehabilitation	3 463	2 931	15.4	71
Care	2 053	1 664	18.9	80
Social reintegration	2 245	1 894	15.6	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42 444</b>	<b>36 696</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>387</b>

**Table 4.2.2.2 Employment and vacancies by salary band as on 31 March 2025**

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	1	1	0.0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	16 787	12 905	23.1	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	17 188	16 549	3.7	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 253	7 092	14.1	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	215	149	30.7	0
Contract (Levels below 1)	0	0	0.0	45
Contract (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0.0	191
Contract (Levels 3-5)	0	0	0.0	32
Contract (Levels 9-12)	0	0	0.0	118
Contract (Levels 13-16)	0	0	0.0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42 444</b>	<b>36 696</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>387</b>

**Table 4.2.2.3 Employment and vacancies by critical occupations as on 31 March 2025**

Critical occupation	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Custodian and Security Personnel	35 913	31 428	12.5	0
Educationists	637	546	14.3	0
Medical practitioners	18	14	22.2	4
Pharmacists	53	51	3.8	75
Professional nurses	1 050	796	24.2	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	98	73	25.5	39
Social work and related professionals	649	592	8.8	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38 418</b>	<b>33 500</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>148</b>

### 4.2.3 Filling of SMS posts

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

**Table 4.2.3.1 SMS post information as on 31 March 2025**

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	Percentage of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	Percentage of SMS posts vacant
Director-General/ Head of Department	1	1	100.0	0	0.0
Salary level 16	2	2	100.0	0	0.0
Salary level 15	14	13	92.9	1	7.1
Salary level 14	36	21	58.3	15	41.7
Salary level 13	162	112	69.1	50	30.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>30.7</b>

**Table 4.2.3.2 SMS post information as on 30 September 2024**

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	Percentage of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	Percentage of SMS posts vacant
Director-General/ Head of Department	1	1	100.0	0	0.0
Salary level 16	2	2	100.0	0	0.0
Salary level 15	14	9	64.3	5	35.7
Salary level 14	36	24	66.7	12	33.3
Salary level 13	162	114	70.4	48	29.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>30.2</b>

**Table 4.2.3.3 Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

SMS level	Advertising	Filling of posts	
	Number of vacancies per level advertised in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level filled in 8 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level not filled in 8 months but filled in 12 months
Director-General/Head of Department	0	0	0
Salary level 16	0	0	0
Salary level 15	03	0	3
Salary level 14	03	0	0
Salary level 13	14	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

**Table 4.2.3.4 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 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within eight months
As a result of the directive (Circular 49 of 2023) issued by the MPSA on control measures aimed at managing fiscal sustainability, the Department was unable to timeously advertise vacancies. Various delays were encountered in receiving approvals from the MPSA.
Reasons for vacancies not filled within twelve months
As a result of the directive (Circular 49 of 2023) issued by the MPSA on control measures aimed at managing fiscal sustainability, the Department was unable to timeously advertise vacancies. Various delays were encountered in receiving approvals from the MPSA.

**Table 4.2.3.5 Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
None, as a result of the cost containment measures imposed in the advertising and filling of posts in the Public Service.
Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months
None, as a result of the cost containment measures imposed in the advertising and filling of posts in the Public Service.

#### 4.2.4 Job Evaluation

The following table summarises the number of jobs that were evaluated during the year under review. The table also provides statistics on the number of posts that were upgraded or downgraded.

**Table 4.2.4.1 Job Evaluation by Salary band for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of jobs evaluated	Percentage of posts evaluated by salary bands	Posts upgraded		Posts downgraded	
				Number	Percentage of posts evaluated	Number	Percentage of posts evaluated
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	16 787	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	17 188	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 253	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band A	162	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band B	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band C	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band D	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 444</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

The following table provides a summary of the number of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their post being upgraded. The number of employees might differ from the number of posts upgraded since not all employees are automatically absorbed into the new posts and some of the posts upgraded could also be vacant.

**Table 4.2.4.2 Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Gender	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Male	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Employees with disability	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

The following table summarises the number of cases where remuneration bands exceeded the grade determined by job evaluation. Reasons for the deviation are provided in each case.

**Table 4.2.4.3 Employees with salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
<b>Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the level determined by job evaluation</b>				<b>0</b>
Percentage of total employed				0

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

**Table 4.2.4.4 Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Gender	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Male	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Employees with disability	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

## 4.2.5 Employment changes

The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates by salary band and by critical occupations. Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the Department.

**Table 4.2.5.1 Annual turnover rates by salary band for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Salary band	Number of employees at beginning of period (01 April 2024)	Appointments and transfers into the Department	Terminations and transfers out of the Department	Turnover rate
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	1	0	0	0.0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	29 886	1 035	281	0.9
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	2 937	62	553	18.8
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	4 136	41	649	15.7
Senior Management Service Band A	117	1	11	9.4
Senior Management Service Band B	21	1	3	14.3
Senior Management Service Band C	10	0	1	10.0
Senior Management Service Band D	2	2	1	50.0
Contract-(Level below 1) Intern/ learnership	0	50	19	0.0
Contracts (Levels 1-2)	0	2	4	0.0
Contract (Levels 3-5)	0	54	81	0.0
Contract (Levels 6-8)	0	4	7	0.0
Contract (Levels 9-12)	0	121	142	0.0
Contract (Level 13-16)	0	8	11	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37 110</b>	<b>1 381</b>	<b>1 763</b>	<b>4.8</b>

**Table 4.2.5.2 Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025**

Critical occupation	Number of employees at beginning of period (01 April 2024)	Appointments and transfers into the Department	Terminations and transfers out of the Department	Turnover rate
Custodian and Security Personnel	31 767	1 000	1 178	3.7
Educationists	559	1	20	3.6
Medical practitioners	15	5	8	53.3
Pharmacists	51	67	91	178.4
Professional Nurses	840	32	78	9.3
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	78	44	29	37.2
Social work and related professionals	591	41	37	6.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33 901</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>1 441</b>	<b>4.3</b>

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

**Table 4.2.5.3 Reasons why staff left the Department for the period 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025**

Termination type	Number	Percentage of total resignations
Death	170	9.6
Resignation	420	23.8
Expiry of contract	246	14.0
Transfers	43	2.4
Discharged due to ill health	67	3.8
Dismissal-misconduct	138	7.8
Retirement	679	38.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 763</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total number of employees who left as a percentage of total employment</b>		<b>4.8</b>

**Table 4.2.5.4 Promotions by critical occupation for the period 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025**

Occupation	Employees as at 01 April 2024	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a percentage of employees by occupation	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a percentage of employees by occupation
Custodian and Security personnel	31 767	577	1.8	22 380	70.5
Educationists	559	2	0.4	460	82.3
Medical practitioners	15	1	6.7	6	40.0
Pharmacists	51	5	9.8	23	45.1
Professional nurse	840	14	1.7	273	32.5
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	78	3	3.8	46	59.0
Social work and related professionals	591	23	3.9	267	45.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33 901</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>23 455</b>	<b>69.2</b>



**Table 4.2.5.5 Promotions by salary band for the period 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025**

Salary band	Employees as at 01 April 2024	Promotions to another salary level	Salary bands promotions as a percentage of employees by salary level	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a percentage of employees by salary bands
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	29 886	558	1.9	9 584	32.1
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	2 937	59	2.0	14 842	505.3
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	4 136	77	1.9	3 066	74.1
Senior Management Service	150	23	15.3	6	4.0
Contracts (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract (Levels 3-5)	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract (Levels 6-8)	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract (Levels 9-12)	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract (Level 13-16)	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37 110</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>27 499</b>	<b>74.1</b>

#### 4.2.6 Employment equity

Table 4.2.6.1 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational categories as on 31 March 2025

**Table 4.2.6.1 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational categories as on 31 March 2025**

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Senior officials and managers	62	7	6	4	56	9	3	3	<b>150</b>
Professionals	475	51	11	18	1 047	139	35	75	<b>1 851</b>
Technicians and associate professionals	3	0	1		2	1	0	0	<b>7</b>
Clerks	418	31	2	5	834	85	13	40	<b>1 428</b>
Service shop and market sales workers	902	35	4	46	537	33	3	7	<b>1 567</b>
Labourers and related workers	230	15	0	3	266	14	0	3	<b>531</b>
Elementary	346	46	3	30	105	3	1	1	<b>535</b>
Plant & machine operators & assemblers	17	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	<b>35</b>
Security & custodian personnel	14 248	2 669	298	1 860	8 769	1 384	152	299	<b>29 679</b>
Managers	341	24	10	21	508	54	14	29	<b>1 001</b>
Skill agri fores fish craft related trades workers	19	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	<b>28</b>

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Technicians & associate technical occupations	72	4	4	2	138	12	3	4	239
Protect rescue social health science support personnel (auxiliary social workers)	7	0	0	0	22	2	0	1	32
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17 140</b>	<b>2 882</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1 989</b>	<b>12 311</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>37 083</b>
Employees with disabilities	153	29	4	27	105	9	3	7	337

**Table 4.2.6.2 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2025**

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	8	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	15
Senior Management	52	7	6	3	53	7	2	2	132
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	2 505	679	148	1 344	1 945	246	50	176	7 093
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen	8 547	1 338	129	490	4 995	794	95	159	16 547
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	5 929	849	50	142	5 115	662	57	95	12 899
Unskilled and defined decision making	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Contract (Top Management)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Contract (Senior Management)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Contract (Professionally Qualified)	17	3	6	9	30	9	17	28	119
Contract (Semi-Skilled)	6	0	0	0	29	3	0	0	38
Contract - Below salary level 01	73	6	0	0	141	13	2	1	236
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17 140</b>	<b>2 882</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1 989</b>	<b>12 311</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>37 083</b>
Employees with disabilities	153	29	4	27	105	9	3	7	337

**Table 4.2.6.3 Recruitment for the period 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025**

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Senior Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	20	1	0	0	13	8	0	0	42
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	35	4	0	0	17	6	0	0	62
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	514	151	3	7	281	71	3	5	1 035
Contract (Top Management)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract (Senior Management)	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	8
Contract (Professionally Qualified)	18	3	6	9	33	8	17	27	121
Contract (Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents)	18	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	54
Contract (Semi-Skilled)	11	0	0	0	41	2	0	0	54
Contract (Unskilled)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1 381</b>
Employees with disabilities	3	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	9

**Table 4.2.6.4 Promotions for the period 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025**

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
Senior Management	5	0	1	0	9	2	0	1	18
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	26	4	1	4	27	8	0	7	77
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	35	2	0	0	23	0	0	0	60
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	256	17	1	5	248	29	0	1	557
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>717</b>
Employees with disabilities	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

**Table 4.2.6.5 Terminations for the period 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025**

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Senior Management	4	0	1	0	8	1	0	0	14
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	278	71	17	137	104	25	1	15	648
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	277	49	6	33	151	23	3	11	553
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	158	23	3	6	82	4	1	5	282
Contract (senior management)	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	11
Contract (professionally qualified)	27	3	3	6	57	6	13	27	142
Contract (skilled technical)	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7
Contract (semi-skilled)	30	0	0	0	64	6	0	0	100
Contract (unskilled)	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1 763</b>
Employees with disabilities	5	0	0	3	8	0	0	1	17

**Table 4.2.6.6 Disciplinary action for the period 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025**

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Correctional counselling	159	69	3	26	66	16	1	3	343
Verbal warning	402	84	3	18	147	23	1	3	681
Written warning	562	65	4	22	169	28	0	0	850
Final written warning	345	51	5	19	72	14	0	0	506
Suspended without pay	123	14	2	5	22	0	0	0	166
Fine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissal	98	10	3	2	23	2	0	0	138
Not guilty	61	15	7	1	24	4	1	0	113
Case withdrawn	37	7	1	2	30	3	0	0	80
No outcome	9	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 796</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2 891</b>

**Table 4.2.6.7 Skills development for the period 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025**

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	255	55	11	27	295	34	22	14	<b>713</b>
Professionals	626	106	10	23	1 468	287	19	91	<b>2 630</b>
Technicians & Associate Professionals	1 271	265	39	118	1 411	211	25	77	<b>3 417</b>
Clerks	4 550	1 220	56	285	5 355	1 149	67	228	<b>12 910</b>
Service & Sales Workers	9 752	2 543	133	863	8 346	1 675	95	186	<b>23 593</b>
Craft & Related Trades Workers	319	37	4	28	131	10	0	3	<b>532</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 773</b>	<b>4 226</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1 344</b>	<b>17 006</b>	<b>3 366</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>43 795</b>
Employees with disabilities	115	27	4	19	103	20	2	9	<b>299</b>

#### 4.2.7 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 within the prescribed timeframes and disciplinary steps taken is presented in the tables below.

**Table 4.2.7.1 Signing of performance agreements by SMS members as on 31 May 2024**

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS members	Total number of signed performance agreements	Signed performance Agreements as percentage of total number of SMS members
Director-General/ Head of Department	1	1	1	100.0
Salary level 16	1	1	0	0.0
Salary level 15	15	9	8	88.9
Salary level 14	37	23	18	78.3
Salary level 13	162	113	91	80.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>80.3</b>

**Table 4.2.7.2 Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members as on 31 May 2025**

Reasons
Non – compliance due to late signing after 31st May 2024 (excluding SMS members appointed after 31st May 2024)
Non – compliance due to performance agreements not being signed till the end of the financial year (suspensions).

**Table 4.2.7.3 Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded performance agreements as on 31 May 2025**

Reasons
Non- compliance to be dealt with in terms of section 16A of the Public Service Act (No. 103 of 1994).

#### 4.2.8 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, disability, salary bands and critical occupations.

**Table 4.2.8.1 Performance rewards by race, gender and disability for the period 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025**

Race and gender	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	Percentage of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
African	0	29 451	0.0	0	0
Male	0	17 140	0.0	0	0
Female	0	12 311	0.0	0	0
Coloured	0	4 618	0.0	0	0
Male	0	2 882	0.0	0	0
Female	0	1 736	0.0	0	0
Indian	0	563	0.0	0	0
Male	0	339	0.0	0	0
Female	0	224	0.0	0	0
White	0	2 451	0.0	0	0
Male	0	1 989	0.0	0	0
Female	0	462	0.0	0	0
Employees with a disability	0	337	0.0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37 083</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 4.2.8.2 Performance rewards by salary band for personnel below Senior Management Service for the period 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025**

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		Total cost as a percentage of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	Percentage of total within salary bands	Total Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	1	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	12 899	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	16 547	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	7 091	0	0	0	0
Contracts (Levels 3-5)	0	232	0	0	0	0
Contract (Levels 6-8)	0	118	0	0	0	0
Contract (Levels 9-12)	0	45	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36 933</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 4.2.8.3 Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025**

Critical occupation	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	Percentage of total within occupation	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
Custodian and security personnel	0	31 428	0	0	0
Educationists	0	546	0	0	0
Medical practitioners	0	14	0	0	0
Pharmacists	0	51	0	0	0
Professional nurse	0	796	0	0	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	0	73	0	0	0
Social work and related professionals	0	592	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33 500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 4.2.8.4 Performance related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band for Senior Management Service for the period 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025**

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		Total cost as a percentage of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	Percentage of total within salary bands	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
Band A	0	112	0	0	0	0
Band B	0	21	0	0	0	0
Band C	0	13	0	0	0	0
Band D	0	3	0	0	0	0
Contract Band A	0	1	0	0	0	0
Contract Band B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Band C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Band D	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## 4.2.9 Foreign workers

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

**Table 4.2.9.1 Foreign workers by salary band for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Salary band	01 April 2024		31 March 2025		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
Skilled (Level 3-5)	3	15.8	2	11.1	-1	-4.7
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	3	15.8	3	16.7	0	0.9
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	2	10.5	3	16.7	1	6.1
Other periodical appointment	11	57.9	10	55.6	-1	-2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0.0</b>



**Table 4.2.9.2 Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Major occupation	01 April 2024		31 March 2025		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
Administrative office workers	1	5.3	1	5.6	0	0.0
Clerical support workers	0	0.0	1	5.6	1	5.6
Craft and related trades workers	1	5.3	0	0.0	-1	-5.3
Managers	0	0.0	1	5.6	1	5.6
National security and custodian personnel	5	26.3	4	22.2	-1	-4.1
Professionals	1	5.3	7	38.9	6	33.6
Professionals and managers	9	47.4	2	11.1	-7	-36.3
Security & custodian personnel	0	0.0	2	11.1	2	11.1
Service workers	2	10.5	0	0.0	-2	-10.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0.0</b>

#### 4.2.10 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.

**Table 4.2.10.1 Sick leave for the period 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024**

Salary band	Total days	Percentage days with medical certification	Number of employees using sick leave	Percentage of total employees using sick leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	2	0.0	1	0.0	2	2
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	106 177	72.6	11 108	33.9	10	118 536
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	130 916	69.7	14 197	43.3	9	228 684
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	57 217	72.8	6 384	19.5	9	150 293
Senior management (Levels >= 13)	784	84.4	120	0.4	7	4 102
Contract- (Level below 1) Intern/learnership	1 035	51.4	207	0.6	5	424
Contract (Levels 1-2)	4	100.0	2	0.0	2	3
Contract (Levels 3-5)	1 825	73.0	555	1.7	3	1 700
Contract (Levels 6-8)	4	50.0	1	0.0	4	7
Contract (Levels 9-12)	1 008	56.5	174	0.5	6	2 303
Contract (Levels >= 13)	3	100.0	1	0.0	3	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>298 975</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>32 750</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>506 073</b>

**Table 4.2.10.2 Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024**

Salary band	Total days	Percentage days with medical certification	Number of employees using disability leave	Percentage of total employees using disability leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	39 024	100.0	1 163	31.3	34	44 995
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	64 465	100.0	1 712	46.0	38	114 489
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	31 870	99.6	826	22.2	39	82 820
Senior management (Levels >= 13)	272	100.0	12	0.3	23	1408
Contract (Levels 3-5)	37	100.0	2	0.1	19	40
Contract (Levels 9-12)	54	100.0	3	0.1	18	147
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>135 722</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>3 718</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>243 899</b>

**Table 4.2.10.3 Annual leave for the period 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024**

Salary band	Total days taken	Number of employees using annual leave	Average per employee (days)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	54	2	27
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	301 228	13 247	23
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	493 298	17 097	29
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	216 041	7 715	28
Senior management (Levels >= 13)	4 049	155	26
Contract-(Level below 1) Intern/learnership	3 617	245	15
Contract (Levels 1-2)	16	2	8
Contract (Levels 3-5)	7 584	1 013	7
Contract (Levels 6-8)	39	4	10
Contract (Levels 9-12)	2 566	202	13
Contract (Levels >= 13)	57	5	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 028 549</b>	<b>39 687</b>	<b>26</b>

**Table 4.2.10.4 Capped leave for the period 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024**

Salary band	Total days of capped leave taken	Number of employees using capped leave	Average number of days taken per employee	Average capped leave per employee as on 31 December 2024
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	0	0	10
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	371	96	4	13
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1 001	122	8	29
Senior management (Levels >= 13)	16	2	8	42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 388</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>

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

**Table 4.2.10.5 Leave pay-outs for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average per employee (R'000)
Leave discounting (unused leave credits)	1 979	44	45
Leave discounting / gratuity (unused leave credits)	104 753	1 394	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>106 732</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>74</b>

#### 4.2.11 HIV/AIDS & health promotion programmes

**Table 4.2.11.1 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health Care Professionals</li> <li>Food handlers</li> <li>Officials working on sewerage purification plants</li> <li>Officials working in hospitals</li> <li>Dog handlers and trainers</li> <li>Equestrian Unit</li> <li>Officials working with offenders who contracted</li> <li>TB/HIV/ Diphtheria/ Rabies, etc.</li> <li>Custodian and Security Officers</li> </ul>	<p>Medical Surveillance and vaccinations of Hepatitis A&amp;B, Tetanus and Rabies could not be rolled out, due to budget constraints.</p> <p>Re- prioritization of the budget and upliftment of Cost Containment Measures to allow vaccination of officials, medical screening, HIRA, etc. is critical.</p> <p>COIDA Circular 1 of 2024 was issued on Internal Communication on 19 December 2024 to sensitize Regions and Head Office on the management of COIDA reporting, the handling of medical accounts and trauma exposure in the workplace.</p> <p>A combined National Directive between Chief Directorates IEHW and Health on the Management of Foodborne Disease was also issued on 29 January 2025 for the attention and implementation of all Clubs, Messes, Shops, Bakeries, Abattoirs and Food Service Units.</p> <p>This Circular also emphasised the utilization of personal protective equipment (PPE) for officials working in hazardous areas, personal hygiene, infection prevention and control (IPC), food preparation, food storage, training of offenders and officials, pest control as well as a Medical Response Plan when exposed to such illnesses.</p>

**Table 4.2.11.2 Details of health promotion and HIV/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 Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	X		Deputy Commissioner IEHW: Ms C.S. Mandeane-Strydom

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
2. Does the Department have a dedicated unit or has it designated specific staff members to promote the health and well-being of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	X		<p>Chief Directorate: IEHW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1X DC</li> <li>• 1X Assistant Director</li> <li>• Budget: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation of Employees = 2 200 000</li> <li>• Goods and Services = 173 000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Directorate: Employee Occupational Health and Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1x Deputy Director:</li> <li>• 2x Assistant Directors (1 Vacant)</li> <li>• 5x Regional Managers OHS (ASD level) (1 Vacant: EC Region)</li> <li>• 4x COIDA Clerks</li> <li>• Budget: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation of employees = 8 653 000</li> <li>• Goods and Services = 19 758 000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Directorate: Employee Wellness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1x Director</li> <li>• 1x Secretary</li> <li>• 3x Deputy Directors (2 Vacant)</li> <li>• 6x Assistant Directors (1 Vacant)</li> <li>• 44x Employment Assistance Programme (EAP),</li> <li>• 6x EAP Regional Coordinators on ASD level</li> <li>• 5x Sports Managers (WC Region do not have a financed post)</li> <li>• 1x National HIV/AIDS Coordinator at ASD level</li> <li>• 1x SAO Sports Administration</li> <li>• 1x SAO Gymnasiums</li> <li>• Budget: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation of Employees = 9 871 000</li> <li>• Goods and Services = 5 983 000</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Directorate: Facilities Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1x Director</li> <li>• 1x Secretary</li> <li>• 1x Deputy Director</li> <li>• 3x Assistant Directors (1 Vacant)</li> <li>• 1x SAO</li> <li>• 4x Clerks (1 Vacant)</li> <li>• Budget: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation of employees = 10 433 000</li> <li>• Goods and Services = 240 000</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
3. Has the Department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of this programme.	X		<p>The Employee Assistance Programme is an on-site based programme designed to assist in the early identification and resolution of psychosocial problems that impact negatively on productivity. It focused on four core functions rendered by (44) Employee Assistance Professionals.</p> <p>During 2024/2025, the following EAP services were rendered:</p> <p><b>Case Load (Therapeutic Counselling):</b></p> <p>Therapeutic services emphasizing short-term counselling and effective referral system. The total number of New Case registered is 1584.</p> <p>No. of males who received counselling: 909</p> <p>No. of females who received counselling: 687</p> <p><b>Training Sessions:</b></p> <p>The programme reached a total of (11 755) employees consisting of (358) sessions.</p> <p>The types of training which were rendered to employees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EAP &amp; Supervisory training</li> <li>• Financial training</li> <li>• Mental Health</li> <li>• GBV</li> <li>• Fatigue &amp; burnout</li> <li>• Conflict management</li> <li>• Depression</li> <li>• LGBTQI+</li> <li>• Disciplinary Code &amp; Procedures</li> <li>• Domestic violence</li> <li>• Trauma</li> <li>• Sexual Harassment</li> </ul> <p><b>EAP Marketing Sessions:</b></p> <p>Marketing, education and information sharing of the programme reached a total of (70 054) employees using through the following marketing techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pamphlets and flyers</li> <li>• Meetings</li> <li>• Presentations</li> <li>• Exhibitions</li> <li>• Information sessions</li> <li>• Notice Boards</li> <li>• Workshops and other tools</li> </ul>

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
			<p><b>Wellness Programmes:</b></p> <p>The Wellness programmes aimed at providing proactive measures to build resilience in employees.</p> <p>The Wellness programmes reached a total of (66 645) employees consisting of (1 176) sessions.</p> <p>The programmes presented were as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absenteeism</li> <li>• Drug Abuse</li> <li>• Mental Health</li> <li>• Rape</li> <li>• Family health</li> <li>• Medical health</li> <li>• Finance</li> <li>• Suicide</li> <li>• Work- related problems</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS</li> </ul> <p>Other programmes such as Team building, GBV, fatigue &amp; burnout, sexual harassment, family days, physical awareness, (16) Days of Activism against Women and Children, breast cancer, prostate cancer, weight management and health assessments were also rendered to employees.</p>
4. Has the Department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	X		<p>DCS has approved guidelines on the establishment of wellness Forums. These forums aims at promoting an integrated wellness approach and programmes.</p> <p>The National Sports Council has been established to promote organised sport and mass participation programmes.</p> <p>OHS Committees from Level to 4 are established and functioning.</p> <p>The function of HIV/AIDS in the Department is coordinated by EAP's in Regions to provide statistics to Head Office.</p> <p>There is no provision for HIV/AIDS for officials in terms of the organizational structure.</p> <p>There is only one (1) Assistant Director post in the Department who is responsible for the management of the HIV/AIDS programme.</p>
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	X		<p>The Department of Correctional Services remains committed to upholding the rights and dignity of all employees, including those living with HIV/AIDS and other chronic conditions.</p> <p>Section 12(2)(c) of the Constitution, the Employment Equity Act, HIV/AIDS, STI and TB Management Policy remain the reference sources to safeguard the rights of employees living with HIV to ensure their protection against stigma and discrimination.</p> <p>Although the Department's HIV, TB and STI Policy along with its Standard Operating Procedures were approved in 2019 and is currently due for reviewal, it remains valid and fully enforceable.</p> <p>The policy framework explicitly prohibits discrimination based on HIV/AIDS status and aligns with Section 12(2) of the Constitution, the Employment Equity Act and the Departmental reasonable Accommodation Policy.</p> <p>These instruments collectively guide the Department in fostering a workplace that is inclusive, respectful and free from stigma and discrimination.</p>

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
6. Has the Department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	X		<p>The Department has introduced and continues to implement a range of measures to protect employees who are HIV positive or perceived to be, from discrimination.</p> <p>These measures are guided by the Department's HIV, TB and STI Policy and SOP which remains in force. Key elements of these protective measures include:</p> <p><b>Confidentiality and Disclosure protocols:</b></p> <p>Strict confidentiality is maintained regarding an employee's HIV status.</p> <p>Disclosure of HIV status is voluntary and protected under the policy and legal framework</p> <p><b>Access to support services:</b></p> <p>Employees have access to confidential wellness support through the Employee Assistance Programme (EAP), including counselling, referrals and psychosocial support.</p> <p>Linkages to care, treatment and adherence support are also facilitated.</p> <p><b>Reasonable accommodation:</b></p> <p>Provides support to employees with HIV and other chronic illness by making necessary adjustments to work environments or duties without discrimination.</p> <p>The recommendations by medical practitioners as well as the Health Risk Manager is implemented to re-integrate officials back in the workplace, when necessary.</p> <p><b>Employee Awareness and Training:</b></p> <p>It promotes a stigma- free workplace, educate staff on their rights and sensitize managers and colleagues on issues of confidentiality.</p> <p>Mechanisms exist for employees to report unfair treatment or discrimination which are addressed through HR and Labour Relations structures.</p>
7. Does the Department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counselling and Testing? If so, list the results that you have you achieved.	X		<p>The Department actively encourages its employees to undergo Voluntary Counselling &amp; Testing (VCT) or HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) as part of broader HIV, TB and STI workplace response.</p> <p>This is in alignment with the National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STI (2023-2028), which promotes universal access to HIV testing, early diagnoses and linkage to care.</p> <p>During the financial year 2024/2025 a total of (88) employees participated in HCT and a total number of (191) employees were screened for TB. Awareness on HIV, TB and STI reached a total number of (3 443) employees.</p> <p>The low uptake on HCT has been noted due to its voluntary nature of the health screening services.</p>
8. Has the Department developed measures/indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	X		<p>The Department has developed and implemented measures and indicators to effectively monitor and evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme across all Regions and Head Office. A key monitoring tool adopted by the Department is the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) Monitoring and Evaluation Tool, which is applied nationally. This tool enables standardized tracking and reporting of monthly, quarterly and annual progress.</p>



## 4.2.12 Labour relations

**Table 4.2.12.1 Collective agreements for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Subject matter	Date
GPSSBC Resolution 05 of 2024 National Macro Organisation of Government	2024/12/05
GPSSBC Resolution 03 of 2024 Appointment of FTSS	2024/05/24
GPSSBC Resolution of 04 of 2024- Amendment of Rules of Council	2024/09/03
PSCBC Resolution 02 of 2024- Negotiation protocols on wage negotiation	2024/07/09
PSCBC Resolution 01 of 2025- Salary adjustment ad improvement of conditions of service	2025/02/17
PSCBC 02 of 2025- matters referred for further process research for 2025-26 financial year	2025/02/17
<b>Total number of collective agreements</b>	<b>6</b>

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

**Table 4.2.12.2 Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	Percentage of total
Correctional counselling	343	11.9
Verbal warning	681	23.6
Written warning	850	29.4
Final written warning	506	17.5
Suspended without pay	166	5.7
Fine	0	0.0
Demotion	0	0.0
Dismissal	138	4.8
Not guilty	113	3.9
Case withdrawn	80	2.8
No outcome	14	0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 891</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Notes:** No outcome was added to the template.

**Table 4.2.12.3 Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Type of misconduct	Number	Percentage of total
Fails to comply with, or contravenes an Act, regulation or legal obligation	530	18.3
Mismanages the finances of the State	3	0.1
Without permission possesses or wrongfully uses the property of the State, other employees and/or a visitor	3	0.1
Misuse/abuse of movable/immovable property of the State	13	0.4
Damage to and or cause loss of State property	4	0.1
Endangers the lives of self or others by disregarding safety rules or regulations	10	0.3

Type of misconduct	Number	Percentage of total
Prejudice the administration, discipline or efficiency of a Department, office or institution of the State	97	3.4
Misuse of position in the DCS to promote or to prejudice the interest of any political party, organisation, company or individual	1	0.0
Theft, bribery, fraud, corruption or any combination thereof	33	1.1
Accepts any compensation in cash or otherwise from a member of the public, another employee or an offender for performing her or his duties without written approval from the Department	0	0.0
Fails to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction without just or reasonable cause	209	7.2
Absence or repeated absence from work without a valid reason or permission	692	23.9
Commits an act of sexual harassment	7	0.2
Discriminates on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds outlawed by the Constitution	1	0.0
Poor or inadequate performance for reasons other than incapacity	17	0.6
Dereliction of duties	393	13.6
Allowing a disciplinary hearing to fall away (Refer to clause 7.3.2 of the Procedure)	54	1.9
Performing of work for compensation in a private capacity for another person or organisation either during or outside working hours without written approval	8	0.3
Breaching the conditions pertaining to authorised private work	1	0.0
Sleeping on duty	20	0.7
While on duty, is under the influence of an intoxicating, illegal, unauthorised, habit-forming and/or stupefying drug, including alcohol	100	3.5
Being in possession of alcohol in the workplace	2	0.1
Being in possession of illegal, unauthorised, habit-forming and/or stupefying drug on Departmental premises	44	1.5
Permitting an offender to take alcohol or any prohibited drug or to have these substances in his/her possession	0	0.0
While on duty, conducts herself or himself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner	73	2.5
Contravention of the DCS Code of Conduct	92	3.2
Assault, attempt or threatens to assault, another employee or person while on duty	63	2.2
Incites other personnel to un-procedural and unlawful conduct	3	0.1
Displays disrespect towards others in the workplace or demonstrates abusive or insolent behaviour	42	1.5
Intimidation or victimisation of fellow employees or other persons	9	0.3
Prevents/force other employees from belonging/not belonging to any trade union or employee organisation	0	0.0
Operates any money lending scheme for employees for own benefit during working hours in the workplace	0	0.0

Type of misconduct	Number	Percentage of total
Carries or keeps firearms or other dangerous weapons in the workplace without the written authorisation of the employer	1	0.0
Misuse of firearms and/or other dangerous weapons in the workplace	1	0.0
Breaching of security measures	331	11.4
Furnishing of false statements or evidence in the execution of his or her duties	21	0.7
Falsification of records or any other documentation	7	0.2
Participation in un-procedural, unprotected and/or unlawful industrial action	1	0.0
Commitment of a common law or statutory offence whilst on duty and/or on state premises	5	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 891</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.2.12.4 Grievances logged for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Grievances	Number	Percentage of total
Number of grievances finalised	404	86.0
Number of grievances pending	66	14.00
<b>Total number of grievances lodged</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 4.2.12.5 Disputes logged with councils for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Disputes	Number	Percentage of total
Number of disputes upheld	41	10.4
Number of disputes dismissed	59	15.0
Pending disputes	294	74.6
<b>Total number of disputes lodged</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.2.12.6 Strike actions for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Total number of persons working days lost	0
Total costs working days lost	0
<b>Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay (R'000)</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 4.2.12.7 Precautionary suspensions for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Number of people suspended	330
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	229
Average number of days suspended	78
<b>Cost of suspension (R'000)</b>	<b>22 726</b>

### 4.2.13 Skills development

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

**Table 4.2.13.1 Training needs identified for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 01 April 2024	Training needs identified at start of the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	72	0	50	0	50
	Male	84	0	45	0	45
Professionals	Female	1 488	0	1 023	0	1 023
	Male	826	0	856	0	856
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	1 378	0	600	200	800
	Male	863	0	300	120	420
Clerks	Female	1 814	0	700	220	920
	Male	1 867	0	718	224	942
Service and sales workers	Female	10 248	0	8 967	1 845	10 812
	Male	19 291	0	7 143	1 756	8 899
Craft and related trades workers	Female	126	0	48	18	66
	Male	470	0	379	38	417
Labourers and Related Workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	4	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>38 531</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20 829</b>	<b>4 421</b>	<b>25 250</b>

**Table 4.2.13.2 Training provided for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 01 April 2025	Training provided within the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	72	0	192	173	365
	Male	84	0	187	161	348
Professionals	Female	1 488	0	1 226	639	1 865
	Male	826	0	502	263	765
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	1 378	0	1 117	607	1 724
	Male	863	0	1 014	679	1 693
Clerks	Female	1 814	0	4 118	2 681	6 799
	Male	1 867	0	3 741	2 370	6 111
Service and sales workers	Female	10 248	0	6 981	3 321	10 302
	Male	19 291	0	8 543	4 748	13 291
Craft and related trades workers	Female	126	0	113	31	144
	Male	470	0	260	128	388
Labourers and Related Workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	4	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>38 531</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27 994</b>	<b>15 801</b>	<b>43 795</b>

#### 4.2.14 Injury on duty

The following tables provide basic information on injury on duty.

**Table 4.2.14.1 Injury on duty for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Nature of injury on duty	Number	Percentage of total
Required basic medical attention only	174	20.7
Temporary total disablement	663	78.8
Permanent disablement	0	0
Fatal	4	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 4.2.15 Utilisation of consultants

The following tables relate information on the utilisation of consultants in the Department.

**Table 4.2.15.1 Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration: (work days)	Contract value in rand
Kulungwana Accountant. Appointment of a service provider to assist the Department of Correctional Services to investigate and finalize cases of irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure cases	10	174	R36 006 544,50
Entsika Consulting. Appointment of a project management office and appointment of consultant to assist DCS in securing contracts for Perishables and Non-Perishables	14	251	R26 740 933,24
Nexia SAB&T. Appointment of a project management office and appointment of consultant to assist DCS in securing contracts for Cleaning Materials	14	251	R10 026 352,34
Mashudu Tinyiko Consulting. Appointment of a project management office and appointment of consultant to assist DCS in securing contracts for Coal	14	251	R29 715 266,37
MK Training CC. Appointment of a service provider to capacitate strategic management in the development of the strategic plan and Annual Performance Plan	3	82.5	R881 726

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (work days)	Total contract value in rand
5	55	1009.5	R103 370 822,45

**Table 4.2.15.2 Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Kulungwana Accountant. Appointment of a service provider to assist the Department of Correctional Services to investigate and finalize cases of irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure cases	100	100	10
Entsika Consulting. Appointment of a project management office and appointment of consultant to assist DCS in securing contracts for Perishables and Non-Perishables	100	87.5	14
Nexia SAB&T. Appointment of a project management office and appointment of consultant to assist DCS in securing contracts for Cleaning Materials	100	86.67	14
Mashudu Tinyiko Consulting. Appointment of a project management office and appointment of consultant to assist DCS in securing contracts for Coal	100	100	14
MK Training CC. Appointment of a service provider to capacitate strategic management in the development of the strategic plan and annual performance plan	51	51	2

**Table 4.2.15.3 Report on consultant appointments using donor funds for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (work days)	Donor and contract value in rand
None	None	None	None

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (work days)	Total contract value in rand
None	None	None	None

**Table 4.2.15.4 Analysis of consultant appointments using donor funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
None	None	None	None

#### 4.2.16 Severance packages

**Table 4.2.16.1 Granting of employee-initiated severance packages for the period 01 April 2024 and 31 March 2025**

Salary band	Number of applications received	Number of applications referred to the MPSA	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>







# PART E

## PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT

## 5.1 IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL, UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE AND MATERIAL LOSSES

### 5.1.1 Irregular expenditure

#### a) Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

**Table 5.1.1.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure**

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	5,241,522	5,231,751
Prior period error	-	503
As restated	5,241,522	5,232,245
Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed	7,703	9,268
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned	(2,227,018)	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	(215,969)	-
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not recovered and written off	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>2,806,238</b>	<b>5,241,522</b>

**Table 5.1.1.2 Reconciling notes**

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment	-	-
Irregular expenditure that relates to the prior year and identified in the current year	-	-
Irregular expenditure for the current year	7,703	9,268
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 703</b>	<b>9,268</b>

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

**Table 5.1.1.3 Current and previous year irregular expenditure under assessment**

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment	-	9,268
Irregular expenditure under determination	7,703	-
Irregular expenditure under investigation	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,703</b>	<b>9,268</b>

#### c) Details of irregular expenditure condoned

**Table 5.1.1.4 Current and previous year expenditure condoned**

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	2,227,018	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,227,018</b>	<b>-</b>

d) Details of irregular expenditure removed - (not condoned)

Table 5.1.1.5 Current and previous year expenditure not condoned

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure NOT condoned and removed	(215,969)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(215,969)</b>	<b>-</b>

e) Details of irregular expenditure recoverable

Table 5.1.1.6 Current and previous year irregular expenditure recoverable

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure recoverable	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

f) Details of irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

Table 5.1.1.7 Current and previous year irregular expenditure written off

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure written off	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Additional disclosure relating to Inter-Institutional Arrangements

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

Table 5.1.1.8 Non-compliance cases due to inter-institutional arrangements (not departmental)

Description
None
<b>Total</b>

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

Table 5.1.1.9 Departmental non-compliance cases due to inter institutional arrangement

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
	-	-
	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

Table 5.1.1.10 Current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken for irregular expenditure

Disciplinary steps taken
n/a

### 5.1.2 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

#### a) Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

**Table 5.1.2.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	13,168	20,834
Prior period errors	-	(7 795)
As Restated	13,168	13,039
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed	704	134
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	-	-
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recoverable and written off	(4)	(5)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>13,868</b>	<b>13,168</b>

During the 2024/25 financial year assessments to confirm whether expenditure incurred meets the definition of fruitless and wasteful expenditure were conducted in accordance with the Compliance and Reporting Framework (Annexure A of instruction Note 4 of 2022/23). The prior period error amount of R-7 795 359.07 comprise of incidents incurred in previous financial years amounting to R-8 231 211,38 that were assessed and found to not meet the definition of fruitless and wasteful expenditure as defined in the Framework and R435 852.31 fruitless and wasteful expenditure cases incurred in previous financial year but only reported in 2024/2025 financial year. The fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred and confirmed in the current financial year is R703 563.21. An amount of R-3 670.00 of fruitless and wasteful expenditure was recovered from an official during the 2024/25 financial year.

**Table 5.1.2.2 Reconciling notes**

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment	97	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that relates to prior year and identified in current year	-	436
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year	704	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>134</b>

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

**Table 5.1.2.3 Current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment**

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment	97	134
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination	1,139	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation	1 180	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,416</b>	<b>134</b>



c) Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable

**Table 5.1.2.4 Current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered**

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	(4)	(5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>

During 2024/25 financial year the department recovered a total amount of R3 670.00. f

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

**Table 5.1.2.5 Current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recoverable and written off**

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

**Table 5.1.2.6 Current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

Disciplinary steps taken	
No criminal or criminal steps taken as a result of fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the year under review	
<b>Total</b>	

### 5.1.3 Unauthorised expenditure

a) Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

**Table 5.1.3.1 Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure**

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	614,378	121
Add: unauthorised expenditure confirmed	677,192	614,257
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved with funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved without funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure recoverable	-	-
Less: unauthorised not recovered and written off	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,291,570</b>	<b>614,378</b>

**Table 5.1.3.2 Reconciling notes**

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure that relates to the prior year and identified in the current year	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure for the current year	677,192	614,257
<b>Total</b>	<b>677,192</b>	<b>614,257</b>

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

**Table 5.1.3.3 Current and previous year unauthorised expenditure under assessment**

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure under assessment	677,192	614,257
Unauthorised expenditure under determination	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under investigation	614,257	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,291,449</b>	<b>614,257</b>

**5.1.4 Additional disclosure relating to material losses in terms of PFMA Section 40(3)(b)(i) &(iii))**

**a) Details of material losses through criminal conduct**

**Table 5.1.4.1 Current and previous year material losses through criminal conduct**

Material losses through criminal conduct	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Theft	1,219	5,812
Other material losses	9,039	252
Less: Recoverable	-	(3)
Less: Not recoverable and written off	-	(1,810)
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,258</b>	<b>4,252</b>

**b) Details of other material losses**

**Table 5.1.4.2 Details of other material losses**

Nature of other material losses	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Damages and Losses	39,288	36,537
Damaged Vehicles	51,988	43,232
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,276</b>	<b>79,769</b>



c) Other material losses recoverable

Table 5.1.4.3 Material losses recoverable

Nature of losses	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Damages and Losses	738	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>-</b>

d) Other material losses not recoverable and written off

Table 5.1.4.4 Material losses not recoverable and written off

Nature of losses	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
None	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## 5.2 LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

Table 5.2.1 Late and/or non-payment of suppliers

Description	Number of invoices	Consolidated Value
		R'000
Valid invoices received	184 534	9,567,936
Invoices paid within 30 days or agreed period	152 092	7,528,918
Invoices paid after 30 days or agreed period	9 759	1,670,628
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and without dispute)	22 683	368,390
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and in dispute)	23	465,619

## 5.3 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

### 5.3.1 Procurement by other means

Table 5.3.1.1 Procurement by other means

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R'000
Investigate and Finalize Cases of Irregular and Wasteful Expenditure	Kulungwana Accountant	Extension	HPQ90/2023	36 006
Procurement of Fertilizers through Price Quotation for A Period of Six Months.	Various	Deviation	HPQ12/2024	22 217
Procurement of Wollow round, square tubing, rectangular tubing	Stan Consolidated Supplies	Deviation	DCS4/21023	3 779
<b>Total</b>				

### 5.3.2 Contract variations and expansions

**Table 5.3.2.1 Contract variations and expansions**

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (Expansion or Variation)	Contract number	Original contract value	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s	Value of current contract expansion or variation
				R'000	R'000	R'000
Participation Contract. E-mail Continuity and archiving solution including maintenance and support	IT Monkey	Expansion	NPA 14-21/22	30 000	-	16 873
Cleaning services and provisioning of cleaning materials to the Department of Correctional Services at the Poyntons Building for a period of three years	Neso Scope Holdings.	Variation	HO 5/2021	14 883	-	1 724
Participation Contract: Appointment of service provider per province for the technical support; control room operators and maintenance of security infrastructure at identified 105 offices countrywide for a period of 36 months	Morubisi Technologies	Expansion/ Variation	RFB 2021 11	173 671	-	21 176
Cleaning services and provision of cleaning materials. Gauteng Region	CSK Cleaning	Variation	GTC 02/2020	1 309	-	114
<b>Total</b>				<b>219 863</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39 887</b>



## PART F

# FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## 6.1 REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL SOUTH AFRICA

### Report of the auditor-general to Parliament on vote no. 22: Department of Correctional Services

#### Report on the audit of the financial statements

##### Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Correctional Services set out on pages 226 to 313, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Correctional Services as at 31 March 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

##### Basis for opinion

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

##### Emphasis of matters

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

##### Transfer payments

7. With reference to note 7 to the financial statements, transfers to departmental agencies and accounts, the department disclosed payments made on behalf of the Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services (JICS) amounting to R99 737 000, no funds were transferred to the JICS as they were not able to administer financial transactions as systems were only implemented at JICS after year-end.

##### Uncertainty relating to the outcome of exceptional litigation

8. With reference to note 18 to the financial statements on contingent liabilities, the department is the defendant in various lawsuits. The ultimate outcome of these matters cannot presently be determined and no provision for any liability that may result has been made in the financial statements.

##### Payables

9. As disclosed in note 20.2 to the financial statements, payables of R368 393 000 exceeded the payment term of 30 days, as required by treasury regulation 8.2.3. This amount, in turn, exceeded the R nil of voted funds to be surrendered per the statement of financial position. The amount of R368 393 000 was not yet paid as at 31 March 2025.

##### Other matters

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

##### Unaudited supplementary schedules

11. The supplementary information set out on pages 314 to 337 does not form part of the financial statements

and is prepared as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on them.

**Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements**

- 12. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the MCS and the requirements of the PFMA and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- 13. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

- 14. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is

a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

- 15. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description, which is located on page 223, forms part of my auditor's report.

**Report on the audit of the annual performance report**

- 16. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance against predetermined objectives for the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.
- 17. I selected the following programmes presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2025 for auditing. I selected programmes that measure the department's performance on its primary mandated functions and that are of significant national, community or public interest

Programmes	Page numbers	Purpose
Programme 2: Incarceration	131	To provide for safe and secure conditions of detention, consistent with maintaining the human dignity of inmates, administer, profile and consider offenders for release or placement into the system of community corrections
Programme 3: Rehabilitation	137	To provide offenders with needs-based programmes and interventions to facilitate their rehabilitation and enable their social reintegration
Programme 5: Social reintegration	145	To provide services focused on preparing offenders for release, effective supervision of offenders placed under the system of community corrections and facilitation of offender social reintegration into communities

18. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected programmes against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the department's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.

19. I performed procedures to test whether:

- the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the department's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives
- all the indicators relevant for measuring the department's performance against its primary mandated and prioritised functions and planned objectives are included
- the indicators are well defined to ensure that they are easy to understand and can be applied consistently, as well as verifiable so that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements
- the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated
- the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as those committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents
- the reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner and is comparable and understandable
- there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over-underachievement of targets

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

21. The material findings on the reported performance information for the selected programme are as follows:

### Programme 3: Rehabilitation

#### Percentage of inmates receiving spiritual care services

22. An achievement of 127% was reported against a target of 86%. However, the target had not been clearly defined during the planning process. The method of calculation only makes provision for duplications to be eliminated in a quarter and not in a year, thus allowing for inmates to be counted more than once in a year. Consequently, the target is not useful for measuring and reporting on progress against the department's planned objectives.

#### Percentage of offenders, parolees and probationers receiving social work services

23. An achievement of 78% was reported against a target of 60%. I could not determine whether the reported achievement was correct, as the indicator was not well defined and I could not verify the methods and processes used to measure the achievements. Consequently, the reported achievement might be more or less than reported and was not reliable for determining if the target has been achieved.

#### Percentage of offenders participating in General Education and Training (GET) per academic year

24. An achievement of 99% was reported against a target of 90%. The reason reported for the overachievement was the education programmes marketed as per the recruitment and retention strategy. However, the audit evidence provided relates to a date after the academic year. Consequently, the reported reasons are not useful for informed decision-making.

#### Other matters

25. I draw attention to the matters below.

#### Achievement of planned targets

26. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- or under achievements. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the reported performance information.



27. The table that follows provides information on the achievement of planned targets and lists key indicators that were not achieved as reported in

the annual performance report. The reasons for any underachievement of targets are included in the annual performance report on pages 133 to 134.

## Programme 2: Incarceration

Targets achieved: 71%		
Budget spent: 103%		
Key indicator not achieved	Planned target	Reported achievement
Number of infrastructure projects completed	17	5
Percentage of overcrowding in correctional facilities in excess of approved bedspace capacity	50%	55%

## Material misstatements

28. I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. These material misstatements were in the reported performance information for Programme 3: rehabilitation. Management did not correct all the misstatements, and I reported material findings in this regard.

## Report on compliance with legislation

29. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting officer is responsible for the department's compliance with legislation.

30. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

31. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the department, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report

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

## Expenditure management

33. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent unauthorised expenditure amounting to R677 192 000 (2023-24: R614 257 000) disclosed in note 24 to the annual financial statements, as required by section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and treasury regulation 9.1.1. The unauthorised expenditure was mainly due to overspending as a result of municipal services inflation adjustment and maintenance of infrastructure.

34. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure amounting to R7 703 000 (2023-24: R9 268 000), as disclosed in note 24 to the annual financial statements, as required by section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and treasury regulation 9.1.1. This was mainly due to non-compliance with procurement regulations.

## Procurement and contract management

35. A contract was awarded to bidders based on evaluation/adjudication criteria that differed from those stipulated in the original invitation for bidding as required by treasury regulation 16A6.3(a) and (b). This non-compliance was identified in the procurement processes for the panel appointed to provide perishables and non-perishables to the department.



### Other information in the annual report

36. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected programmes presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in this auditor's report.
37. My opinion on the financial statements and my reports on the audit of the annual performance report and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
38. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
39. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read this information and if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if it is corrected this will not be necessary.

### Internal control deficiencies

40. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.
41. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the material findings on the annual performance report and the material findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.

42. Management did not adequately review and monitor compliance with applicable laws and regulations, which resulted in non-compliance with legislation.
43. Management did not ensure that some of the indicators were formulated in a manner that is measurable, well defined, and deviations from targeted achievement were not supported by accurate, complete reliable evidence.

### Other reports

44. I draw attention to the following engagement conducted by the Special Investigation Unit. This report did not form part of my opinion on the financial statements or my findings on the reported performance information or compliance with legislation
45. Proclamation R28 of 2017 to investigate the procurement of, or contracting for goods, works or services by or on behalf of the state institutions in terms of bid number DCSSF02 and payments made in respect thereof. The final report has not been issued.

*Auditor-General*

Pretoria

05 August 2025



**AUDITOR - GENERAL  
SOUTH AFRICA**

*Auditing to build public confidence*

## Annexure to the auditor's report

The annexure includes the following:

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

### Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

#### Professional judgement and professional scepticism

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

#### Financial statements

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made

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

#### Communication with those charged with governance

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

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

## Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999	Section 1; 38(1)(b); 38(1)(c)(i); 38(1)(c)(ii); 38(1)(d); 38(1)(f); 38(1)(h)(iii) Section 39(1)(a); 39(2)(a) Section 40(1)(a); 40(1)(b); 40(1)(c)(i) Section 43(1); 43(4) Section 44 Section 45(b)
Treasury Regulations, 2005	Regulation 4.1.1; 4.1.3 Regulation 5.1.1; 5.2.1; 5.2.3(a); 5.2.3(d); 5.3.1 Regulation 6.3.1(a); 6.3.1(b); 6.3.1(c); 6.3.1(d); 6.4.1(b) Regulation 7.2.1 Regulation 8.1.1; 8.2.1; 8.2.2; 8.2.3; 8.4.1 Regulation 9.1.1; 9.1.4 Regulation 10.1.1(a); 10.1.2 Regulation 11.4.1; 11.4.2; 11.5.1 Regulation 12.5.1 Regulation 15.10.1.2(c) Regulation 16A3.2; 16A3.2(a) Regulation 16A6.1; 16A6.2(a); 16A6.2(b); 16A6.3(a); 16A6.3(b); 16A6.3(e); 16A6.4; 16A6.5; 16A6.6 Regulation 16A7.1; 16A7.3; 16A7.6 Regulation 16A8.3; 16A8.4 Regulation 16A9.1(b)(ii); 16A9.1(d); 16A9.1(e); 16A9.1(f); 16A9.2; 16A9.2(a)(ii) Regulation 17.1.1 Regulation 18.2 Regulation 19.8.4
Construction Industry Development Board Act 38 of 2000	Section 18(1)
Construction Industry Development Board Regulations, 2004	Regulation 17 Regulation 25(7A)
Division of Revenue Act 24 of 2024	Section 11(6)(a) Section 12(5) Section 16(1); 16(3)(a)(i); 16(3)(a)(ii)
National Health Act 61 of 2003	Section 13
National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 4.8; 4.9; 5.3
Second amendment National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 1
Erratum National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 2
National Treasury Instruction No. 1 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4

Legislation	Sections or regulations
National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.4
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 4A of 2016/17	Paragraph 6
National Treasury Instruction No. 7 of 2017/18	Paragraph 4.3
PFMA National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 3 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1; 4.2 (b); 4.3; 4.4(a); 4.17 Paragraph 7.2; 7.6
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 11 of 2020/21	Paragraph 3.4(a); 3.4(b); 3.9
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 2 of 2021/22	Paragraph 3.2.1; 3.2.4; 3.2.4(a); 3.3.1
National Treasury Practice Note 5 of 2009/10	Paragraph 3.3
National Treasury Practice Note 7 of 2009/10	Paragraph 4.1.2
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000	Section 1 Section 2.1(a); 2.1(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4 Regulation 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017	Regulation 4.1; 4.2 Regulation 5.1; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7 Regulation 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.8 Regulation 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.6; 7.8 Regulation 8.2; 8.5 Regulation 9.1 Regulation 10.1; 10.2 Regulation 11.1; 11.2
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)
Public Service Regulations, 2016	Regulation 18(1); 18(2) Regulation 25(1)(e)(i); 25(1)(e)(iii)
State Information Technology Agency Act 88 of 1998	Section 7(3)

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Appropriation per programme									
2024/25							2023/24		
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Programme</b>									
1. ADMINISTRATION	5,194,817	-	(55,275)	5,139,542	5,139,542	-	100.0%	4,896,417	4,895,307
2. INCARCERATION	16,701,714	-	23,727	16,725,441	17,167,703	(442,262)	102.6%	15,801,800	16,132,979
3. REHABILITATION	2,149,300	-	70,732	2,220,032	2,232,486	(12,454)	100.6%	2,191,690	2,318,992
4. CARE	2,483,661	-	-	2,483,661	2,706,137	(222,476)	109.0%	2,513,913	2,670,799
5. SOCIAL REINTEGRATION	1,229,411	-	(39,184)	1,190,227	1,190,227	-	100.0%	1,167,146	1,167,146
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>27,758,903</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,758,903</b>	<b>28,436,095</b>	<b>(677,192)</b>	<b>102.4%</b>	<b>26,570,966</b>	<b>27,185,223</b>
<b>Statutory Appropriation</b>									
Departmental receipts				216,486				232,699	
NRF Receipts				-				9,682	
Aid assistance				15,745					
<b>Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (Total revenue)</b>				<b>27,991,134</b>				<b>26,813,347</b>	
<b>ADD</b>									
Aid assistance					2,571				8,927
Prior year unauthorised expenditure approved without funding									
<b>Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (Total expenditure)</b>					<b>28,438,666</b>				<b>27,194,150</b>

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Appropriation per economic classification										
	2024/25					2023/24				
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>26,693,875</b>	-	-	<b>26,693,875</b>	<b>27,214,886</b>	<b>(521,011)</b>	<b>102.0%</b>	<b>25,374,771</b>	<b>26,170,604</b>	
Compensation of employees	19,433,072	-	-	19,433,072	19,426,151	6,921	100.0%	18,290,074	18,961,467	
Salaries and wages	16,003,588	-	(94,519)	15,909,069	15,902,149	6,920	100.0%	14,995,917	15,610,249	
Social contributions	3,429,484	-	94,519	3,524,003	3,524,002	1	100.0%	3,294,157	3,351,218	
Goods and services	7,260,803	-	-	7,260,803	7,784,347	(523,544)	107.2%	7,084,697	7,202,520	
Administrative fees	8,677	-	162	8,839	8,839	-	100.0%	10,977	11,280	
Advertising	3,173	-	(2,109)	1,064	1,064	-	100.0%	3,632	3,268	
Minor assets	32,512	-	(25,269)	7,243	7,243	-	100.0%	10,936	10,574	
Audit costs: External	48,545	-	3,487	52,032	52,032	-	100.0%	41,560	41,191	
Bursaries: Employees	6,118	-	(1,136)	4,982	4,982	-	100.0%	9,289	9,233	
Catering: Departmental activities	15,434	-	(7,364)	8,070	7,404	666	91.7%	17,448	17,182	
Communication (G&S)	131,832	-	(12,782)	119,050	117,965	1,085	99.1%	113,654	123,745	
Computer services	262,850	-	29,542	292,392	292,392	-	100.0%	257,047	264,875	
Consultants: Business and advisory services	93,775	-	25,498	119,273	119,273	-	100.0%	63,658	61,789	
Infrastructure and planning services	950	-	776	1,726	1,726	-	100.0%	953	953	
Laboratory services	35,016	-	(13,037)	21,979	21,979	-	100.0%	24,943	24,943	
Legal services	52,949	-	42	52,991	52,991	-	100.0%	52,463	52,681	
Contractors	76,548	-	(12,840)	63,708	176,175	(112,467)	276.5%	75,192	149,276	

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Appropriation per economic classification										
2024/25						2023/24				
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
Agency and support / outsourced services	1,185,286	-	(71,059)	1,114,227	1,114,268	(41)	100.0%	1,098,394	929,756	
Entertainment	124	-	(116)	8	8	-	100.0%	34	2	
Fleet services	365,398	-	98,963	464,361	464,361	-	100.0%	361,130	406,360	
Inventory: Clothing material and supplies	140,327	-	(676)	139,651	129,442	10,209	92.7%	153,273	129,611	
Inventory: Farming supplies	244,684	-	47,302	291,986	291,986	-	100.0%	250,380	337,497	
Inventory: Food and food supplies	944,027	-	(36,511)	907,516	1,149,983	(242,467)	126.7%	966,212	1,134,851	
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	69,359	-	(9,987)	59,372	59,372	-	100.0%	69,652	148,111	
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	9,009	-	(6,775)	2,234	2,234	-	100.0%	2,875	2,874	
Inventory: Materials and supplies	84,880	-	(17,849)	67,031	67,031	-	100.0%	83,874	83,885	
Inventory: Medical supplies	17,752	-	(14,421)	3,331	3,331	-	100.0%	2,670	2,672	
Inventory: Medicine	74,385	-	(11,593)	62,792	62,792	-	100.0%	61,290	61,290	
Inventory: Other supplies	48,566	-	9,654	58,220	58,220	-	100.0%	54,890	54,890	
Consumable supplies	215,077	-	24,050	239,127	239,127	-	100.0%	297,427	298,965	
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	48,826	-	(7,650)	41,176	39,676	1,500	96.4%	50,629	49,503	
Operating leases	903,141	-	70,922	974,063	1,064,019	(89,956)	109.2%	888,103	691,812	
Property payments	1,888,212	-	6,557	1,894,769	2,009,455	(114,686)	106.1%	1,819,842	1,848,665	
Transport provided: Departmental activity	14,819	-	(84)	14,735	14,735	-	100.0%	14,651	14,651	
Travel and subsistence	194,741	-	(52,489)	142,252	119,791	22,461	84.2%	192,896	202,058	



# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Appropriation per economic classification										
2024/25							2023/24			
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
Training and development	13,068	-	(10,886)	2,182	2,182	-	100.0%	2,416	2,467	
Operating payments	28,549	-	(2,133)	26,416	26,264	152	99.4%	26,487	25,958	
Venues and facilities	454	-	(445)	9	9	-	100.0%	2,249	2,320	
Rental and hiring	1,740	-	256	1,996	1,996	-	100.0%	3,571	3,332	
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	4,388	(4,388)	-	-	6,617	
Interest	-	-	-	-	4,388	(4,388)	-	-	6,617	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>749,394</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>749,394</b>	<b>773,073</b>	<b>(23,679)</b>	<b>103.2%</b>	<b>597,216</b>	<b>584,810</b>	
Provinces and municipalities	9,054	-	-	9,054	6,807	2,247	75.2%	8,364	7,480	
Provinces	1,626	-	-	1,626	1,246	380	76.6%	323	323	
Provincial Revenue Funds	1,626	-	-	1,626	1,246	380	76.6%	323	323	
Municipalities	7,428	-	-	7,428	5,561	1,867	74.9%	8,041	7,157	
Municipal bank accounts	7,428	-	-	7,428	5,561	1,867	74.9%	8,041	7,157	
Departmental agencies and accounts	125,750	-	-	125,750	110,880	14,870	88.2%	10,664	10,664	
Departmental agencies	125,750	-	-	125,750	110,880	14,870	88.2%	10,664	10,664	
Households	614,590	-	-	614,590	655,386	(40,796)	106.6%	578,188	566,666	
Social benefits	571,492	-	-	571,492	598,317	(26,825)	104.7%	534,155	518,989	
Other transfers to households	43,098	-	-	43,098	57,069	(13,971)	132.4%	44,033	47,677	
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>315,634</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>315,634</b>	<b>448,136</b>	<b>(132,502)</b>	<b>142.0%</b>	<b>598,979</b>	<b>429,809</b>	
Buildings and other fixed structures	222,982	-	(719)	222,263	333,274	(111,011)	149.9%	411,962	243,371	
Buildings	222,263	-	-	222,263	333,274	(111,011)	149.9%	411,962	243,371	
Other fixed structure	719	-	(719)	-	-	-	-	-	-	

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Appropriation per economic classification										
2024/25							2023/24			
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
Machinery and equipment	89,578	-	2,503	92,081	113,572	(21,491)	123.3%	172,738	180,522	
Transport equipment	25,285	-	-	25,285	36,965	(11,680)	146.2%	60,618	63,355	
Other machinery and equipment	64,293	-	2,503	66,796	76,607	(9,811)	114.7%	112,120	117,167	
Biological assets	3,074	-	(1,784)	1,290	1,290	-	100.0%	3,279	5,225	
Software and other Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	11,000	691	
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,758,903</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,758,903</b>	<b>28,436,095</b>	<b>(677,192)</b>	<b>102.4%</b>	<b>26,570,966</b>	<b>27,185,223</b>	

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme 1: ADMINISTRATION									
2024/25							2023/24		
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Sub programme</b>									
1. MINISTRY	42,687	-	(6,602)	36,085	36,085	-	100.0%	35,323	35,323
2. MANAGEMENT	903,713	-	(31,066)	872,647	875,374	(2,727)	100.3%	879,897	879,897
3. HUMAN RESOURCES	2,150,279	-	(38,963)	2,111,316	2,111,316	-	100.0%	2,000,849	2,000,849
4. FINANCE	1,388,864	-	52,429	1,441,293	1,438,679	2,614	99.8%	1,366,526	1,381,166
5. ASSURANCE SERVICES	190,664	-	(14,258)	176,406	176,293	113	99.9%	150,145	138,895
6. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	407,968	-	(29,502)	378,466	378,466	-	100.0%	359,647	359,647
7. OFFICE ACCOMODATION	110,642	-	12,687	123,329	123,329	-	100.0%	104,030	99,530
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>5,194,817</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(55,275)</b>	<b>5,139,542</b>	<b>5,139,542</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,896,417</b>	<b>4,895,307</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>4,637,030</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(54,097)</b>	<b>4,582,933</b>	<b>4,536,114</b>	<b>46,819</b>	<b>99.0%</b>	<b>4,290,431</b>	<b>4,330,008</b>
Compensation of employees	3,269,760	-	(31,548)	3,238,212	3,203,813	34,399	98.9%	3,149,995	3,109,996
Salaries and wages	2,737,718	-	(90,837)	2,646,881	2,640,049	6,832	99.7%	2,616,001	2,569,389
Social contributions	532,042	-	59,289	591,331	563,764	27,567	95.3%	533,994	540,607
Goods and services	1,367,270	-	(22,549)	1,344,721	1,329,034	15,687	98.8%	1,140,436	1,218,281
Administrative fees	7,213	-	(396)	6,817	6,817	-	100.0%	7,965	8,268
Advertising	3,170	-	(2,106)	1,064	1,064	-	100.0%	3,251	2,965
Minor assets	2,793	-	(1,617)	1,176	1,176	-	100.0%	2,381	2,208
Audit costs: External	48,545	-	3,487	52,032	52,032	-	100.0%	41,560	41,191
Bursaries: Employees	6,118	-	(1,136)	4,982	4,982	-	100.0%	9,042	9,042
Catering: Departmental activities	9,137	-	(5,478)	3,659	3,659	-	100.0%	8,864	8,814

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme 1: ADMINISTRATION									
2024/25									
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Communication (G&S)	84,119	-	(6,585)	77,534	77,534	-	100.0%	69,783	80,274
Computer services	262,845	-	29,547	292,392	292,392	-	100.0%	257,047	264,140
Consultants: Business and advisory services	92,327	-	25,928	118,255	118,255	-	100.0%	60,859	59,349
Legal services	52,949	-	42	52,991	52,991	-	100.0%	52,461	52,461
Contractors	10,511	-	(3,972)	6,539	6,539	-	100.0%	5,455	5,427
Agency and support / outsourced services	111,862	-	(80,715)	31,147	31,147	-	100.0%	25,476	25,488
Entertainment	124	-	(116)	8	8	-	100.0%	-	-
Fleet services	230,050	-	97,729	327,779	327,779	-	100.0%	217,000	264,914
Inventory: Clothing material and supplies	67,334	-	1,979	69,313	69,313	-	100.0%	48,261	25,611
Inventory: Farming supplies	1,698	-	26,093	27,791	27,791	-	100.0%	25,308	25,308
Inventory: Food and food supplies	42,423	-	(93,455)	(51,032)	(51,032)	-	100.0%	(54,215)	(54,215)
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	5,725	-	5,460	11,185	11,185	-	100.0%	12,438	43,809
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	797	-	(816)	(19)	(19)	-	100.0%	(48)	(48)
Inventory: Materials and supplies	2,070	-	(3,276)	(1,206)	(1,206)	-	100.0%	(8,306)	(8,306)
Inventory: Medical supplies	733	-	348	1,081	1,081	-	100.0%	882	882
Inventory: Medicine	930	-	4,731	5,661	5,661	-	100.0%	6,484	6,484
Inventory: Other supplies	17,858	-	6,673	24,531	24,531	-	100.0%	21,088	21,088
Consumable supplies	13,505	-	(3,312)	10,193	10,193	-	100.0%	36,035	35,840

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme 1: ADMINISTRATION									
2024/25					2023/24				
Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure	
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
26,223	-	(11,082)	15,141	15,141	-	100.0%	32,818	32,293	
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies									
Operating leases	-	15,517	99,685	107,403	(7,718)	107.7%	77,779	72,077	
Property payments	-	2,177	40,782	33,064	7,718	81.1%	39,174	40,376	
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	954	12,748	12,748	-	100.0%	12,827	12,827	
Travel and subsistence	-	(21,675)	81,128	65,441	15,687	80.7%	103,218	115,164	
Training and development	-	(7,344)	805	805	-	100.0%	2,959	3,010	
Operating payments	-	84	20,361	20,361	-	100.0%	20,077	19,284	
Venues and facilities	-	(369)	9	9	-	100.0%	1,521	1,503	
Rental and hiring	-	152	189	189	-	100.0%	992	753	
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	3,267	(3,267)	-	-	1,731	
Interest	-	-	-	3,267	(3,267)	-	-	1,731	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>498,419</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>498,419</b>	<b>549,204</b>	<b>(50,785)</b>	<b>110.2%</b>	<b>492,742</b>	<b>470,486</b>	
Provinces and municipalities	9,054	-	9,054	6,791	2,263	75.0%	8,346	7,463	
Provinces	1,626	-	1,626	1,246	380	76.6%	323	323	
Provincial Revenue Funds	1,626	-	1,626	1,246	380	76.6%	323	323	
Municipalities	7,428	-	7,428	5,545	1,883	74.6%	8,023	7,140	
Municipal bank accounts	7,428	-	7,428	5,545	1,883	74.6%	8,023	7,140	
Departmental agencies and accounts	11,143	-	11,143	11,143	-	100.0%	10,664	10,664	
Departmental agencies	11,143	-	11,143	11,143	-	100.0%	10,664	10,664	
Households	478,222	-	478,222	531,270	(53,048)	111.1%	473,732	452,359	

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme 1: ADMINISTRATION									
2024/25					2023/24				
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Social benefits	477,022	-	-	477,022	514,734	(37,712)	107.9%	467,148	445,775
Other transfers to households	1,200	-	-	1,200	16,536	(15,336)	1378,0%	6,584	6,584
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>59,368</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,178)</b>	<b>58,190</b>	<b>54,224</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>93.2%</b>	<b>113,244</b>	<b>94,813</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	719	-	(719)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	719	-	(719)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	58,649	-	(459)	58,190	54,224	3,966	93,2%	102,244	94,122
Transport equipment	25,285	-	-	25,285	22,274	3,011	88.1%	46,783	45,837
Other machinery and equipment	33,364	-	(459)	32,905	31,950	955	97.1%	55,461	48,285
Software and other Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	691
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,194,817</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(55,275)</b>	<b>5,139,542</b>	<b>5,139,542</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,896,417</b>	<b>4,895,307</b>

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 1.1: MINISTRY									
2024/25					2023/24				
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>42,213</b>	-	<b>(6,787)</b>	<b>35,426</b>	<b>32,292</b>	<b>3,134</b>	<b>91.2%</b>	<b>35,052</b>	<b>35,052</b>
Compensation of employees	26,699	-	(5,519)	21,180	18,046	3,134	85.2%	21,196	21,196
Goods and services	15,514	-	(1,268)	14,246	14,246	-	100.0%	13,856	13,856
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>(3,134)</b>	<b>156800.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	2	2	2	-	100.0%	-	5
Households	-	-	-	-	3,134	(3,134)	-	11	6
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>
Machinery and equipment	474	-	183	657	657	-	100.0%	260	260
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,687</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6,602)</b>	<b>36,085</b>	<b>36,085</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>35,323</b>	<b>35,323</b>



# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 1.2: MANAGEMENT									
2024/25					2023/24				
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>892,905</b>	-	<b>(29,583)</b>	<b>863,322</b>	<b>847,383</b>	<b>15,939</b>	<b>98.2%</b>	<b>859,774</b>	<b>859,777</b>
Compensation of employees	757,723	-	(14,055)	743,668	740,245	3,423	99.5%	728,532	726,804
Goods and services	135,182	-	(15,528)	119,654	103,967	15,687	86.9%	131,242	131,242
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	3,171	(3,171)	-	-	1,731
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>4,639</b>	-	-	<b>4,639</b>	<b>23,305</b>	<b>(18,666)</b>	<b>502.4%</b>	<b>11,872</b>	<b>11,872</b>
Households	4,639	-	-	4,639	23,305	(18,666)	502.4%	11,872	11,872
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>6,169</b>	-	<b>(1,483)</b>	<b>4,686</b>	<b>4,686</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>8,251</b>	<b>8,248</b>
Machinery and equipment	6,169	-	(1,483)	4,686	4,686	-	100.0%	8,251	8,248
<b>Total</b>	<b>903,713</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(31,066)</b>	<b>872,647</b>	<b>875,374</b>	<b>(2,727)</b>	<b>100.3%</b>	<b>879,897</b>	<b>879,897</b>

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 1.3: HUMAN RESOURCES										
2024/25										2023/24
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>1,658,869</b>	-	<b>(43,770)</b>	<b>1,615,099</b>	<b>1,587,262</b>	<b>27,837</b>	<b>98.3%</b>	<b>1,542,529</b>	<b>1,542,529</b>	
Compensation of employees	1,360,686	-	(3,545)	1,357,141	1,329,300	27,841	97.9%	1,287,142	1,287,142	
Goods and services	298,183	-	(40,225)	257,958	257,958	-	100.0%	255,387	255,387	
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	4	(4)	-	-	-	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>482,951</b>	-	-	<b>482,951</b>	<b>510,788</b>	<b>(27,837)</b>	<b>105.8%</b>	<b>449,485</b>	<b>447,973</b>	
Departmental agencies and accounts	11,143	-	-	11,143	11,143	-	100.0%	10,664	10,664	
Households	471,808	-	-	471,808	499,645	(27,837)	105.9%	438,821	437,309	
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>8,459</b>	-	<b>4,807</b>	<b>13,266</b>	<b>13,266</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>8,835</b>	<b>10,347</b>	
Machinery and equipment	8,459	-	4,807	13,266	13,266	-	100.0%	8,835	10,347	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,150,279</b>	-	<b>(38,963)</b>	<b>2,111,316</b>	<b>2,111,316</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,000,849</b>	<b>2,000,849</b>	

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 1.4: FINANCE										
2024/25							2023/24			
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>1,347,643</b>	-	<b>52,834</b>	<b>1,400,477</b>	<b>1,400,544</b>	<b>(67)</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,266,761</b>	<b>1,313,055</b>	
Compensation of employees	955,046	-	98	955,144	955,143	1	100.0%	959,191	925,675	
Goods and services	392,597	-	52,736	445,333	445,333	-	100.0%	307,570	387,380	
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	68	(68)	-	-	-	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>10,648</b>	-	<b>(2)</b>	<b>10,646</b>	<b>10,976</b>	<b>(330)</b>	<b>103.1%</b>	<b>31,373</b>	<b>9,912</b>	
Provinces and municipalities	9,053	-	(2)	9,051	6,789	2,262	75.0%	8,345	7,458	
Households	1,595	-	-	1,595	4,187	(2,592)	262.5%	23,028	2,454	
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>30,573</b>	-	<b>(403)</b>	<b>30,170</b>	<b>27,159</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>90.0%</b>	<b>68,392</b>	<b>58,199</b>	
Machinery and equipment	30,573	-	(403)	30,170	27,159	3,011	90.0%	68,392	58,199	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,388,864</b>	-	<b>52,429</b>	<b>1,441,293</b>	<b>1,438,679</b>	<b>2,614</b>	<b>99.8%</b>	<b>1,366,526</b>	<b>1,381,166</b>	

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 1.5: ASSURANCE SERVICES									
2024/25					2023/24				
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>187,664</b>	-	<b>(14,221)</b>	<b>173,443</b>	<b>173,467</b>	<b>(24)</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>149,832</b>	<b>137,744</b>
Compensation of employees	97,189	-	(8,509)	88,680	88,680	-	100.0%	87,246	83,380
Goods and services	90,475	-	(5,712)	84,763	84,763	-	100.0%	62,586	54,364
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	24	(24)	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>141</b>	-	-	<b>141</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>(582)</b>	<b>512.8%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>278</b>
Provinces and municipalities	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Households	140	-	-	<b>140</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>(583)</b>	<b>516.4%</b>	-	278
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>2,859</b>	-	<b>(37)</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>2,103</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>74.5%</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>873</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	719	-	(719)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	2,140	-	682	2,822	2,103	719	74.5%	312	873
<b>Total</b>	<b>190,664</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(14,258)</b>	<b>176,406</b>	<b>176,293</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>150,145</b>	<b>138,895</b>

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 1.6: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY									
2024/25					2023/24				
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>397,094</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(25,257)</b>	<b>371,837</b>	<b>371,837</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>332,453</b>	<b>342,321</b>
Compensation of employees	72,417	-	(18)	72,399	72,399	-	100.0%	66,688	65,799
Goods and services	324,677	-	(25,239)	299,438	299,438	-	100.0%	265,765	276,522
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>(236)</b>	<b>690.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>440</b>
Households	40	-	-	40	276	(236)	690.0%	-	440
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>10,834</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,245)</b>	<b>6,589</b>	<b>6,353</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>96.4%</b>	<b>27,194</b>	<b>16,886</b>
Machinery and equipment	10,834	-	(4,245)	6,589	6,353	236	96.4%	16,194	16,195
Software and other Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	691
<b>Total</b>	<b>407,968</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(29,502)</b>	<b>378,466</b>	<b>378,466</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>359,647</b>	<b>359,647</b>

Subprogramme: 1.7: OFFICE ACCOMMODATION									
2024/25					2023/24				
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>110,642</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,687</b>	<b>123,329</b>	<b>123,329</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>104,030</b>	<b>99,530</b>
Goods and services	110,642	-	12,687	123,329	123,329	-	100.0%	104,030	99,530
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,642</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,687</b>	<b>123,329</b>	<b>123,329</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>104,030</b>	<b>99,530</b>

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme 2: INCARCERATION									
2024/25							2023/24		
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Sub programme</b>									
1. SECURITY OPERATIONS	8,923,506	-	253,931	9,177,437	9,202,297	(24,860)	100.3%	8,301,415	9,001,863
2. FACILITIES	4,168,684	-	35,998	4,204,682	4,637,860	(433,178)	110.3%	4,259,705	3,889,326
3. REMAND DETENTION	874,109	-	(51,914)	822,195	822,195	-	100.0%	812,390	812,390
4. OFFENDER MANAGEMENT	2,620,808	-	(214,288)	2,406,520	2,405,614	906	100.0%	2,347,214	2,347,214
5. JUDICIAL INSPECTORATE FOR CORRECTIONAL SERVICES	114,607	-	-	114,607	99,737	14,870	87.0%	81,076	82,186
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>16,701,714</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,727</b>	<b>16,725,441</b>	<b>17,167,703</b>	<b>(442,262)</b>	<b>102.6%</b>	<b>15,801,800</b>	<b>16,132,979</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>16,230,698</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,549</b>	<b>16,253,247</b>	<b>16,610,778</b>	<b>(357,531)</b>	<b>102.2%</b>	<b>15,272,285</b>	<b>15,768,442</b>
Compensation of employees	12,353,601	-	-	12,353,601	12,386,342	(32,741)	100.3%	11,462,431	12,164,602
Salaries and wages	10,095,956	-	(8,272)	10,087,684	10,087,684	-	100.0%	9,331,636	9,985,011
Social contributions	2,257,645	-	8,272	2,265,917	2,298,658	(32,741)	101.4%	2,130,795	2,179,591
Goods and services	3,877,097	-	22,549	3,899,646	4,223,330	(323,684)	108.3%	3,809,854	3,599,689
Administrative fees	789	-	748	1,537	1,537	-	100.0%	780	780
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	381	303
Minor assets	21,826	-	(18,640)	3,186	3,186	-	100.0%	4,073	3,884
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	191
Catering: Departmental activities	1,293	-	97	1,390	1,390	-	100.0%	2,740	2,978
Communication (G&S)	22,183	-	(3,516)	18,667	18,667	-	100.0%	20,563	20,879
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	735

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme 2: INCARCERATION										
2024/25										2023/24
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Consultants: Business and advisory services	106	-	(102)	4	4	-	100.0%	1,672	1,313	
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	31	31	31	-	100.0%	110	110	
Laboratory services	-	-	8	8	8	-	100.0%	-	-	
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	220	
Contractors	14,532	-	9	14,541	133,151	(118,610)	915.7%	29,980	104,092	
Agency and support / outsourced services	936,693	-	29,565	966,258	966,299	(41)	100.0%	949,169	780,519	
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	2	
Fleet services	62,427	-	10,322	72,749	72,749	-	100.0%	74,494	73,562	
Inventory: Clothing material and supplies	17,287	-	(2,342)	14,945	14,945	-	100.0%	15,935	14,923	
Inventory: Farming supplies	1,839	-	(86)	1,753	1,753	-	100.0%	1,794	1,794	
Inventory: Food and food supplies	543	-	(414)	129	129	-	100.0%	145	145	
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	48,177	-	(11,245)	36,932	36,932	-	100.0%	43,764	90,852	
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Inventory: Materials and supplies	42,697	-	(3,007)	39,690	39,690	-	100.0%	50,466	50,477	
Inventory: Medical supplies	134	-	181	315	315	-	100.0%	204	206	
Inventory: Medicine	223	-	(87)	136	136	-	100.0%	71	71	
Inventory: Other supplies	6,995	-	(1,476)	5,519	5,519	-	100.0%	8,141	8,141	
Consumable supplies	72,642	-	(5,017)	67,625	67,625	-	100.0%	77,663	79,396	



# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme 2: INCARCERATION									
2024/25									
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	10,223	-	218	10,441	10,441	-	100.0%	8,196	9,608
Operating leases	721,664	-	38,061	759,725	842,354	(82,629)	110.9%	690,808	500,219
Property payments	1,844,216	-	5,772	1,849,988	1,972,392	(122,404)	106.6%	1,774,887	1,802,508
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
Travel and subsistence	46,729	-	(15,630)	31,099	31,099	-	100.0%	49,402	47,296
Training and development	177	-	(177)	-	-	-	-	330	330
Operating payments	3,314	-	(1,117)	2,197	2,197	-	100.0%	2,865	3,129
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	336
Rental and hiring	388	-	393	781	781	-	100.0%	669	669
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	1,106	(1,106)	-	-	4,151
Interest	-	-	-	-	1,106	(1,106)	-	-	4,151
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>239,228</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>239,228</b>	<b>202,014</b>	<b>37,214</b>	<b>84.4%</b>	<b>98,991</b>	<b>95,787</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	14	(14)	-	18	15
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	14	(14)	-	18	15
Municipal bank accounts	-	-	-	-	14	(14)	-	18	15
Departmental agencies and accounts	114,607	-	-	114,607	99,737	14,870	87.0%	-	-
Departmental agencies	114,607	-	-	114,607	99,737	14,870	87.0%	-	-
Households	124,621	-	-	124,621	102,263	22,358	82.1%	98,973	95,772
Social benefits	82,723	-	-	82,723	62,096	20,627	75.1%	61,626	54,863
Other transfers to households	41,898	-	-	41,898	40,167	1,731	95.9%	37,347	40,909

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme 2: INCARCERATION									
2024/25					2023/24				
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>231,788</b>	-	<b>1,178</b>	<b>232,966</b>	<b>354,911</b>	<b>(122,945)</b>	<b>152.3%</b>	<b>430,524</b>	<b>268,750</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	222,263	-	-	222,263	331,599	(109,336)	149.2%	411,962	242,873
Buildings	222,263	-	-	222,263	331,599	(109,336)	149.2%	411,962	242,873
Machinery and equipment	7,451	-	2,962	10,413	23,112	12,699	222.0%	16,577	25,040
Transport equipment		-	-	-	14,195	(14,195)	-	13,324	15,868
Other machinery and equipment	7,451	-	2,962	10,413	8,917	1,496	85.6%	3,253	9,172
Biological assets	2,074	-	(1,784)	290	200	90	69.0%	1,985	837
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,701,714</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,727</b>	<b>16,725,441</b>	<b>17,167,703</b>	<b>(442,262)</b>	<b>102.6%</b>	<b>15,801,800</b>	<b>16,132,979</b>

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 2.1: SECURITY OPERATIONS									
2024/25									
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>8,847,454</b>	-	<b>259,688</b>	<b>9,107,142</b>	<b>9,140,988</b>	<b>(33,846)</b>	<b>100.4%</b>	<b>8,222,624</b>	<b>8,943,744</b>
Compensation of employees	8,697,460	-	284,739	8,982,199	9,014,940	(32,741)	100.4%	8,075,063	8,795,787
Goods and services	149,994	-	(25,051)	124,943	124,943	-	100.0%	147,561	147,561
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	1,105	(1,105)	-	-	396
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>69,783</b>	-	<b>(4,578)</b>	<b>65,205</b>	<b>44,032</b>	<b>21,173</b>	<b>67.5%</b>	<b>62,469</b>	<b>40,401</b>
Households	69,783	-	(4,578)	65,205	44,032	21,173	67.5%	62,469	40,401
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>6,269</b>	-	<b>(1,179)</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>17,277</b>	<b>(12,187)</b>	<b>339.4%</b>	<b>16,322</b>	<b>17,718</b>
Machinery and equipment	4,195	-	605	4,800	17,077	(12,277)	355.8%	14,337	16,881
Biological assets	2,074	-	(1,784)	290	200	90	69.0%	1,985	837
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,923,506</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>253,931</b>	<b>9,177,437</b>	<b>9,202,297</b>	<b>(24,860)</b>	<b>100.3%</b>	<b>8,301,415</b>	<b>9,001,863</b>

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 2.2: FACILITIES									
2024/25							2023/24		
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>3,944,871</b>	-	<b>32,387</b>	<b>3,977,258</b>	<b>4,300,942</b>	<b>(323,684)</b>	<b>108.1%</b>	<b>3,847,349</b>	<b>3,640,195</b>
Compensation of employees	267,808	-	(15,668)	252,140	252,140	-	100.0%	242,844	242,844
Goods and services	3,677,063	-	48,055	3,725,118	4,048,802	(323,684)	108.7%	3,604,505	3,393,596
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,755
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>50</b>	-	<b>1,359</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>101.0%</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>919</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	14	(14)	-	-	-
Households	50	-	1,359	1,409	1,409	-	100.0%	69	919
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>223,763</b>	-	<b>2,252</b>	<b>226,015</b>	<b>335,495</b>	<b>(109,480)</b>	<b>148.4%</b>	<b>412,287</b>	<b>248,212</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	222,263	-	-	222,263	331,599	(109,336)	149.2%	411,962	242,873
Machinery and equipment	1,500	-	2,252	3,752	3,896	(144)	103.8%	325	5,339
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,168,684</b>	-	<b>35,998</b>	<b>4,204,682</b>	<b>4,637,860</b>	<b>(433,178)</b>	<b>110.3%</b>	<b>4,259,705</b>	<b>3,889,326</b>

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 2.3: REMAND DETENTION										
2024/25										2023/24
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Economic classification</b>										
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>871,688</b>	-	<b>(53,585)</b>	<b>818,103</b>	<b>818,103</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>812,179</b>	<b>808,533</b>	
Compensation of employees	852,302	-	(49,564)	802,738	802,738	-	100.0%	794,834	793,826	
Goods and services	19,386	-	(4,021)	15,365	15,365	-	100.0%	17,345	14,707	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>2,290</b>	-	<b>1,694</b>	<b>3,984</b>	<b>3,984</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>3,767</b>	
Households	2,290	-	1,694	3,984	3,984	-	100.0%	86	3,767	
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>131</b>	-	<b>(23)</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>90</b>	
Machinery and equipment	131	-	(23)	108	108	-	100.0%	125	90	
<b>Total</b>	<b>874,109</b>	-	<b>(51,914)</b>	<b>822,195</b>	<b>822,195</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>812,390</b>	<b>812,390</b>	

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 2.4: OFFENDER MANAGEMENT										
2024/25							2023/24			
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>2,566,685</b>	-	<b>(215,941)</b>	<b>2,350,744</b>	<b>2,350,745</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,309,275</b>	<b>2,295,164</b>	
Compensation of employees	2,536,031	-	(219,507)	2,316,524	2,316,524	-	100.0%	2,279,019	2,262,397	
Goods and services	30,654	-	3,566	34,220	34,220	-	100.0%	30,256	32,767	
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>52,498</b>	-	<b>1,525</b>	<b>54,023</b>	<b>52,838</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>97.8%</b>	<b>36,349</b>	<b>50,474</b>	
Households	52,498	-	1,525	54,023	52,838	1,185	97.8%	36,349	50,474	
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>1,625</b>	-	<b>128</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>(278)</b>	<b>115.9%</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>1,576</b>	
Machinery and equipment	1,625	-	128	1,753	2,031	(278)	115.9%	1,590	1,576	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,620,808</b>	-	<b>(214,288)</b>	<b>2,406,520</b>	<b>2,405,614</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,347,214</b>	<b>2,347,214</b>	

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 2.5: JUDICIAL INSPECTORATE FOR CORRECTIONAL SERVICES									
2024/25							2023/24		
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>80,858</b>	<b>80,806</b>
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,671	69,748
Goods and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,187	11,058
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>114,607</b>	-	-	<b>114,607</b>	<b>99,737</b>	<b>14,870</b>	<b>87.0%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>226</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15
Departmental agencies and accounts	114,607	-	-	114,607	99,737	14,870	87.0%	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>200</b>	<b>1,154</b>
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	1,154
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,607</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>114,607</b>	<b>99,737</b>	<b>14,870</b>	<b>87.0%</b>	<b>81,076</b>	<b>82,186</b>



# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme 3: REHABILITATION										
2024/25							2023/24			
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
<b>Sub programme</b>										
1. CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMES	440,717	-	8,840	449,557	451,262	(1,705)	100.4%	428,261	436,280	
2. OFFENDER DEVELOPMENT	1,123,664	-	21,777	1,145,441	1,146,654	(1,213)	100.1%	1,175,718	1,280,891	
3. PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL SERVICES	584,919	-	40,115	625,034	634,570	(9,536)	101.5%	587,711	601,821	
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>2,149,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70,732</b>	<b>2,220,032</b>	<b>2,232,486</b>	<b>(12,454)</b>	<b>100.6%</b>	<b>2,191,690</b>	<b>2,318,992</b>	
<b>Economic classification</b>										
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>2,137,057</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70,732</b>	<b>2,207,789</b>	<b>2,197,655</b>	<b>10,134</b>	<b>99.5%</b>	<b>2,140,596</b>	<b>2,254,179</b>	
Compensation of employees	1,655,074	-	70,732	1,725,806	1,742,201	(16,395)	100.9%	1,628,568	1,659,182	
Salaries and wages	1,372,929	-	70,732	1,443,661	1,444,532	(871)	100.1%	1,358,405	1,377,524	
Social contributions	282,145	-	-	282,145	297,669	(15,524)	105.5%	270,163	281,658	
Goods and services	481,983	-	-	481,983	455,454	26,529	94.5%	512,028	594,580	
Administrative fees	347	-	(159)	188	188	-	100.0%	448	448	
Minor assets	4,933	-	(3,215)	1,718	1,718	-	100.0%	2,994	2,994	
Catering: Departmental activities	3,145	-	(1,272)	1,873	1,207	666	64.4%	3,279	2,825	
Communication (G&S)	9,206	-	(676)	8,530	7,445	1,085	87.3%	8,529	7,813	
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1,322	-	(308)	1,014	1,014	-	100.0%	1,121	1,121	
Infrastructure and planning services	950	-	745	1,695	1,695	-	100.0%	843	843	
Laboratory services	354	-	-	354	354	-	100.0%	233	233	
Contractors	18,089	-	(16)	18,073	11,930	6,143	66.0%	12,977	12,977	

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme 3: REHABILITATION									
2024/25					2023/24				
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Agency and support / outsourced services	3,265	-	154	3,419	3,419	-	100.0%	2,919	2,919
Fleet services	12,794	-	(338)	12,456	12,456	-	100.0%	13,009	12,305
Inventory: Clothing material and supplies	50,847	-	(76)	50,771	40,562	10,209	79.9%	82,358	82,358
Inventory: Farming supplies	241,031	-	21,287	262,318	262,318	-	100.0%	223,191	310,308
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	12,975	12,975	12,975	-	100.0%	10,311	10,311
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	14,746	-	(3,885)	10,861	10,861	-	100.0%	12,904	12,904
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	8,212	-	(5,971)	2,241	2,241	-	100.0%	2,878	2,878
Inventory: Materials and supplies	36,761	-	(11,222)	25,539	25,539	-	100.0%	38,516	38,516
Inventory: Medical supplies	64	-	(13)	51	51	-	100.0%	202	202
Inventory: Medicine	4,109	-	358	4,467	4,467	-	100.0%	4,553	4,553
Inventory: Other supplies	1,312	-	4,635	5,947	5,947	-	100.0%	2,726	2,726
Consumable supplies	28,522	-	(6,836)	21,686	21,686	-	100.0%	48,856	48,856
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	6,899	-	(1,112)	5,787	4,287	1,500	74.1%	6,037	4,024
Operating leases	140	-	(33)	107	107	-	100.0%	79	79
Property payments	1,730	-	(867)	863	863	-	100.0%	2,848	2,848
Travel and subsistence	25,811	-	(971)	24,840	18,066	6,774	72.7%	26,862	26,184
Training and development	4,021	-	(2,644)	1,377	1,377	-	100.0%	317	317
Operating payments	2,403	-	(101)	2,302	2,150	152	93.4%	2,046	2,046

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme 3: REHABILITATION										
2024/25							2023/24			
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
Venues and facilities	2	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	430	430	
Rental and hiring	968	-	(437)	531	531	-	100.0%	562	562	
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417	
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>6,527</b>	<b>(4,971)</b>	<b>419.5%</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>6,874</b>	
Households	1,556	-	-	1,556	6,527	(4,971)	419.5%	4,706	6,874	
Social benefits	1,556	-	-	1,556	6,161	(4,605)	396.0%	4,706	6,702	
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	366	(366)	-	-	172	
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>10,687</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,687</b>	<b>28,304</b>	<b>(17,617)</b>	<b>264.8%</b>	<b>46,388</b>	<b>57,939</b>	
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	1,675	(1,675)	-	-	498	
Buildings	-	-	-	-	1,675	(1,675)	-	-	498	
Machinery and equipment	9,687	-	-	9,687	25,539	(15,852)	263.6%	45,094	53,053	
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	496	(496)	-	-	1,003	
Other machinery and equipment	9,687	-	-	9,687	25,043	(15,356)	258.5%	45,094	52,050	
Biological assets	1,000	-	-	1,000	1,090	(90)	109.0%	1,294	4,388	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,149,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70,732</b>	<b>2,220,032</b>	<b>2,232,486</b>	<b>(12,454)</b>	<b>100.6%</b>	<b>2,191,690</b>	<b>2,318,992</b>	

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 3.1: CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMES									
2024/25									
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>439,982</b>	-	<b>8,840</b>	<b>448,822</b>	<b>448,825</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>427,851</b>	<b>433,990</b>
Compensation of employees	431,309	-	8,832	440,141	443,221	(3,080)	100.7%	419,741	428,237
Goods and services	8,673	-	8	8,681	5,604	3,077	64.6%	8,110	5,753
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>310</b>	-	-	<b>310</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>(1,299)</b>	<b>519.0%</b>	-	<b>1,624</b>
Households	310	-	-	310	1,609	(1,299)	519.0%	-	1,624
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>425</b>	-	-	<b>425</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>(403)</b>	<b>194.8%</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>666</b>
Machinery and equipment	425	-	-	425	828	(403)	194.8%	410	666
<b>Total</b>	<b>440,717</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,840</b>	<b>449,557</b>	<b>451,262</b>	<b>(1,705)</b>	<b>100.4%</b>	<b>428,261</b>	<b>436,280</b>

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 3.2: OFFENDER DEVELOPMENT										
2024/25							2023/24			
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>1,113,203</b>	-	<b>21,777</b>	<b>1,134,980</b>	<b>1,117,012</b>	<b>17,968</b>	<b>98.4%</b>	<b>1,129,848</b>	<b>1,220,651</b>	
Compensation of employees	662,717	-	18,653	681,370	685,592	(4,222)	100.6%	648,720	652,406	
Goods and services	450,486	-	3,124	453,610	431,420	22,190	95.1%	481,128	568,245	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>896</b>	-	-	<b>896</b>	<b>3,086</b>	<b>(2,190)</b>	<b>344.4%</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>3,333</b>	
Households	896	-	-	896	3,086	(2,190)	344.4%	82	3,333	
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>9,565</b>	-	-	<b>9,565</b>	<b>26,556</b>	<b>(16,991)</b>	<b>277.6%</b>	<b>45,788</b>	<b>56,907</b>	
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	1,675	(1,675)	-	-	498	
Machinery and equipment	8,565	-	-	8,565	23,791	(15,226)	277.8%	44,494	52,021	
Biological assets	1,000	-	-	1,000	1,090	(90)	109.0%	1,294	4,388	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,123,664</b>	-	<b>21,777</b>	<b>1,145,441</b>	<b>1,146,654</b>	<b>(1,213)</b>	<b>100.1%</b>	<b>1,175,718</b>	<b>1,280,891</b>	

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 3.3: PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL SERVICES										
2024/25							2023/24			
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>583,872</b>	-	<b>40,115</b>	<b>623,987</b>	<b>631,818</b>	<b>(7,831)</b>	<b>101.3%</b>	<b>582,897</b>	<b>599,538</b>	
Compensation of employees	561,048	-	43,247	604,295	613,388	(9,093)	101.5%	560,107	578,539	
Goods and services	22,824	-	(3,132)	19,692	18,430	1,262	93.6%	22,790	20,582	
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>350</b>	-	-	<b>350</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>(1,482)</b>	<b>523.4%</b>	<b>4,624</b>	<b>1,917</b>	
Households	350	-	-	350	1,832	(1,482)	523.4%	4,624	1,917	
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>697</b>	-	-	<b>697</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>(223)</b>	<b>132.0%</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>366</b>	
Machinery and equipment	697	-	-	697	920	(223)	132.0%	190	366	
<b>Total</b>	<b>584,919</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,115</b>	<b>625,034</b>	<b>634,570</b>	<b>(9,536)</b>	<b>101.5%</b>	<b>587,711</b>	<b>601,821</b>	

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme 4: CARE									
2024/25					2023/24				
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Sub programme</b>									
1. NUTRITIONAL SERVICES	1,236,367	-	44,570	1,280,937	1,518,290	(237,353)	118.5%	1,339,665	1,496,551
2. HEALTH AND HYGIENE SERVICES	1,247,294	-	(44,570)	1,202,724	1,187,847	14,877	98.8%	1,174,248	1,174,248
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>2,483,661</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,483,661</b>	<b>2,706,137</b>	<b>(222,476)</b>	<b>109.0%</b>	<b>2,513,913</b>	<b>2,670,799</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>2,470,130</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,470,130</b>	<b>2,691,913</b>	<b>(221,783)</b>	<b>109.0%</b>	<b>2,507,294</b>	<b>2,661,477</b>
Compensation of employees	1,108,308	-	-	1,108,308	1,087,609	20,699	98.1%	1,071,362	1,056,906
Salaries and wages	938,780	-	(25,671)	913,109	913,109	-	100.0%	892,356	887,743
Social contributions	169,528	-	25,671	195,199	174,500	20,699	89.4%	179,006	169,163
Goods and services	1,361,822	-	-	1,361,822	1,604,289	(242,467)	117.8%	1,435,932	1,604,571
Administrative fees	286	-	2	288	288	-	100.0%	1,752	1,752
Advertising	3	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	2,696	-	(1,590)	1,106	1,106	-	100.0%	1,245	1,245
Catering: Departmental activities	858	-	(798)	60	60	-	100.0%	680	680
Communication (G&S)	4,719	-	(1,200)	3,519	3,519	-	100.0%	3,923	3,923
Consultants: Business and advisory services	20	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	34,662	-	(13,045)	21,617	21,617	-	100.0%	24,710	24,710
Contractors	33,386	-	(8,838)	24,548	24,548	-	100.0%	26,727	26,727
Agency and support / outsourced services	131,520	-	(18,557)	112,963	112,963	-	100.0%	119,872	119,872



# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme 4: CARE									
2024/25					2023/24				
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Fleet services	11,103	-	359	11,462	11,462	-	100.0%	12,589	12,589
Inventory: Clothing material and supplies	4,726	-	(307)	4,419	4,419	-	100.0%	6,620	6,620
Inventory: Farming supplies	116	-	4	120	120	-	100.0%	26	26
Inventory: Food and food supplies	901,061	-	44,383	945,444	1,187,911	(242,467)	125.6%	1,009,971	1,178,610
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	711	-	(317)	394	394	-	100.0%	545	545
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	12	12	12	-	100.0%	44	44
Inventory: Materials and supplies	3,121	-	(126)	2,995	2,995	-	100.0%	3,116	3,116
Inventory: Medical supplies	16,821	-	(14,939)	1,882	1,882	-	100.0%	1,375	1,375
Inventory: Medicine	69,123	-	(16,595)	52,528	52,528	-	100.0%	50,182	50,182
Inventory: Other supplies	22,338	-	(235)	22,103	22,103	-	100.0%	22,903	22,903
Consumable supplies	99,786	-	39,235	139,021	139,021	-	100.0%	134,451	134,451
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	2,856	-	5,285	8,141	8,141	-	100.0%	1,975	1,975
Operating leases	36	-	101	137	137	-	100.0%	1	1
Property payments	3,472	-	(477)	2,995	2,995	-	100.0%	2,764	2,764
Transport provided: Departmental activity	3,025	-	(1,038)	1,987	1,987	-	100.0%	1,803	1,803
Travel and subsistence	14,178	-	(10,982)	3,196	3,196	-	100.0%	9,155	9,155
Training and development	351	-	(351)	-	-	-	-	(1,220)	(1,220)
Operating payments	846	-	(223)	623	623	-	100.0%	554	554
Rental and hiring	2	-	260	262	262	-	100.0%	169	169

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme 4: CARE										
2024/25						2023/24				
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	15	(15)	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	15	(15)	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>4,177</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,177</b>	<b>5,916</b>	<b>(1,739)</b>	<b>141.6%</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>3,936</b>	
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	2	(2)	-	-	-	2
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	2	(2)	-	-	-	2
Municipal bank accounts	-	-	-	-	2	(2)	-	-	-	2
Households	4,177	-	-	4,177	5,914	(1,737)	141.6%	528	3,934	
Social benefits	4,177	-	-	4,177	5,914	(1,737)	141.6%	528	3,922	
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>9,354</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,354</b>	<b>8,308</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>88.8%</b>	<b>6,091</b>	<b>5,386</b>	
Machinery and equipment	9,354	-	-	9,354	8,308	1,046	88.8%	6,091	5,386	
Other machinery and equipment	9,354	-	-	9,354	8,308	1,046	88.8%	6,091	5,386	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,483,661</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,483,661</b>	<b>2,706,137</b>	<b>(222,476)</b>	<b>109.0%</b>	<b>2,513,913</b>	<b>2,670,799</b>	

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 4.1: NUTRITIONAL SERVICES									
2024/25									
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>1,233,649</b>	-	<b>44,570</b>	<b>1,278,219</b>	<b>1,515,037</b>	<b>(236,818)</b>	<b>118.5%</b>	<b>1,338,755</b>	<b>1,493,667</b>
Compensation of employees	309,821	-	-	309,821	304,157	5,664	98.2%	307,430	293,703
Goods and services	923,828	-	44,570	968,398	1,210,865	(242,467)	125.0%	1,031,325	1,199,964
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	15	(15)	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>2,113</b>	-	-	<b>2,113</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>58.8%</b>	-	<b>1,163</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	2	(2)	-	-	2
Households	2,113	-	-	2,113	1,240	873	58.7%	-	1,161
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>605</b>	-	-	<b>605</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>(1,406)</b>	<b>332.4%</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>1,721</b>
Machinery and equipment	605	-	-	605	2,011	(1,406)	332.4%	910	1,721
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,236,367</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44,570</b>	<b>1,280,937</b>	<b>1,518,290</b>	<b>(237,353)</b>	<b>118.5%</b>	<b>1,339,665</b>	<b>1,496,551</b>

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 4.2: HEALTH AND HYGIENE SERVICES									
2024/25					2023/24				
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>1,236,481</b>	-	<b>(44,570)</b>	<b>1,191,911</b>	<b>1,176,876</b>	<b>15,035</b>	<b>98.7%</b>	<b>1,168,539</b>	<b>1,167,810</b>
Compensation of employees	798,487	-	-	798,487	783,452	15,035	98.1%	763,932	763,203
Goods and services	437,994	-	(44,570)	393,424	393,424	-	100.0%	404,607	404,607
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>2,064</b>	-	-	<b>2,064</b>	<b>4,674</b>	<b>(2,610)</b>	<b>226.5%</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>2,773</b>
Households	2,064	-	-	2,064	4,674	(2,610)	226.5%	528	2,773
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>8,749</b>	-	-	<b>8,749</b>	<b>6,297</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>72.0%</b>	<b>5,181</b>	<b>3,665</b>
Machinery and equipment	8,749	-	-	8,749	6,297	2,452	72.0%	5,181	3,665
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,247,294</b>	-	<b>(44,570)</b>	<b>1,202,724</b>	<b>1,187,847</b>	<b>14,877</b>	<b>98.8%</b>	<b>1,174,248</b>	<b>1,174,248</b>

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme 5: SOCIAL REINTEGRATION									
2024/25									
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Sub programme</b>									
1. SUPERVISION	1,084,443	-	13,023	1,097,466	1,106,675	(9,209)	100.8%	1,070,496	1,070,496
2. COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION	95,615	-	(52,207)	43,408	43,408	-	100.0%	47,537	47,537
3. OFFICE ACCOMMODATION: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS	49,353	-	-	49,353	40,144	9,209	81.3%	49,113	49,113
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>1,229,411</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(39,184)</b>	<b>1,190,227</b>	<b>1,190,227</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,167,146</b>	<b>1,167,146</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>1,218,960</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(39,184)</b>	<b>1,179,776</b>	<b>1,178,426</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>1,164,165</b>	<b>1,156,498</b>
Compensation of employees	1,046,329	-	(39,184)	1,007,145	1,006,186	959	99.9%	977,718	970,781
Salaries and wages	858,205	-	(40,471)	817,734	816,775	959	99.9%	797,519	790,582
Social contributions	188,124	-	1,287	189,411	189,411	-	100.0%	180,199	180,199
Goods and services	172,631	-	-	172,631	172,240	391	99.8%	186,447	185,399
Administrative fees	42	-	(33)	9	9	-	100.0%	32	32
Minor assets	264	-	(207)	57	57	-	100.0%	243	243
Catering: Departmental activities	1,001	-	87	1,088	1,088	-	100.0%	1,885	1,885
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Communication (G&S)	11,605	-	(805)	10,800	10,800	-	100.0%	10,856	10,856
Computer services	5	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	30	-	(23)	7	7	-	100.0%	53	53
Agency and support / outsourced services	1,946	-	(1,506)	440	440	-	100.0%	958	958

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme 5: SOCIAL REINTEGRATION										
2024/25										2023/24
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Fleet services	49,024	-	(9,109)	39,915	39,915	-	100.0%	44,038	42,990	
Inventory: Clothing material and supplies	133	-	70	203	203	-	100.0%	99	99	
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	4	4	4	-	100.0%	61	61	
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Inventory: Materials and supplies	231	-	(218)	13	13	-	100.0%	82	82	
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	2	2	2	-	100.0%	7	7	
Inventory: Other supplies	63	-	57	120	120	-	100.0%	32	32	
Consumable supplies	622	-	(20)	602	602	-	100.0%	422	422	
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	2,625	-	(959)	1,666	1,666	-	100.0%	1,603	1,603	
Operating leases	97,133	-	17,276	114,409	114,018	391	99.7%	119,436	119,436	
Property payments	189	-	(48)	141	141	-	100.0%	169	169	
Travel and subsistence	5,220	-	(3,231)	1,989	1,989	-	100.0%	4,259	4,259	
Training and development	370	-	(370)	-	-	-	-	30	30	
Operating payments	1,709	-	(776)	933	933	-	100.0%	945	945	
Venues and facilities	74	-	(74)	-	-	-	-	51	51	
Rental and hiring	345	-	(112)	233	233	-	100.0%	1,179	1,179	
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318	
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>6,014</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,014</b>	<b>9,412</b>	<b>(3,398)</b>	<b>156.5%</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>7,727</b>	
Households	6,014	-	-	6,014	9,412	(3,398)	156.5%	249	7,727	

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme 5: SOCIAL REINTEGRATION										
2024/25										2023/24
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Social benefits	6,014	-	-	6,014	9,412	(3,398)	156.5%	147	7,727	
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>4,437</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,437</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>53.8%</b>	<b>2,732</b>	<b>2,921</b>	
Machinery and equipment	4,437	-	-	4,437	2,389	2,048	53.8%	2,732	2,921	
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	511	647	
Other machinery and equipment	4,437	-	-	4,437	2,389	2,048	53.8%	2,221	2,274	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,229,411</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(39,184)</b>	<b>1,190,227</b>	<b>1,190,227</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,167,146</b>	<b>1,167,146</b>	



# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 5.1: SUPERVISION									
2024/25							2023/24		
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>1,074,055</b>	-	<b>13,009</b>	<b>1,087,064</b>	<b>1,094,923</b>	<b>(7,859)</b>	<b>100.7%</b>	<b>1,067,621</b>	<b>1,060,007</b>
Compensation of employees	958,619	-	9,733	968,352	967,393	959	99.9%	938,546	931,662
Goods and services	115,436	-	3,276	118,712	127,530	(8,818)	107.4%	129,075	128,027
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>5,994</b>	-	<b>20</b>	<b>6,014</b>	<b>9,412</b>	<b>(3,398)</b>	<b>156.5%</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>7,662</b>
Households	5,994	-	20	6,014	9,412	(3,398)	156.5%	184	7,662
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>4,394</b>	-	<b>(6)</b>	<b>4,388</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>2,827</b>
Machinery and equipment	4,394	-	(6)	4,388	2,340	2,048	53.3%	2,691	2,827
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,084,443</b>	-	<b>13,023</b>	<b>1,097,466</b>	<b>1,106,675</b>	<b>(9,209)</b>	<b>100.8%</b>	<b>1,070,496</b>	<b>1,070,496</b>

# APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 5.2: COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION									
2024/25									
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>95,552</b>	-	<b>(52,193)</b>	<b>43,359</b>	<b>43,359</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>47,431</b>	<b>47,378</b>
Compensation of employees	87,710	-	(48,917)	38,793	38,793	-	100.0%	39,172	39,119
Goods and services	7,842	-	(3,276)	4,566	4,566	-	100.0%	8,259	8,259
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>20</b>	-	<b>(20)</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>
Households	20	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	65	65
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>43</b>	-	<b>6</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>94</b>
Machinery and equipment	43	-	6	49	49	-	100.0%	41	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,615</b>	-	<b>(52,207)</b>	<b>43,408</b>	<b>43,408</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>47,537</b>	<b>47,537</b>

Subprogramme: 5.3: OFFICE ACCOMMODATION: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS									
2024/25									
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	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>	<b>49,353</b>	-	-	<b>49,353</b>	<b>40,144</b>	<b>9,209</b>	<b>81.3%</b>	<b>49,113</b>	<b>49,113</b>
Goods and services	49,353	-	-	49,353	40,144	9,209	81.3%	49,113	49,113
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,353</b>	-	-	<b>49,353</b>	<b>40,144</b>	<b>9,209</b>	<b>81.3%</b>	<b>49,113</b>	<b>49,113</b>

# NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 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, and Annexure 1(A-H) of the Annual Financial Statements.

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

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

### 3. Detail on payments for financial assets

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note to Payments for financial assets to the Annual Financial Statements.

### 4. Explanations of material variances from Amounts Voted (after Virement):

The Department of Correctional Services (DCS) has a constitutional and legislative mandate to detain, rehabilitate, and reintegrate offenders in a safe, secure, and humane environment. As the custodian of human lives in custody, the Department is duty-bound to provide housing, nutrition, healthcare, and security for inmates regardless of budget constraints. These obligations are non-negotiable and must be fulfilled in compliance with legislation such as the Correctional Services Act, the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, and international human rights standards. The previous baseline reductions severely impacted the Department's cash flows and compromised its ability to meet day-to-day operational demands. Despite financial limitations, DCS must continue to provide constitutionally mandated services, placing significant pressure on already constrained resources.

Specific measures were implemented to curb overspending, including withholding non-critical procurement, enforcing stricter approval protocols, and reprioritising budgets within the limits of virements allowed by law.

#### 4.1 Per programme

Programme	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Incarceration	16 725 441	17,167,703	(442,262)	-2.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 725 441</b>	<b>17,167,703</b>	<b>(442,262)</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>

#### Explanation of variance:

The over expenditure is on Goods and Services and Building and other Fixed Structure mainly on the following items:

- Property Payments due to municipal services inflation adjustment which is higher than the MTEF inflation
- Contractors due to the critical maintenance of infrastructure and machinery and equipment in correctional centres
- Building and other Fixed Structure due to previous budget cuts

# NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

Programme	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Rehabilitation	2,220,032	2,232,486	(12,454)	-0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,220,032</b>	<b>2,232,486</b>	<b>(12,454)</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>

### Explanation of variance:

The over expenditure is on machinery and equipment due to budget cuts which were effected during 2023/24 financial year affecting the Self Sufficiency and Sustainability Framework recapitalisation project. The procurement of workshop, agricultural and offender educational equipment was already in-process when the budget cuts were effected which affected the 2024/25 expenditure.

Programme	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Care	2,483,661	2,706,137	(222,476)	-9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,483,661</b>	<b>2,706,137</b>	<b>(222,476)</b>	<b>-9%</b>

### Explanation of variance:

The over expenditure is on item Inventory: Food and Food Supplies as a result of procurement of food for inmates through price quotations due to the absence of long-term food contracts

## 4.2 Per economic classification

Economic classification	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>26,693,875</b>	<b>27,214,886</b>	<b>(521,011)</b>	<b>-1.95%</b>
Compensation of employees	19,433,072	19,426,151	6,921	0.04%
Goods and services	7,260,803	7,784,347	(523,544)	-7.21%
Interest and rent on land	0	4,388	(4,388)	0.00%
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>749,394</b>	<b>773,073</b>	<b>(23,679)</b>	<b>-3.16%</b>
Provinces and municipalities	9,054	6,807	2,247	24.82%
Departmental agencies and accounts	125,750	110,880	14,870	11.83%
Households	614,590	655,386	(40,796)	-6.64%
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>315,634</b>	<b>448,136</b>	<b>(132,502)</b>	<b>-41.98%</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	222,263	333,274	(111,011)	-49.95%
Machinery and equipment	92,081	113,572	(21,491)	-23.34%
Biological assets	1,290	1,290	0	0.00%
Intangible assets	-	-	-	0.00%

# NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### Explanation of variance:

#### Goods and Services:

The over expenditure is mainly on the following items:

- Property Payments due to municipal services inflation adjustment which is higher than the MTEF inflation
- Contractors due to the critical maintenance of infrastructure and machinery and equipment in correctional centres
- The over expenditure is on item Inventory: Food and Food Supplies as a result of procurement of food for inmates through price quotations due to the absence of long-term food contracts

#### Interest and rent on land:

Interest expenditure was incurred mainly on interest paid on overdue accounts as well as on implementation of arbitration awards.

#### Transfers and subsidies:

The over expenditure is due to leave gratuity and post-retirement benefits that are due for retired officials to Government Employees Medical Scheme (GEMS).

#### Payments for capital assets:

The over expenditure is on machinery and equipment due to budget cuts which were effected during 2023/24 financial year affecting the Self Sufficiency and Sustainability Framework recapitalisation project. The procurement of workshop, agricultural and offender educational equipment was already in-process when the budget cuts were effected which affected the 2024/25 expenditure.

The over expenditure on item Buildings and Other Fixed Structures is due to Capital Works budget cut mainly on Programme Incarceration.

#### Internal charges:

In the department, the supplies Programme Administration under the Activity Stores budget for the cost of buying the required bulk supplies, while client (end user programmes) budget for the cost of buying from supplier Programme. Bulk materials are procured externally, kept in stock and issued internally across the department cost centres in line with internal requisitions. The Department uses the objective: Internal Charges to allocate expenditure correctly. Internal Charges is a fund on the Basic Accounting System (BAS) and is allocated as negative budget.

#### Restatement on Prior Year Expenditure:

Sub-Programme Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services (JICS) from Programme Administration was declared in 2023/24 financial year as the independent government component from Correctional Services. JICS was also moved from programme Administration to Incarceration with the one (1) line item: Departmental Agencies under Transfers and Subsidies. The Appropriation and Expenditure for 2023/24 amounting to R81 and R82 million respectively was moved to Programme Incarcerations, hence Appropriation and Expenditure for 2024/25 amounting to R114 million and R99,7 million respectively, is allocated in Programme Incarceration.

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

for the year ended 31 March 2025

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Annual appropriation	1	27,758,903	26,570,966
Departmental revenue	2	216,486	232,699
Aid assistance	3	15,745	9,682
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b>27,991,134</b>	<b>26,813,347</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>Current expenditure</b>			
Compensation of employees	4	19,426,151	18,961,467
Goods and services	5	7,784,349	7,202,520
Interest and rent on land	6	4,388	6,617
Aid assistance	3	2,571	8,927
<b>Total current expenditure</b>		<b>27,217,459</b>	<b>26,179,531</b>
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>			
Transfers and subsidies	7	773,072	584,810
<b>Total transfers and subsidies</b>		<b>773,072</b>	<b>584,810</b>
<b>Expenditure for capital assets</b>			
Tangible assets	8	448,135	429,118
Intangible assets	8	-	691
<b>Total expenditure for capital assets</b>		<b>448,135</b>	<b>429,809</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>28,438,666</b>	<b>27,194,150</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>(447,532)</b>	<b>(380,803)</b>
<b>Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>			
Voted funds		(677,192)	(614,257)
Annual appropriation		(677,192)	(614,257)
Departmental revenue and NRF receipts	13	216,486	232,699
Aid assistance	3	13,174	755
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>(447,532)</b>	<b>(380,803)</b>

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

for the year ended 31 March 2025

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>326,329</b>	<b>301,239</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,637	1,656
Prepayments and advances	10	7,510	3,081
Receivables	11	317,182	296,502
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>5,497</b>	<b>3,068</b>
Prepayments and advances		3,000	2,819
Receivables		2,497	249
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>331,826</b>	<b>304,307</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>1,572,613</b>	<b>884,038</b>
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	4,364	3,515
Bank overdraft	14	1,544,181	862,412
Payables	15	24,068	18,111
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1,572,613</b>	<b>884,038</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>(1,240,787)</b>	<b>(579,731)</b>
		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
<b>Represented by:</b>			
Recoverable revenue		32,917	29,958
Retained funds		17,866	4,689
Unauthorised expenditure		(1,291,570)	(614,378)
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>(1,240,787)</b>	<b>(579,731)</b>



# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
<b>Recoverable revenue</b>		
Opening balance	29,958	25,683
Transfers:	<b>2,959</b>	<b>4,275</b>
Debts recovered (included in departmental revenue)	(6,074)	(5,268)
Debts raised	9,033	9,543
Closing balance	<b>32,917</b>	<b>29,958</b>
<b>Retained funds</b>		
Opening balance	4,689	3,934
Utilised during the year	(2,568)	(8,927)
Other transfers	15,745	9,682
Closing balance	<b>17,866</b>	<b>4,689</b>
<b>Unauthorised expenditure</b>		
Opening balance	(614,378)	(121)
Unauthorised expenditure - current year	(677,192)	(614,257)
Relating to overspending of the vote or main division within the vote	(677,192)	(614,257)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>(1,291,570)</b>	<b>(614,378)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(1,240,787)</b>	<b>(579,731)</b>

# CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2025

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Receipts		<b>27,984,748</b>	<b>26,809,297</b>
Annual appropriation funds received	1.1	27,758,903	26,570,966
Departmental revenue received	2	209,965	228,435
Interest received	2.3	135	214
Aid assistance received	3	15,745	9,682
Net (increase)/decrease in net working capital		(19,333)	(17,236)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(215,637)	(340,804)
Current payments		(27,213,071)	(26,172,914)
Interest paid	6	(4,388)	(6,617)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(773,072)	(584,810)
<b>Net cash flow available from operating activities</b>	16	<b>(240,753)</b>	<b>(313,084)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Payments for capital assets	8	(448,135)	(429,809)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.4	6,386	4,050
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables	11	(2,248)	2,269
<b>Net cash flow available from investing activities</b>		<b>(443,997)</b>	<b>(423,490)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		2,962	4,275
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>2,962</b>	<b>4,275</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(681,788)	(732,299)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(860,756)	(128,457)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	17	<b>(1,542,544)</b>	<b>(860,756)</b>

# ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 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.

<b>1.</b>	<b>Basis of preparation</b> The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard.
<b>2.</b>	<b>Going concern</b> The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.
<b>3.</b>	<b>Presentation currency</b> Amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the department
<b>4.</b>	<b>Rounding</b> Unless otherwise stated financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).
<b>5.</b>	<b>Foreign currency translation</b> 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.
<b>6.</b>	<b>Comparative information</b>
<b>6.1</b>	<b>Prior period comparative information</b> 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.
<b>6.2</b>	<b>Current year comparison with budget</b> A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.
<b>7.</b>	<b>Revenue</b>

# ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

<b>7.1</b>	<p><b>Appropriated funds</b></p> <p>Appropriated funds comprise of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against the revenue fund (i.e. statutory appropriation).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Appropriated funds are measured at the amounts receivable.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>7.2</b>	<p><b>Departmental revenue</b></p> <p>Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund, unless stated otherwise.</p> <p>Departmental revenue is measured at the cash amount received.</p> <p>In-kind donations received are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and are measured at fair value.</p> <p>Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.</p>
<b>7.3</b>	<p><b>Accrued departmental revenue</b></p> <p>Accruals in respect of departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the department; and</li> <li>• the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.</li> </ul> <p>The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable.</p> <p>Accrued tax revenue (and related interest and/penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents.</p> <p>Write-offs are made according to the department's debt write-off policy.</p>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
<b>8.1</b>	<b>Compensation of employees</b>
<b>8.1.1</b>	<p><b>Salaries and wages</b></p> <p>Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.</p>
<b>8.1.2</b>	<p><b>Social contributions</b></p> <p>Social contributions made by the department in respect of current employees are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.</p> <p>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.</p>

# ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

<b>8.2</b>	<b>Other expenditure</b> 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. Donations made in kind are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of transfer and are measured at cost or fair value.
<b>8.3</b>	<b>Accruals and payables not recognised</b> Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value at the reporting date.
<b>8.4</b>	<b>Leases</b>
<b>8.4.1</b>	<b>Operating leases</b> Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Operating lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue. The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.
<b>8.4.2</b>	<b>Finance leases</b> Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Finance lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue. The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions. At commencement of the finance lease term, finance lease assets acquired are recorded and measured at: the fair value of the leased asset; or if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Finance lease assets acquired prior to 1 April 2024, are recorded and measured at the present value of the minimum lease payments.
<b>9.</b>	<b>Aid assistance</b>
<b>9.1</b>	<b>Aid assistance received</b> 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. CARA Funds are recognised when receivable and measured at the amounts receivable. 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.
<b>9.2</b>	<b>Aid assistance paid</b> 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.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### for the year ended 31 March 2025

<b>10.</b>	<p><b>Cash and cash equivalents</b></p> <p>Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the statement of financial position.</p> <p>Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>11.</b>	<p><b>Prepayments and advances</b></p> <p>Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash.</p> <p>Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.</p> <p>Prepayments and advances expensed before 1 April 2024 are recorded until the goods, services, or capital assets are received, or the funds are utilised in accordance with the contractual agreement.</p>
<b>12.</b>	<p><b>Receivables</b></p> <p>Receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off. Write-offs are made according to the department's write-off policy.</p>
<b>13.</b>	<p><b>Impairment of financial assets</b></p> <p>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.</p>
<b>14.</b>	<p><b>Payables</b></p> <p>Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.</p>
<b>15.</b>	<p><b>Capital assets</b></p>
<b>15.1</b>	<p><b>Immovable capital assets</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.</p> <p>Additional information on immovable assets not reflected in the assets register is provided in the notes to financial statements.</p>

# ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

<b>15.2</b>	<p><b>Movable capital assets</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.</p> <p>Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.</p> <p>Biological assets are subsequently carried at fair value</p> <p>Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.</p>
<b>15.3</b>	<p><b>Intangible capital assets</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.</p> <p>Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.</p> <p>Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.</p>
<b>15.4</b>	<p><b>Assets under investigation</b></p> <p>Assets under investigation are only removed from the asset register once the investigation is complete, the decision to remove has been approved by the relevant authority and control over the asset has been relinquished.</p> <p>Capital and minor assets which are under investigation are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
<b>15.5</b>	<p><b>Project costs: Work-in-progress</b></p> <p>Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.</p>



# ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

<b>16.</b>	<b>Provisions and contingents</b>
<b>16.1</b>	<b>Provisions</b> 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.
<b>16.2</b>	<b>Contingent liabilities</b> 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.
<b>16.3</b>	<b>Contingent assets</b> 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.
<b>16.4</b>	<b>Capital commitments</b> Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements.
<b>17.</b>	<b>Unauthorised expenditure</b> Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure. Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of changes in net assets until such time as the expenditure is either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature with funding and the related funds are received; or</li> <li>• approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance; or</li> <li>• transferred to receivables for recovery.</li> </ul> Unauthorised expenditure recorded in the notes to the financial statements comprise of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;</li> <li>• unauthorised expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and</li> <li>• Unauthorised expenditure incurred in the current year.</li> </ul>

# ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

<b>18.</b>	<p><b>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure</b></p> <p>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.</p> <p>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed, and comprises of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;</li> <li>• fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and</li> <li>• fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred in the current year.</li> </ul>
<b>19.</b>	<p><b>Irregular expenditure</b></p> <p>Losses emanating from irregular expenditure are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.</p> <p>Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed and comprises of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• irregular expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;</li> <li>• irregular expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and</li> <li>• irregular expenditure incurred in the current year.</li> </ul>
<b>20.</b>	<p><b>Changes in accounting policies, estimates and errors</b></p> <p>Changes in accounting policies are applied in accordance with MCS requirements.</p> <p>Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>21.</b>	<p><b>Events after the reporting date</b></p> <p>Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
<b>22.</b>	<p><b>Principal-Agent arrangements</b></p> <p>The department is party to a principal-agent arrangement for [include details here]. In terms of the arrangement the department is the [principal / agent] and is responsible for [include details here]. 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.</p>

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### for the year ended 31 March 2025

<b>23.</b>	<p><b>Recoverable revenue</b></p> <p>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 Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written-off.</p>
<b>24.</b>	<p><b>Related party transactions</b></p> <p>Related party transactions within the Minister's portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.</p> <p>The full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
<b>25.</b>	<p><b>Public-Private Partnerships</b></p> <p>Public Private Partnerships are accounted for based on the nature and or the substance of the partnership. The transaction is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policies.</p> <p>A summary of the significant terms of the PPP agreement, the parties to the agreement, and the date of commencement thereof together with the description and nature of the concession fees received, the unitary fees paid, rights and obligations of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
<b>26.</b>	<p><b>Employee benefits</b></p> <p>The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is recorded in the Employee benefits note.</p> <p>Accruals and payables not recognised for employee benefits are measured at cost or fair value at the reporting date.</p> <p>The provision for employee benefits is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.</p>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 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:

2024/25			2023/24	
	Final Budget	Actual Funds Received	Appropriation Received	Funds not requested / not received
Programmes	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	5,194,817	5,194,817	4,921,470	4,921,470
Incarceration	16,701,714	16,701,714	15,708,965	15,708,965
Rehabilitation	2,149,300	2,149,300	2,191,690	2,191,690
Care	2,483,661	2,483,661	2,513,913	2,513,913
Social	1,229,411	1,229,411	1,234,928	1,234,928
Reintegration				
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,758,903</b>	<b>27,758,903</b>	<b>26,570,966</b>	<b>26,570,966</b>

### 2. Departmental revenue

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	154,230	172,312
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	14,292	14,880
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	135	214
Sales of capital assets	2.4	6,386	4,050
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	41,443	41,243
<b>Total</b>		<b>216,486</b>	<b>232,699</b>

#### 2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		153,024	169,369
Sales by market establishment		125,777	142,578
Other sales		27,247	26,791
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		1,206	2,943
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>154,230</b>	<b>172,312</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

## 2.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Fines		13,191	14,024
Forfeits		1,101	856
<b>Total</b>	2	<b>14,292</b>	<b>14,880</b>

## 2.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Interest		135	214
<b>Total</b>	2	<b>135</b>	<b>214</b>

## 2.4 Sales of capital assets

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
<b>Tangible capital assets</b>		6,386	4,050
Machinery and equipment		6,385	4,049
Biological assets		1	1
<b>Total</b>	2	<b>6,386</b>	<b>4,050</b>

## 2.5 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Receivables		32,400	32,512
Other receipts including Recoverable Revenue		9,043	8,731
<b>Total</b>	2	<b>41,443</b>	<b>41,243</b>

## 2.6 Gifts, donations and sponsorships received in-kind (not included in the main note or sub note)

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
	Annex 1D		
Donations		473	1,187
<b>Total gifts, donations and sponsorships received in kind</b>		<b>473</b>	<b>1,187</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 3. Aid assistance

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-
Prior period error	-	-
As restated	-	-
Transferred from statement of financial performance	13,174	755
Transfers to or from retained funds	(13,174)	(755)
Paid during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

#### 3.1 Aid assistance expenditure per economic classification

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Current	2,571	8,927
<b>Total aid assistance expenditure</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>8,927</b>

### 4. Compensation of employees

#### 4.1 Analysis of balance

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Basic salary	12,517,851	12,224,354
Performance award	3,998	6,596
Service based	39,912	22,016
Compensative/circumstantial	1,372,094	1,407,151
Periodic payments	115,828	117,363
Other non-pensionable allowances	1,852,466	1,832,769
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,902,149</b>	<b>15,610,249</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 4.2 Social contributions

		2024/25	2023/24
Employer contributions	Note	R'000	R'000
Pension		1,941,991	1,880,798
Medical		1,576,877	1,465,711
UIF		-	2
Bargaining council		4,721	4,508
Insurance		413	199
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,524,002</b>	<b>3,351,218</b>
<b>Total compensation of employees</b>		<b>19,426,151</b>	<b>18,961,467</b>
<b>Average number of employees</b>		<b>37,083</b>	<b>37,110</b>

### 5. Goods and services

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Administrative fees		8,840	11,281
Advertising		1,066	3,269
Minor assets	5.1	7,246	10,573
Bursaries (employees)		4,982	9,233
Catering		7,404	17,182
Communication		117,965	123,745
Computer services	5.2	292,393	264,873
Consultants: Business and advisory services		119,272	61,787
Infrastructure and planning services		1,726	952
Laboratory services		21,978	24,942
Legal services		52,991	52,681
Contractors		176,178	149,278
Agency and support / outsourced services		1,114,268	929,754
Entertainment		8	2
Audit cost – external	5.3	52,033	41,191
Fleet services		464,358	406,359
Inventories	5.4	1,824,389	1,955,683
Consumables	5.5	278,805	348,468
Operating leases		1,064,019	691,813
Property payments	5.6	2,009,454	1,848,666
Rental and hiring		1,996	3,332
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		14,734	14,651



# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Travel and subsistence	5.7	119,790	202,060
Venues and facilities		9	2,320
Training and development		2,182	2,467
Other operating expenditure	5.8	26,263	25,958
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,784,349</b>	<b>7,202,520</b>

### 5.1 Minor assets

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets		7,246	10,573
Biological assets		-	141
Machinery and equipment		7,246	10,432
<b>Total</b>	5	<b>7,246</b>	<b>10,573</b>

### 5.2 Computer services

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
SITA computer services		133,790	127,299
External computer service providers		158,603	137,574
<b>Total</b>	5	<b>292,393</b>	<b>264,873</b>

### 5.3 Audit cost - external

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Regularity audits		49,301	36,638
Computer audits		2,732	4,553
<b>Total</b>	5	<b>52,033</b>	<b>41,191</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 5.4 Inventories

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Clothing material and accessories		129,928	129,610
Farming supplies		291,986	337,498
Food and food supplies		1,149,983	1,134,852
Fuel, oil and gas		59,372	148,111
Learning, teaching and support material		2,233	2,875
Materials and supplies		122,096	83,885
Medical supplies		3,332	2,672
Medicine		62,792	61,291
Other supplies	5.4.1	2,667	54,889
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,824,389</b>	<b>1,955,683</b>

#### 5.4.1 Other supplies

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Ammunition and security supplies		2,667	4,303
Other		-	50,586
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>54,889</b>

### 5.5 Consumables

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Consumable supplies		239,128	299,083
Uniform and clothing		5,935	7,324
Household supplies		204,789	225,126
Building material and supplies		17,326	44,340
Communication accessories		14	98
IT consumables		653	2,343
Other consumables		10,411	19,852
Stationery, printing and office supplies		39,677	49,385
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>278,805</b>	<b>348,468</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 5.6 Property payments

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Municipal services		1,798,460	1,614,282
Property management fees		34,070	44,501
Property maintenance and repairs		153,743	167,802
Other		23,181	22,081
<b>Total</b>	5	<b>2,009,454</b>	<b>1,848,666</b>

### 5.7 Travel and subsistence

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Local		115,721	196,040
Foreign		4,069	6,020
<b>Total</b>	5	<b>119,790</b>	<b>202,060</b>

### 5.8 Other operating expenditure

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Operating Payments: Courier and delivery services		1,909	2,036
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		3,414	1,277
Operating Payments: Printing and publications services		10,151	10,346
Operating Payments: Resettlement cost		9,823	11,485
Other		966	814
<b>Total</b>	5	<b>26,263</b>	<b>25,958</b>

## 6. Interest and rent on land

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Interest paid		4,388	6,617
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,388</b>	<b>6,617</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 7. Transfers and subsidies

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Provinces and municipalities	Annex 1A	6,807	7,481
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annex 1B	110,880	10,664
Households	Annex 1C	655,385	566,665
<b>Total</b>		<b>773,072</b>	<b>584,810</b>

#### 7.1 Gifts, donations and sponsorships made in kind (not included in the main note)

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
	Annex 1E		
Gifts		-	18
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>18</b>

### 8. Expenditure for capital assets

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets		448,135	429,118
Buildings and other fixed structures		333,273	243,371
Machinery and equipment		113,572	180,522
Biological assets		1,290	5,225
Intangible capital assets		-	691
Software		-	691
<b>Total</b>		<b>448,135</b>	<b>429,809</b>

#### 8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - Current year

	Voted funds	Total
Name of entity	R'000	R'000
<b>Tangible capital assets</b>	<b>448,135</b>	<b>448,135</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	333,273	333,273
Machinery and equipment	113,572	113,572
Biological assets	1,290	1,290
<b>Intangible capital assets</b>		
Software	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>448,135</b>	<b>448,135</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - Prior year

	Voted funds	Total
Name of entity	R'000	R'000
<b>Tangible capital assets</b>	<b>429,118</b>	<b>429,118</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	243,371	243,371
Machinery and equipment	180,522	180,522
Biological assets	5,225	5,225
<b>Intangible capital assets</b>		
Software	691	691
<b>Total</b>	<b>429,809</b>	<b>429,809</b>

### 8.3 Finance lease expenditure included in Expenditure for capital assets

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets	22,398	19,871
Machinery and equipment	22,398	19,871
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,398</b>	<b>19,871</b>

## 9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Cash on hand	1,637	1,656
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>1,656</b>

The department had an overdraft of R1,544 billion as disclosed in note 14.

The department holds cash belonging to inmates in custody on their behalf, for purposes of use by inmates on personal items that are allowable at correctional centres in terms of laws and regulations. Private inmates' cash does not form part of funds of the State; consequently, such cash is not disclosed in cash and cash equivalents. At the end of period, inmates' private cash amounted to R16,999 million (R19,289 million: 2023/24).

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 10. Prepayments and advances

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Prepayments (Not expensed)	10.2	3,000	3,000
Advances paid (Not expensed)	10.1	7,510	2,900
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,510</b>	<b>5,900</b>

#### Analysis of Total Prepayments and advances

Current Prepayments and advances	7,510	3,081
Non-current Prepayments and advances	3,000	2,819
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,510</b>	<b>5,900</b>

**Current prepayments and advances** – These are advance payments to Eskom and GCIS for electricity supply and media tracking respectively.

**Non-current prepayments and advances** – This is an advance payment made to Fleet Data Technologies (PTY) LTD mainly for refuelling GG cars while transporting inmates between correctional centres and courts.

#### 10.1 Advances paid (Not expensed)

		2024/25			
		Amount as at 1 April 2024	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add / Less: Other	Add Current year advances
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments		81	-	-	4,610
Public entities		2,819	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	10	<b>2,900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,610</b>

		2023/24			
		Amount as at 1 April 2023	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add / Less: Other	Add Current year advances
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments		1,461	(1,380)	-	-
Public entities		2,819	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	10	<b>4,280</b>	<b>(1,380)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 10.2 Prepayments (Not expensed)

			2024/25			
		Amount as at 1 April 2024	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add / Less: Other	Add Current year prepay- ments	Amount as at 31 March 2025
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		3,000	-	-	-	3,000
<b>Total</b>	10	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,000</b>

			2023/24			
		Amount as at 1 April 2023	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add / Less: Other	Add Current year prepay- ments	Amount as at 31 March 2024
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		-	-	-	3,000	3,000
<b>Total</b>	10	-	-	-	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>

### 11. Receivables

2024/25					2023/24		
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims recoverable	11.1	19,603	-	19,603	15,655	-	15,655
Recoverable expenditure	11.2	99,572	-	99,572	88,904	-	88,904
Staff debt	11.3	86,159	2,497	88,656	80,095	249	80,344
Other receivables	11.4	111,848	-	111,848	111,848	-	111,848
Total		317,182	2,497	319,679	296,502	249	296,751

#### 11.1 Claims recoverable

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
National departments		19,603	15,655
<b>Total</b>	11	<b>19,603</b>	<b>15,655</b>



# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 11.2 Recoverable expenditure

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Disallowance Miscellaneous		22	104
Disallowance Dishonoured cheques		13	13
Disallowance Damages and Loses		39,288	36,537
Disallowance Payment Fraud		5,355	5,354
Damage Vehicles		51,988	43,232
Private Telephone		9	8
Salary: Disallowance Account		1,498	1,850
Salary: Deduction Disallowance Account		326	487
Salary: Tax Debt		930	1,101
Other		143	218
<b>Total</b>	11	<b>99,572</b>	<b>88,904</b>

### 11.3 Staff debt

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Debt Account		88,656	80,344
<b>Total</b>	11	<b>88,656</b>	<b>80,344</b>

### 11.4 Other receivables

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Bloemfontein Correctional Centre (PPP)		110,672	110,672
Other Debtors		1,176	1,176
<b>Total</b>	11	<b>111,848</b>	<b>111,848</b>

### 11.5 Impairment of receivables

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Estimate of impairment of receivables		153,934	140,147
<b>Total</b>		<b>153,934</b>	<b>140,147</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 12. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	106,744
Prior period error		-
As restated	-	106,744
Transferred from statement of financial performance (as restated)	(677,192)	(614,257)
Add: Unauthorised expenditure for the current year	677,192	614,257
Paid during the year	-	(106,744)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### 13. Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	3,515	4,876
Prior period error	13.1	-
As restated	3,515	4,876
Transferred from statement of financial performance (as restated)	216,486	232,699
Paid during the year	(215,637)	(234,060)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>4,364</b>	<b>3,515</b>

### 14. Bank overdraft

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account	1,544,181	862,412
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,544,181</b>	<b>862,412</b>

### 15. Payables - current

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Clearing accounts	15.1 24,005	18,076
Other payables	15.2 63	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,068</b>	<b>18,111</b>

**Salary Accounts** - These are salary related third-party payments collected from officials and will be paid over to schemes in the following financial year.

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 15.1 Clearing accounts

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Salary Accounts		24,005	9,956
Telephone Control		-	8,120
<b>Total</b>	15	<b>24,005</b>	<b>18,076</b>

### 15.2 Other payables

		2024/25	2023/24
Description	Note	R'000	R'000
Rental Deposit		63	35
<b>Total</b>	15	<b>63</b>	<b>35</b>

### 16. Net cash flow available from operating activities

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		(447,532)	(380,803)
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		206,779	67,719
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(20,680)	(23,502)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		(4,610)	(1,620)
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		5,957	7,886
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(6,386)	(4,050)
Expenditure on capital assets		448,135	429,809
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(215,637)	(340,804)
<b>Net cash flow generated by operating activities</b>		<b>(240,753)</b>	<b>(313,084)</b>

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

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		(1,544,181)	(862,412)
Cash on hand		1,637	1,656
<b>Total</b>		<b>(1,542,544)</b>	<b>(860,756)</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 18. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

#### 18.1 Contingent liabilities

Liable to	Nature	Note	2024/25	2023/24
			R'000	R'000
Housing loan guarantees	Employees	Annex 2A	153	153
Claims against the department		Annex 2B	740,253	698,937
Intergovernmental payables		Annex 4	5,116,249	4,237,491
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,856,655</b>	<b>4,936,581</b>

The cases reported under contingent liabilities in Annexure 2A represent housing loan guarantees that were issued to employees still in the employment of DCS. Any possible outflow of funds will firstly be recovered from salary or service benefits of the employee before any debt is raised.

The cases reported under contingent liabilities in Annexure 2B represent legal cases instituted against DCS which are in various stages of investigation/legal action. The possibility of reimbursement on interdepartmental claims is uncertain and can only be determined once the cases have been finalised.

The cases reported under Annexure 4 are unconfirmed balances where the department is disputing the amounts owed to other departments or the services rendered to the department are still under investigation.

#### 18.2 Contingent assets

Nature of contingent asset	Note	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Breach of Contract		51,165	51,165
Stolen State Vehicle		185	185
Compensation		5,766	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents		23	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>57,139</b>	<b>51,350</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

## 19. Capital commitments

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	260,686	399,015
Buildings	260,492	399,015
Other fixed structures	194	-
Machinery and equipment	2,366	16,002
Transport equipment	-	9,840
Computer equipment	1,029	1,739
Furniture and equipment	-	133
Other machinery and equipment	1,337	4,290
Biological assets	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>263,052</b>	<b>415,017</b>

Capital commitments for buildings and other fixed structures decrease due to the re-assigned both Integrated Security Systems and access control projects from Department of Public Works and Infrastructure to both the Independent Development Trust and Development Bank of Southern Africa to achieve a quick delivery time.

## 20. Accruals and payables not recognised

### 20.1 Accruals

		2024/25			2023/24
		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Listed by economic classification	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		314,854	19,647	334,501	265,969
Interest and rent on land		-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		1,950	21	1,971	1,792
Capital assets		692	-	692	12,432
Other		111	-	111	348
<b>Total</b>		<b>317,607</b>	<b>19,668</b>	<b>337,275</b>	<b>280,541</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

		2024/25	2023/24
Listed by programme level	Note	R'000	R'000
Programme 1: Administration		89,182	111,319
Programme 2: Incarceration		214,226	141,037
Programme 3: Rehabilitation		11,632	6,149
Programme 4: Care		20,899	17,473
Programme 5: Social reintegration		1,336	4,563
<b>Total</b>		<b>337,275</b>	<b>280,541</b>

Accruals mainly consist of services rendered by organs of State where services were rendered during the financial year under review but invoices were received after year-end.

Material amounts of accruals is mainly municipal charges and custodial services which were paid after year-end

### 20.2 Payables not recognised

		2024/25			2023/24
Listed by economic classification	Note	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		356,148	226,283	582,431	694,814
Transfers and subsidies		45,252	2,677	47,929	41,272
Capital assets		53,256	139,226	192,482	84,061
Other		36	207	243	18
<b>Total</b>		<b>454,692</b>	<b>368,393</b>	<b>823,085</b>	<b>820,165</b>

		2024/25	2023/24
Listed by programme level	Note	R'000	R'000
Programme 1: Administration		243,536	272,611
Programme 2: Incarceration		440,962	438,844
Programme 3: Rehabilitation		20,021	45,193
Programme 4: Care		112,565	56,892
Programme 5: Social reintegration		6,001	6,625
<b>Total</b>		<b>823,085</b>	<b>820,165</b>

		2024/25	2023/24
Included in the above totals are the following:	Note	R'000	R'000
Confirmed balances with other departments	Annex 4	73,237	53,548
Confirmed balances with other government entities	Annex 4	497,789	529,926
<b>Total</b>		<b>571,026</b>	<b>583,474</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 21. Employee benefits

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Leave entitlement	810,768	767,182
Service bonus	533,832	526,473
Performance awards	-	109
Capped leave	341,144	380,181
Other	45,190	56,135
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,730,934</b>	<b>1,730,080</b>

Included in the leave entitlement is a negative amount of R14,940 million of 8,715 negative leave days. At this stage the department is not able to reliably measure the long-term portion of the long service awards.

Other consists of long service awards R2,5 million (R4,9 million 2023/24) and provision for Occupational Specific Dispensation Phase 2 for Correctional Officials R42 million (R51 million 2023/24)

### 22. Lease commitments

#### 22.1 Operating leases

2024/25		
	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	24,074	24,074
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	5,469	5,469
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>29,543</b>	<b>29,543</b>

2023/24		
	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	73,440	73,440
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	24,587	24,587
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>98,027</b>	<b>98,027</b>

The assets held under operating lease arrangements consists of motor vehicles for use by community corrections officials. The lease commitment represents the value of rentals for the period remaining on active lease contracts. The lease commitment represents the value of rentals for the period remaining on active lease contracts. There is no escalation since the prices are fixed for the duration of the lease which is three (3) years. There is no option for renewal.



# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 22.2 Finance leases

2024/25		
	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	22,748	22,748
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	17,032	17,032
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>39,780</b>	<b>39,780</b>

2023/24		
	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	18,985	18,985
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	18,482	18,482
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>37,467</b>	<b>37,467</b>

The assets held under finance lease arrangements consist office equipment leased for use by management areas, head office and correctional centres. The lease commitment represents the value of rentals for the period remaining on active lease contracts. There are no assets that are sub-let, There is no escalation since the prices are fixed for the duration of the lease. There is an option of renewal for the period of 24 months with a 0% rental amount and also the option of renewal for a period of 36 months on a fixed rate rental.

### 23. Accrued departmental revenue

2024/25		2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	48	131
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>131</b>

#### 23.1 Analysis of accrued departmental revenue

2024/25		2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	131	455
Less: amounts received	(131)	(455)
Add: amounts recorded	48	131
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>131</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 24. Unauthorised, Irregular and Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure - current year	677,192	614,257
Irregular expenditure - current year	7,703	9,268
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure - current year	704	570
<b>Total</b>	<b>685,599</b>	<b>624,095</b>

Some of these cases are still under investigation, disciplinary steps have been taken on finalized cases.

### 25. Key management personnel

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Political office bearers	6,528	1,868
Officials:		
Level 15 to 16	25,486	27,829
Level 14	42,289	41,612
Family members of key management personnel	10,559	12,552
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,862</b>	<b>83,861</b>

### 26. Public private partnership

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
<b>Unitary fee paid</b>	<b>962,159</b>	<b>778,156</b>
Indexed component	962,159	778,156
<b>Analysis of indexed component</b>	<b>962,159</b>	<b>778,156</b>
Goods and services (excluding lease payments)	962,159	778,156

Any guarantees issued by the department are disclosed in the Note on Contingent liabilities.

#### 26.1 Public Private Partnerships (PPP)

##### 26.1.1 A description of the arrangement

To design, finance, build and manage a maximum-security correctional centre for a contract period of 25 years. The contractor Bloemfontein Correctional Contracts is currently operating Mangaung Maximum Security Correctional

Centre (MCC) in the Free State Province and the contractor South African Custodial Services is currently operating Kutama-Sinthumule Maximum Security Correctional Centre (KSCC) in the Limpopo Province. The PPP contracts for MCC commenced on 01 July 2001 and will end on 30 June 2026. PPP for KSCC commenced on 16 February 2002 and will end on 15 February 2027.

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 26.1.2 Significant terms of the arrangement that may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows

The cash flow models for the two PPP projects were created. The cash flow models enable the Department to determine the estimated costs of the two projects over their 25-year contract period.

The contract fee is based on the daily available bed spaces. This fee is split into components, the fixed component and the indexed component for each year. The indexed component is escalated on each review date (every six months) as stipulated in the contract. The fixed components will however remain the same for a period of 15 years (Bloemfontein) and 17 years (Limpopo) where after the fixed fee will cease.

### 26.1.3 The nature and extent of:

Rights to use specified assets:

Assets are managed and maintained by the contractor for the duration of the contract period.

Intellectual Property Rights:

All rights in data, reports, drawings, models, specifications and/or other material produced by or on behalf of the department shall vest in and be the property of the State and the contractor is granted an irrevocable non-exclusive and royalty-free license to use such material for the purpose of the agreement.

Obligations to provide or rights to expect provisions of services.

The Contractor

- Construction of the correctional centre:
- Maintenance and operation of the correctional centre for the contract period of 25 years.

- Keep inmates in safe custody.
- Maintaining order, discipline, control and a safe environment.
- Providing decent conditions and meeting inmates' needs.
- Providing structured day programmes.
- Preparing inmates for reintegration to the community.
- Delivering correctional centre services.
- Involvement with the community.

Department of Correctional Services:

- To ensure that there are always inmates placed in available inmate spaces.
- To pay the contractor on a monthly basis.
- To manage the contract on a monthly basis.
- To release offenders

Obligations to acquire or build items of property, plant and equipment.

Original buildings constructed according to departmental specifications. Any further changes/alterations and additions to be negotiated.

Obligations to deliver or rights to receive specified assets at the end of the concession period.

All assets including equipment become the property of the State after expiry of the contract period.

Renewal and termination options.

Can be negotiated if so directed by Government.

Other rights and obligations.

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

All maintenance obligations are the responsibility of the contractor for the entire contract period.

Changes in the arrangement occurring during the period.

May be done by means of negotiations between both parties.

### Commitments

The Department is committed for the remainder of the two PPP contracts. The index fee for MCC is committed

until 2026 while the fixed fee commitment for MCC ended 30 June 2016. Index fee for KSCC is committed until 15 February 2027 while the fixed fee commitment for has ended on 15 February 2019.

The are no rights, including tangible or intangible capital assets to be provided to the private party in terms of the PPP agreement.

There are no financial obligations in terms of the PPP agreement other than the payment of the index fees.

## 27. Provisions

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Legal claims against the department	5,920	9,036
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,920</b>	<b>9,036</b>

### 27.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions - Current year

	2024/25			
	Provision 1	Provision 2	Provision 3	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	9,036	-	-	9,036
Increase in provision	7,906	-	-	7,906
Settlement of provision	(11,022)	-	-	(11,022)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>5,920</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,920</b>

### Reconciliation of movement in provisions - Prior year

	2023/24			
	Provision 1	Provision 2	Provision 3	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	1,454	-	-	1,454
Increase in provision	7,974	-	-	7,974
Settlement of provision	(392)	-	-	(392)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>9,036</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,036</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 28. Movable Tangible Capital Assets

#### MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2024/25				
	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>2,730,281</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>95,492</b>	<b>85,727</b>	<b>2,740,046</b>
Transport assets	1,321,922	-	30,656	49,499	1,303,079
Computer equipment	519,488	-	13,703	18,676	514,515
Furniture and office equipment	121,557	-	19,606	1,491	139,672
Other machinery and equipment	767,314	-	31,527	16,061	782,780
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS</b>	<b>125,683</b>	<b>(2,510)</b>	<b>10,462</b>	<b>24,272</b>	<b>109,363</b>
Biological assets	125,683	(2,510)	10,462	24,272	109,363
<b>FINANCE LEASE ASSETS</b>	<b>45,086</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,794</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63,880</b>
Finance lease assets	45,086	-	18,794	-	63,880
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2,901,050</b>	<b>(2,510)</b>	<b>124,748</b>	<b>109,999</b>	<b>2,913,289</b>

#### Movable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

	Number	Value
Note		R'000
Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:		
Machinery and equipment	1,162	21,344
Biological assets	102	890
Total	1,264	22,234

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 28.1 MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2023/24				
	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>2,594,023</b>	<b>(1,204)</b>	<b>191,467</b>	<b>54,005</b>	<b>2,730,281</b>
Transport assets	1,282,612	(1,180)	73,037	32,547	1,321,922
Computer equipment	483,012	(289)	47,915	11,150	519,488
Furniture and office equipment	116,609	29	6,168	1,249	121,557
Other machinery and equipment	711,790	236	64,347	9,059	767,314
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS</b>	<b>134,728</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,208</b>	<b>26,253</b>	<b>125,683</b>
Biological assets	134,728	-	17,208	26,253	125,683
<b>FINANCE LEASE ASSETS</b>	<b>19,749</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,337</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45,086</b>
Finance lease assets	19,749	-	25,337	-	45,086
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2,748,500</b>	<b>(1,204)</b>	<b>234,012</b>	<b>80,258</b>	<b>2,901,050</b>

#### 28.1.1 Prior period error

Nature of prior period error	Note	2023/24
		R'000
Relating to 2023/24 [affecting the opening balance]		(1,204)
Transport cost adjustment		(1,180)
Computer equipment cost adjustment		(289)
Other cost adjustments		265
<b>Total prior period errors</b>		<b>(1,204)</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 28.2 Minor assets

#### MOVEMENT IN MINOR CAPITAL ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	689,109	8,688	-	697,797
Value adjustments	-	-	(1,799)	-	(1,799)
Additions	-	8,016	1,875	-	9,891
Disposals	-	13,038	2,078	-	15,116
<b>Total Minor assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>684,087</b>	<b>6,686</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>690,773</b>

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	28	72	9	-	109
Number of minor assets at cost	-	580,814	1,855	-	582,669
<b>Total number of minor assets</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>580,886</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>582,778</b>

#### Minor capital assets under investigation

	Number	Value
Note		R'000
<b>Included in the above total of the minor capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:</b>		
Machinery and equipment	3,158	4,090
<b>Biological assets</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>78</b>

#### MOVEMENT IN MINOR CAPITAL ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	682,661	8,525	-	691,186
Prior period error	-	(257)	-	-	(257)
Additions	-	15,826	4,326	-	20,152
Disposals	-	9,121	4,163	-	13,284
<b>Total Minor assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>689,109</b>	<b>8,688</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>697,797</b>



# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	28	51	7	-	86
Number of minor assets at cost	1	585,114	2,032	-	587,147
<b>Total number of minor assets</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>585,165</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>587,233</b>

### 28.2.1 Prior period error

Nature of prior period error	Note	2023/24 R'000
Relating to 2023/24 [affecting the opening balance]		(257)
Re-classification of assets and cost price corrections		(257)
<b>Total prior period errors</b>		<b>(257)</b>

### 28.3 Movable capital assets written off

#### MOVABLE CAPITAL ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2024/25						Total
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	85,726	23,929	-	109,655
<b>Total movable assets written off</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85,726</b>	<b>23,929</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>109,655</b>

#### MOVABLE CAPITAL ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2023/24						Total
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	63,126	30,416	-	93,542
<b>Total movable assets written off</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63,126</b>	<b>30,416</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>93,542</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 29. Intangible Capital Assets

#### MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2024/25				
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	3,977	-	-	3,977
<b>TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>3,977</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,977</b>

#### 29.1 MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

2023/24					
	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	3,286	-	691	-	3,977
<b>TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>3,286</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,977</b>

#### 29.2 Intangible capital assets: Capital Work-in-progress

##### CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

		Opening balance 1 April 2024	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2025
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Intangible assets	Annex 7	357,172	-	-	357,172
<b>Total</b>		<b>357,172</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>357,172</b>

##### CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

		Opening balance 1 April 2023	Prior period error	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2024
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Intangible assets		357,172	-	-	-	357,172
<b>Total</b>		<b>357,172</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>357,172</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 30. Immovable Tangible Capital Assets

#### MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2024/25			
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	<b>1,098,037</b>	-	-	<b>1,098,037</b>
Dwellings	-	-	-	-
Non-residential buildings	1,555	-	-	1,555
Other fixed structures	1,096,482	-	-	1,096,482
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1,098,037</b>	-	-	<b>1,098,037</b>

#### MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2023/24				
	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	<b>1,098,037</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,098,037</b>
Dwellings	-	-	-	-	-
Non-residential buildings	1,555	-	-	-	1,555
Other fixed structures	1,096,482	-	-	-	1,096,482
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1,098,037</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,098,037</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 30.1 Immovable tangible capital assets: Capital Work-in-progress

#### CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2024/25					
	Opening balance 1 April 2024	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2025	
Note Annex 6	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Buildings and other fixed structures	808,203	105,370	-	913,573	
<b>Total</b>	<b>808,203</b>	<b>105,370</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>913,573</b>	

Payables not recognised relating to Capital WIP		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Received but not paid at year end		26,426	24,959
<b>Total</b>		<b>26,426</b>	<b>24,959</b>

#### CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

2023/24						
	Opening balance 1 April 2023	Prior period error	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2024	
Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Buildings and other fixed structures	753,809	-	54,394	-	808,203	
<b>Total</b>	<b>753,809</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54,394</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>808,203</b>	

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 31. Principal-agent arrangements

#### 31.1 Department acting as the principal

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Management Fees paid to IDT	3,028	2,672
Management Fees paid to DBSA	3,108	475
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,136</b>	<b>3,147</b>

The total amount paid to Independent Development Trust is R56,657 million (R46,008 million:2023/24) and the total amount paid to DBSA is R54,917 million (R8,386million: 2023/24)

The principal-agent relationship between the Department and Independent Development Trust and Development Bank of Southern Africa is based on fixed-term Memoranda of Agreement (MoA) and the management fees are based on services rendered by the agents. The role of both Independent Development Trust and Development Bank of Southern Africa is that of an agent on behalf of the Department on some of the infrastructure projects. If the arrangement as per MoA's is terminated, there would not be any cost implications for the Department.

The department re-assigned both ISS and access control projects from DPWI to both the Independent Development Trust and Development Bank of Southern Africa to achieve a quick delivery time.

Independent Development Trust has been assigned 18 Integrated Security Systems projects, 7 Access Control projects, 4 backup power generators, and refurbishment of a correctional centre (CC) to provide additional bed space of 600 beds.

Development Bank of Southern Africa has been assigned a bed-space creating project for 500 beds; major refurbishment projects; major repairs projects which include repairs of living quarters; replacement of temporary structure at one of the correctional centres; installation of kitchen equipment at various centres, and repair and replacement of boilers in one of the centres.

#### 31.2 Department acting as the agent

##### 31.2.1 Revenue received for agency activities

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
National Skills Fund	15,745	9,682
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,745</b>	<b>9,682</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 31.2.2 Reconciliation of funds and disbursements - Current year

2024/25		
	Total funds received	Expenditure incurred against funds
Category of revenue or expenditure per arrangement	R'000	R'000
National Skills Fund	15,745	2,571
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,745</b>	<b>2,571</b>

### Reconciliation of funds and disbursements - Prior year

2023/24		
	Total funds received	Expenditure incurred against funds
Category of revenue or expenditure per arrangement	R'000	R'000
National Skills Fund	9,682	8,927
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,682</b>	<b>8,927</b>

## 32. Changes in accounting estimates and Changes in accounting policies

### 32.1 Changes in accounting policies

		2023/24				
		Opening balance before the change (1 Apr 2023)	Adjustment of opening balance	Restated opening balance after the change (1 Apr 2023)	Adjustment for 2023/24	Restated closing balance (31 Mar 2024)
Nature of change in accounting policy	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Finance lease assets						
<b>Movable Tangible Capital Assets</b>	28	-	19,749	19,749	25,337	45,086

Included in the opening balances for 2023/24 is a change in accounting policy made in terms of the MCS requirements whereby assets under finance leases are recorded by a department at the commencement of the lease term rather than at the end of the lease term. The change in accounting policy is applied retrospectively.

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 33. Prior period errors

#### 33.1 Correction of prior period errors

		2023/24		
		Amount bef error correction	Prior period error	Restated
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000

#### Assets

Machinery and equipment	28	2,731,485	(1,204)	2,730,281
Minor assets: Machinery and equipment	28	689,366	(257)	689,109
<b>Net effect</b>		<b>3,420,851</b>	<b>(1,461)</b>	<b>3,419,390</b>

Correction of a prior period error where assets were either valued or classified erroneously and have been corrected to their fair value, cost price or appropriate categories

		2023/24		
		Amount bef error correction	Prior period error	Restated
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000

#### Liabilities

Contingent liabilities	18	699,052	(115)	698,937
Intergovernmental payables	18	4,087,419	150,072	4,237,491
<b>Net effect</b>		<b>4,786,471</b>	<b>149,957</b>	<b>4,936,428</b>



# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

		2023/24		
		Amount bef error correction	Prior period error	Restated
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Other</b>				
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	24	133	437	570
Irregular expenditure		8,996	272	9,268
<b>Net effect</b>		<b>9,129</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>9,838</b>

There were some cases of Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure which were identified in the current financial year but relate to the previous financial year

There were some cases of Irregular Expenditure which were identified in the current financial year but relate to 2023/24 financial year

### 34. Natural disaster or relief expenditure

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		-	38
<b>Total</b>	Annex 8	<b>-</b>	<b>38</b>

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

## ANNEXURE 1A

### STATEMENT OF CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND OTHER TRANSFERS PAID TO MUNICIPALITIES

2024/25														2023/24	
GRANT ALLOCATION							TRANSFER			SPENT					
Name of Municipality	DoRA and Other transfers	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual transfer	Funds withheld	Re-allocations by National Treasury or National department	Amount received by municipality	Amount spent by municipality	Unspent funds	% of available funds spent by municipality	DORA and other transfers	Actual transfers		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000		
Provinces	1,626	-	-	1,626	1,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	323	323		
Municipalities	7,428	-	-	7,428	5,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,041	7,157		
TOTAL	9,054	-	-	9,054	6,807	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,364	7,480		

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
for the year ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 1B

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS

Departmental Agency or Account	2024/25				2023/24		
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION			Total Available	TRANSFER		
	Adjusted Budget	Roll overs	Adjustments		Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred	Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA)	11,143	-	-	11,143	11,143	100.0%	10,664
Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services	114,607	-	-	114,607	99,737	87.0%	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>125,750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>125,750</b>	<b>110,880</b>		<b>10,664</b>

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

## ANNEXURE 1C

### STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS

2024/25										2023/24	
TRANSFER ALLOCATION										EXPENDITURE	
Household	Adjusted Budget	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred	Final Budget	Actual transfer			
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000		R'000	
Transfers											
Leave Gratuity	73,469	-	-	73,469	104,467	142.2%	36,564			91,118	
Poverty Relief	-	-	-	-	13	-	-			31	
Prisoner Gratuity (Pocket Money)	40,610	-	-	40,610	39,950	98.4%	36,027			36,113	
Claims	1,220	-	-	1,220	17,106	1402.1%	8,009			11,533	
Post Retirement Benefit	459,934	-	-	459,934	493,849	107.4%	497,570			527,871	
Injury on Duty	38,025	-	-	38,025	-	0.0%	18			-	
Resettlement cost	64	-	-	64	-	0.0%	-			-	
TOTAL	613,322	-	-	613,322	655,385		578,188			666,666	

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

## ANNEXURE 1D

### STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

Name of organisation		Nature of gift, donation or sponsorship		2024/25	2023/24
				R'000	R'000
Received in cash					
Donations					
Various Private Persons/Companies		Animals		40	18
Various Private Persons/Companies		Sports and recreation		-	21
Various Private Persons/Companies		Computer equipment and software		110	867
Various Private Persons/Companies		Books		79	4
Various Private Persons/Companies		Food and related products		16	56
Various Private Persons/Companies		Toiletries		41	70
Various Private Persons/Companies		Electrical appliances		-	9
Various Private Persons/Companies		Toys, baby accessories and recreation		18	76
Various Private Persons/Companies		Furniture and equipment		121	64
Various Private Persons/Companies		Other		48	2
TOTAL GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED				473	1,187

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
for the year ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 1E

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE

	Nature of gift, donation or sponsorship		2024/25	2023/24
			R'000	R'000
Made in kind				
Gifts				
Poverty alleviation (Clothing and food) to private organisations			-	18
Total gifts			-	18
TOTAL GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE IN KIND				

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

## ANNEXURE 2A

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2025 - LOCAL

Guarantor institution	Guarantee in respect of	Opening balance	Guarantees	Closing balance
		1 April 2024	repayments/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	31 March 2025
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Standard Bank	Housing	94	-	94
ABSA	Housing	59		59
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>153</b>



# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

## ANNEXURE 2B

### STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

Nature of liability	Opening balance 1 April 2024	Prior period error	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid / cancelled / reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder)	Closing balance 31 March 2025
	R'000		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department						
Assault/Bodily Injury	82,527	(115)	28,606	8,564	-	102,454
Breach of Contract	405,083	-	5,258	15,764	-	394,577
Compensation	4,159	-	3,515	1,394	-	6,280
Defamation of Character	3,652	-	1,138	-	-	4,790
Damages: Medical condition	33,040	-	7,014	7,289	-	32,765
Damages to property	5,841	-	22	75	-	5,788
Injury in Correctional Centres	15,525	-	2,467	1,730	-	16,262
Loss of Support	20,196	-	2,315	1,232	-	21,279
Motor Vehicle Accident	12,942	-	4,619	2,534	-	15,027
Pain and Suffering	12,471	-	2,235	1,270	-	13,436
Rape	42,671	-	2,419	620	-	44,470
Unlawful Detention	56,797	-	26,663	4,773	-	78,687
Unlawful Deduction	4,068	-	210	-	-	4,278
Damage (Frd)	80	-	160	80	-	160
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>699,052</b>	<b>(115)</b>	<b>86,641</b>	<b>45,325</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>740,253</b>

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

## ANNEXURE 3

### CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Government entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2024/25	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	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								
Department of Cooperate Governance	-	2	-	-	-	2		
Department of Africa Police Services	-	-	208	-	208	-		
Department of Justice	10,035	9,248	7,489	-	17,524	9,248		
Department of Health	-	-	-	4,632	-	4,632		
Department of Provincial Treasury (GP)	-	-	2	2	-	2		
Department of Education (GP)	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Department of Community Safety(liaison)	-	-	1,770	1,770	1,770	1,770		
Department of Social Development (GP)	-	-	19	1	19	1		
Department of Health (GP)	-	-	79	-	79	-		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,035</b>	<b>9,250</b>	<b>9,567</b>	<b>6,406</b>	<b>19,602</b>	<b>15,656</b>		

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

## ANNEXURE 4

### INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2024/25	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	Payment 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
<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>								
<b>Current</b>								
Department of Justice	46,874	39,725	13,632	11,307	60,505	51,032		
Department of Home Affairs	-	-	471	471	471	471		
SAPS	25	-	-	-	25	-		
Department of Transport	-	18	-	-	-	18		
Department of Higher Education	-	23	-	-	-	23		
Department of Water and Sanitation	71	22	-	-	71	22		
Department of Defence	4	-	-	-	4	-		
Department of Health (WC)	6,395	564	-	-	6,395	564		
Department of Health (GP)	10,232	7,556	-	-	10,232	7,556		
Department of Health (FS)	2,195	502	-	-	2,195	502		
Department of Health (EC)	257	183	-	-	257	183		
Department of Health (NW)	1,043	314	-	5	1,043	319		
Department of Health (LIMPOPO)	396	128	-	-	396	128		
Department of Health (MP)	951	764	-	-	951	764		
Department of Health (KZN)	4,089	2,880	-	-	4,089	2,880		

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2024/25	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	Payment 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 of Health (NC)	186	297	-	-	186	297		
Department of Education (GP)	104	-	-	-	104	-		
Department of Education (EC)	28	-	-	-	28	-		
Department of Education (LIMPOPO)	-	23	-	-	-	23		
Department of Community Safety and Transport (NW)	30	-	-	-	30	-		
Department of Police, Road and Transport (EC)	1	-	-	-	1	-		
Department of Police, Road and Transport (KZN)	175	495	-	-	175	495		
Department of Police, Road and Transport (FS)	181	51	-	-	181	51		
Department of Agriculture (KZN)	-	1	-	-	-	1		
<b>Total Departments</b>	<b>73,237</b>	<b>53,548</b>	<b>14,103</b>	<b>11,783</b>	<b>87,339</b>	<b>65,331</b>		

## OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

### Current

Property Management Trading Entity	220,366	317,852	5,102,146	4,225,708	5,322,513	4,393,488
Independent Development Trust	71,250	28,763	-	-	71,250	28,763
State Information Technology Agency	9,715	21,546	-	-	9,715	21,546
National Health Laboratory Services	8,461	3,893	-	-	8,461	3,893
Auditor-General of SA	5,540	12,309	-	-	5,540	12,309

## ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2024/25	
	31/03/2025		31/03/2024		31/03/2025		31/03/2024	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	Payment 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
Public Service Commission	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	
South African Qualification Authority	-	25	-	-	-	-	25	
Special Investigation Unit	1,825	2,697	-	-	1,825	2,697		
Telkom	7,769	16,565	-	-	7,769	16,565		
Eskom	9,481	14,869	-	-	9,481	14,869		
GEMS	43,693	40,140	-	-	43,693	40,140		
GEPF	-	594	-	-	-	594		
South African Post Office	53	27	-	-	53	27		
Government Printing Works	545	4	-	-	545	4		
Buffalo City Metro Municipality	5,188	4,611	-	-	5,188	4,611		
Ethekwini Metro Municipality	11,317	11,367	-	-	11,317	11,367		
City of Cape Town Municipality	7,781	-	-	-	7,781	-		
City of Tshwane Municipality	2,485	3,961	-	-	2,485	3,961		
City of Polokwane Municipality	439	1,016	-	-	439	1,016		
City of Johannesburg Municipality	8,193	11,228	-	-	8,193	11,228		
City of Ekurhuleni Municipality	7,794	10,684	-	-	7,794	10,684		
Mogale City Local Municipality	558	2,233	-	-	558	2,233		
Lesedi Local Municipality	436	368	-	-	436	368		
City of Mbombela Municipality	5,189	2,486	-	-	5,189	2,486		
Dawid Kruiper Municipality	2,061	-	-	-	2,061	-		
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	2	-	-	-	2	-		

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2024/25	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	Payment 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
Mantsopa Municipality	391	94	-	-	391	94		
Langeberg Municipality	342	-	-	-	342	-		
Sunday River Valley Municipality	-	5	-	-	-	5		
Raymond Mhlaba Municipality	116	-	-	-	116	-		
Setsofo FS Local Municipality	75	135	-	-	75	135		
Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	11,966	-	-	-	11,966	-		
Siyancuma Municipality	3	417	-	-	3	417		
Sol Plaatjie Municipality	4	746	-	-	4	746		
Matjhabeng Local Municipality	3,101	2,813	-	-	3,101	2,813		
Dikgatlong Local Municipality	16	-	-	-	16	-		
Umsobomvu Local Municipality	22	1,204	-	-	22	1,204		
Thembelihle Local Municipality	117	23	-	-	117	23		
Metsimaholo FS Local municipality	245	-	-	-	245	-		
Nketoana Local Municipality	840	121	-	-	840	121		
Thulamela Local Municipality	-	8	-	-	-	8		
Modimolle – Mookgopong local Municipality	-	1,429	-	-	-	1,429		
Witzenberg -WC local Municipality	851	262	-	-	851	262		
Breede Valley Municipality	2,514	-	-	-	2,514	-		
Oudtshoorn-WC Local Municipality	1,402	-	-	-	1,402	-		
Prince Albert-WC Local Municipality	15	-	-	-	15	-		

## ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2024/25	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	Payment 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
Bergrivier-WC Local Municipality	57	-	-	-	57	-	-	
Maluti A Phofung Local Municipality	335	-	-	-	335	-	-	
Nama Khoi local Municipality	700	-	-	-	700	-	-	
Moghaka FS Local municipality	1,475	2,985	-	-	1,475	2,985	-	
Ngwathe FS local municipality	345	-	-	-	345	-	-	
Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan	1,556	1,420	-	-	1,556	1,420	-	
Amahlathi-EC Local Municipality	33	-	-	-	33	-	-	
Emthanjeni Local Municipality	1,217	-	-	-	1,217	-	-	
Ubuntu Local Municipality	78	-	-	-	78	-	-	
Emfuleni Local Municipality	-	1,067	-	-	-	1,067	-	
Inxuba Yethemba Municipality	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	
Centlec (SOC) LTD	1,124	2,486	-	-	1,124	2,486	-	
Endumeni Local Municipality	-	198	-	-	-	198	-	
Rustenburg Local Municipality	483	525	-	-	483	525	-	
Mahikeng Local Municipality	104	118	-	-	104	118	-	
Bela Bela local Municipality	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	
Moses Kotane Local Municipality	147	-	-	-	147	-	-	
Dihlabeng Local Municipality	388	170	-	-	388	170	-	
Madibeng Local Municipality	505	-	-	-	505	-	-	
Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	989	-	-	-	989	-	-	
Maquassi Local Municipality	313	58	-	-	313	58	-	

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## for the year ended 31 March 2025

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2024/25	
	31/03/2025		31/03/2024		31/03/2025		Payment date up to six (6) working days after year end	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	Amount
Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	2	136	-	-	2	136		
Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	-	28	-	-	-	28		
JB Marks Local Municipality	648	-	-	-	648	-		
Makhado Local municipality	414	267	-	-	414	267		
Mkhondo Local Municipality	128	-	-	-	128	-		
Mogalakwena Local municipality	2	2	-	-	2	2		
City of Matlosana Local Municipality	767	801	-	-	767	801		
Rural Free State	84	-	-	-	84	-		
DR Pixley Local Municipality	-	1,260	-	-	-	1,260		
Emalahleni Local Municipality	2,394	-	-	-	2,394	-		
Vembe Local Municipality	1	-	-	-	1	-		
Emakhazeni Local Municipality	384	1	-	-	384	1		
Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	532	178	-	-	532	178		
Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	119	175	-	-	119	175		
Ramotshere Local Municipality	71	-	-	-	71	-		
Thaba chweu Local Municipality	524	103	-	-	524	103		
Msukalikwa Local Municipality	714	885	-	-	714	885		
Msunduzi Local Municipality	6,669	-	-	-	6,669	-		
Harry Gwala Local Municipality	2,864	-	-	-	2,864	-		
Alfred Duma Local Municipality	5	153	-	-	5	153		
Amajuba Municipality	2,351	1,591	-	-	2,351	1,591		



## ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2024/25	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	Payment 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
Endumeni Local Municipality	170	198	-	-	170	198		
Emadlangeni Local Municipality	31	-	-	-	31	-		
King Cetshwayo Municipality	1,373	814	-	-	1,373	814		
Nkosi Langelibalele Local Municipality	746	-	-	-	746	-		
Newcastle Local Municipality	972	-	-	-	972	-		
Nomgoma Local Municipality	3	-	-	-	3	-		
Umgungundlovu Local Municipality	203	-	-	-	203	-		
Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality	4	-	-	-	4	-		
Umvoti Local Municipality	291	-	-	-	291	-		
Umsinga Local Municipality	23	-	-	-	23	-		
Uthukela Local Municipality	319	-	-	-	319	-		
Umzinyathi Local Municipality	3,315	-	-	-	3,315	-		
Umlalazi Local Municipality	435	-	-	-	435	-		
Umkhanyakude Local Municipality	12	-	-	-	12	-		
Ugu Local Municipality	432	-	-	-	432	-		
Greater Kokstad Local Municipality	7,233	-	-	-	7,233	-		
Kwadukuza Local Municipality	511	-	-	-	511	-		
Zululand District Municipality	2	-	-	-	2	-		
Ilembe Local Municipality	385	-	-	-	385	-		
Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality	200	-	-	-	200	-		
Abaqusi Local Municipality	440	-	-	-	440	-		

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2024/25	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	Payment 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
Total Other Government Entities	497,789	530,124	5,102,146	4,225,708	5,599,935	4,605,760		
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES	571,026	583,672	5,116,249	4,237,491	5,687,275	4,671,091		

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

## ANNEXURE 5

### INVENTORIES

INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025	Note	CHEMICALS, FUEL, OIL, GAS, WOOD & COAL	R'000	CLOTHING MATERIAL AND ACCESSORIES	R'000	FARMING SUPPLIES	R'000	FOOD AND SUPPLIES	R'000	LEARNING & TEACHING SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL	R'000	MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	R'000	MEDICAL SUPPLIES	R'000	MEDICINE	R'000	OTHER SUPPLIES	R'000	TOTAL
Opening balance		214		156,962		63,306		126,178		40		69,553		9,230		32,576		81,192		539,251
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		9		29		751		(778)		-		(142)		(13)		(17)		(52)		(213)
Add: Additions/ Purchases – Cash		6,792		139,916		283,142		1,140,384		1,122		74,577		5,813		57,111		128,578		1,837,435
Add: Additions - Non-cash		-		2,214		6,508		23,389		11		224		-		(19)		119,702		152,029
(Less): Disposals		-		(1)		(24,206)		(5,350)		-		(44)		-		-		(1,982)		(31,583)
(Less): Issues		(4,955)		14,941,288		(295,233)		(1,181,530)		(1,026)		(102,799)		(7,582)		(563,693)		(260,284)		12,524,186
Add/(Less): Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)		(1,579)		(5,965)		(3,836)		28,048		(146)		114		(730)		22		1,653		17,581

## ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025	Note	CHEMICALS, FUEL, OIL, GAS, WOOD & COAL	CLOTHING MATERIAL AND ACCESSORIES	FARMING SUPPLIES	FOOD AND FOOD SUPPLIES	LEARNING & TEACHING SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL	MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	MEDICAL SUPPLIES	MEDICINE	OTHER SUPPLIES	TOTAL
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Add/(Less): Adjustments	(6)		(15,143,294)	27,810	5,437	-	60	372	304	5,580	(15,103,737)
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>475</b>	<b>91,149</b>	<b>58,242</b>	<b>135,778</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41,543</b>	<b>7,090</b>	<b>(473,716)</b>	<b>74,387</b>	<b>(65,051)</b>

INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024	Note	CHEMICALS, FUEL, OIL, GAS, WOOD & COAL	CLOTHING MATERIAL AND ACCESSORIES	FARMING SUPPLIES	FOOD AND FOOD SUPPLIES	LEARNING & TEACHING SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL	MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	MEDICAL SUPPLIES	MEDICINE	OTHER SUPPLIES	TOTAL
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	731		80,039	56,836	103,631	70	16,788	17,772	30,743	61,539	368,149
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances	4		(195)	1,871	(395)	-	(17)	25	17	846	2,156
Add: Additions/ Purchases – Cash	13,165		110,925	335,477	1,125,041	1,387	116,475	4,682	49,396	154,912	1,911,460
Add: Additions - Non-cash	-		69,333	6,627	24,284	34	148	-	-	97,770	198,196
(Less): Disposals	-		(2)	(28,278)	(4,318)	-	(204)	-	-	(1,376)	(34,178)
(Less): Issues	(15,048)		(106,038)	(361,347)	(1,157,537)	(1,408)	(67,087)	(7,934)	(49,288)	(241,395)	(2,007,082)

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024	Note	CHEMICALS, FUEL, OIL, GAS, WOOD & COAL	CLOTHING MATERIAL AND ACCESSORIES	FARMING SUPPLIES	FOOD AND FOOD SUPPLIES	LEARNING & TEACHING SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL	MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	MEDICAL SUPPLIES	MEDICINE	OTHER SUPPLIES	TOTAL
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Add/(Less): Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)		1,376	2,519	3,600	19,142	(43)	2,803	139	1,812	1,497	32,845
Add/(Less): Adjustments	(14)		381	48,520	16,330	-	647	(5,454)	(104)	7,399	67,705
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>214</b>	<b>156,962</b>	<b>63,306</b>	<b>126,178</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>69,553</b>	<b>9,230</b>	<b>32,576</b>	<b>81,192</b>	<b>539,251</b>

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

## ANNEXURE 6

### MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

Movement in capital work in progress for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Opening balance	Current year CWIP	Ready for use (Asset Register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	<b>753,809</b>	<b>105,370</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>859,179</b>
Dwellings	-	-	-	-
Non-residential buildings	65,771	16,605	-	82,376
Other fixed structures	688,038	88,765	-	776,803
<b>SOFTWARE</b>	<b>357,172</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>357,172</b>
Computer software	357,172	-	-	357,172
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,110,981</b>	<b>105,370</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,216,351</b>

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Movement in capital work in progress for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Opening balance	Prior period error	Current year CWIP	Ready for use (Asset Register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	<b>753,809</b>	-	-	-	<b>753,809</b>
Dwellings	-	-	-	-	-
Non-residential buildings	65,771	-	-	-	65,771
Other fixed structures	688,038	-	-	-	688,038
<b>SOFTWARE</b>	<b>357,172</b>	-	-	-	<b>357,172</b>
Software	357,172	-	-	-	357,172
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,110,981</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,110,981</b>

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

## ANNEXURE 7

INTERENTITY ADVANCES PAID (Note 10)

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/3/2025	31/03/2024	31/3/2025	31/03/2024	31/3/2025	31/03/2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<strong>NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS</strong>						
Government Communication and Information System	3,750	81	-	-	81	3,750
<strong>Subtotal</strong>	<strong>3,750</strong>	<strong>81</strong>	<strong>-</strong>	<strong>-</strong>	<strong>81</strong>	<strong>3,750</strong>
<strong>PUBLIC ENTITIES</strong>						
Eskom	-	-	3,679	-	-	3,679
ARMSCOR	-	2,819	-	-	2,819	-
<strong>Subtotal</strong>	<strong>-</strong>	<strong>2,819</strong>	<strong>3,679</strong>	<strong>-</strong>	<strong>2,819</strong>	<strong>3,679</strong>
<strong>TOTAL</strong>	<strong>3,750</strong>	<strong>2,900</strong>	<strong>3,679</strong>	<strong>-</strong>	<strong>2,900</strong>	<strong>7,429</strong>



# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

## ANNEXURE 8

### NATURAL DISASTER OR RELIEF EXPENDITURE

Per quarter and in total

Expenditure per economic classification	2024/25				2023/24
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services					38
Laboratory Services	-	-	-	-	38
<b>TOTAL NATURAL DISASTER OR RELIEF EXPENDITURE</b>					<b>38</b>

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2025

## ANNEXURE 9

### ANALYSIS OF PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES (NOTE 10)

Name of Entity	Sector of the entity	Description of the item paid for	Classification category	Total Contract Value	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024	Total amount prepaid / advanced in the current year	Less: goods, services or capital assets received in the current year	Add/Less: Other	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2025
				R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Prepayments</b>									
Fleet Data Technologies (PTY) LTD	Private Entity	Fuel Fund Facility	Good and services	297,060	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
<b>Total prepayments</b>					<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Advances</b>									
Government Communication Information Systems	Public Sector	Media tracking	Good and services	-	81	3,750	-	-	3,831
ARMSCOR	Public Sector	Ammunition	Good and services	-	2,819	-	(2,819)	-	-
ESKOM	Electricity	Electricity	Good and services	-	-	3,679	-	-	3,679
<b>Total advances</b>					<b>2,900</b>	<b>7,429</b>	<b>(2,819)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,510</b>
<b>TOTAL PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES</b>					<b>5,900</b>	<b>7,429</b>	<b>(2,819)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,510</b>

## NOTES

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple sets of three horizontal dashed lines, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, leaving ample room for practicing various letters and words. There is no text or other markings on the page.

## NOTES

[illegible]

## NOTES

[illegible]



The 2024/25 Department of Correctional Services Annual Report is compiled with the latest available information from Departmental and other sources. Some of this information is unaudited or subject to revision.



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