



ANNUAL *Report*

2024/25

VOTE NO. 35



science, technology
& innovation

Department:
Science, Technology and Innovation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





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DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

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Please note: The Department of Science and Innovation was renamed the Department of Science, Technology and Innovation on 27 September 2024, in Proclamation 188 of 2024, published in Government Gazette No. 51283 of 2024. The new name and its abbreviation are used throughout the document.

2024/25 YEAR AT A GLANCE



Total budget

9,4 billion

96,1%
Spent



R0.00

FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

160 grassroots innovators were given support to commercialise their technology products through DSTI funding instruments products

1 978 PhD students awarded an annual bursary

2 249 Master's students

2 044 Honours postgraduate students were awarded an annual bursary

51 SMMEs assisted with business development and commercialisation

3 212 Awarded research grants through NRF-managed programmes of which 1 621 are emerging researchers and 663 are black female emerging researchers

110 Income opportunities were created and supported through demonstrators/ models

715 Graduates and students placed in DSTI-funded work preparation programmes in SETI institutions

55 UoT and TVET graduates offered experiential learning opportunities in the energy sector

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M Making sure (it's possible)

GENERAL INFORMATION

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2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAORIA	All-Atlantic Ocean Research and Innovation Alliance
ABIPP	Agricultural Bioeconomy Innovation Partnership Programme
AC	Audit Committee
AGSA	Auditor-General South Africa
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
ASSAf	Academy of Science of South Africa
ATNS	Air Traffic and Navigation Services
AU	African Union
BBBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BCM	business continuity management
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CoP	community of practice
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DDM	District Development Model
DHS	Department of Human Settlements
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
DPME	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DSTI	Department of Science, Technology and Innovation
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
ERMC	Enterprise Risk Management Committee
EU	European Union
GEO	Group on Earth Observations
HDI	historically disadvantaged individual (Part D)
HDI	historically disadvantaged institution
HEIF	Higher Education Innovation Fund
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council
HySA	Hydrogen South Africa
IAA	Internal Audit Activity
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
IF	Innovation Fund
IK	indigenous knowledge
IKS	indigenous knowledge systems
IKSDC	Indigenous Knowledge Systems Documentation Centres
IMC	Interministerial Committee
IP	intellectual property
IPHE	International Partnership on Hydrogen and Energy
IPPF	International Professional Practices Framework
IPR	intellectual property right
IPR Act	Intellectual Property Rights from Publicly Financed Research and Development Act
ITSC	Information Technology Steering Committee
JSTCC	EU-SA Joint S&T Cooperation Committee

2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

LED	local economic development
MMP	Mandela Mining Precinct
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTPA	Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NACI	National Advisory Council on Innovation
NCP	national contact points
NDP	National Development Plan
NIPMO	National Intellectual Property Management Office
NRF	National Research Foundation
PDP	Project Development Partnership
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPE	personal protective equipment
PPPFA	Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act
R&D	research and development
RDI	research, development and innovation
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
SACNASP	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADiLaR	South African Centre for Digital Language Resources
SAIF	South African Isotope Facility
SAMERDI	South African Mining Extraction Research, Development and Innovation
SANReN	South African National Research Network
SANSA	South African National Space Agency
SARAO	South African Radio Astronomy Observatory
SARIR	South African Research Infrastructure Roadmap
SASTEP	South African Sanitation Enterprise Programme
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SETI	science, engineering, technology and innovation
SFSA	Science Forum South Africa
SIF	Sector Innovation Fund
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SKA	Square Kilometre Array
SKAO	Square Kilometre Array Observatory
SMME	small, medium and/or micro enterprise
STEMI	science, technology, engineering, mathematics and innovation
STI	science, technology and innovation
TABC	total available broadband capacity
TADF	Technology Acquisition and Development Fund
TIA	Technology Innovation Agency
TISC	Technology and Innovation Support Centre
TR	Treasury Regulations
TVET	technical and vocational education and training

2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

UKZN	University of KwaZulu-Natal
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UoT	university of technology
WIPD	World Intellectual Property Day
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WRC	Water Research Commission
YECF	Young Engineers Changemakers Programme



3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



Prof. BE Nzimande, MP

Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation

The 2024/2025 Annual Report reflects a year of remarkable progress, strategic alignment, and unwavering commitment to harnessing science, technology, and innovation (STI) as a catalyst for inclusive growth and economic transformation.

The year under review marked the transition from the 6th to the 7th administration, a shift that the Department navigated with agility, focus and resilience. Our work remained firmly anchored on the 2019 White Paper on STI and the 2022-2032 STI Decadal Plan, which continue to serve as loadstars for our efforts to place STI at the centre of government, education, industry, and society.

South Africa's leadership in frontier science was reaffirmed through milestones such as the launch of the PRime-focus Infrared Microlensing Experiment (PRIME) Telescope in Sutherland, the assembly of the first Square Kilometre Array-Mid dish in the Karoo, and our pivotal role in hosting the 32nd International Astronomical Union General Assembly –the first ever held on African soil.

These achievements underscore our commitment to building world-class research infrastructure and advancing our global standing in astronomy and space science.

We continued to invest in innovation for economic development through strategic public-private partnerships. The establishment of the R1,3 billion SME Venture Capital Fund of Funds, supported by a R250 million DSTI contribution, exemplifies our goal and ability to leverage private capital to support high-potential technology enterprises.

Initiatives such as the High Impact Seed Fund of Funds and the Project Development Partnership Fund are unlocking new opportunities for enterprises led by young people and women, while driving transformation in South Africa's venture capital ecosystem.

Our commitment to inclusive development was evident in the expansion of grassroots innovation programmes, the launch of the Municipal Innovation Fund, and the continued rollout of the South African Sanitation Technology Enterprise Programme (SASTEP).

These initiatives are not only improving service delivery in municipalities and schools but are also creating income and job opportunities for communities historically excluded from the mainstream economy.

Human resources development remains the cornerstone of our work. We exceeded our targets for supporting postgraduate students, emerging researchers, and black female scientists. The South African Women in Science Awards, the Technological Higher Education Network South Africa-DSTI entrepreneurship training programme, and the DSTI-Human Sciences Research Council Internship Programme are nurturing the next generation of innovators and thought leaders.

In spite of the constrained fiscal environment, the Department maintained a high level of financial discipline, achieving a 96,1% budget expenditure rate. Our governance structures, including the Audit Committee and Enterprise Risk Management Committee, continued to provide robust oversight, ensuring transparency, accountability, and strategic risk mitigation.

Looking ahead, the Department will continue to implement the STI Decadal Plan, focusing on deepening the impact of our programmes, expanding our footprint across all spheres of government, and fostering a whole-of-society approach to innovation.

We remain committed to building a transformed, inclusive, and responsive national system of innovation that serves the needs of all South Africans and a true reflection of the demographics of all the citizens of our country.

The Department will continue to collaborate with its entities and partners to implement policies, including the White Paper on STI, aimed at advancing South Africa towards becoming a knowledge-based economy.

Our participation in international training programmes and science diplomacy platforms further expanded opportunities for South African students and researchers.

The Department continues to play a leading role in shaping the global STI policy agenda. As South Africa gears up for its role as G20 President, our leadership of the G20 Research and Innovation Working Group will position the country as a champion of equity in science and innovation-based approaches for sustainable development.

The President has stated that our Presidency of the G20 is held on behalf of the entire African continent, and we intend to use this role to deepen collaboration with other countries on the continent as part of advancing the African Union's Science, Technology and Innovation for Africa (STISA).

The time has come for the continent to set its own research agenda, and partner with our genuine friends in support of that agenda. Additionally, our contributions

to the adoption of the World Intellectual Property Organization Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge, mark a critical milestone for indigenous communities and the protection of traditional knowledge.

As the DSTI, we remain committed to using science, technology, and innovation to address South Africa's national development priorities, to contribute to the development of the African continent and build a just and humane world, through science, technology and innovation.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to Deputy Minister Nomalungelo Gina, the Acting Director-General, for the period under review, Ms. Gugulethu Zwane, the DSTI Executive Committee, and the staff of the Department and our Entities, for their unwavering commitment. It is their collaborative spirit that has made these achievements possible.



Prof. B.E. Nzimande, MP

Minister of Science, Technology, and Innovation

LENTŠU LA PELE KA TONA YA SAENSE, THEKNOLOTŠI LE BOITLHAMELO, MOP. BLADE NZIMANDE

Pego ya Ngwaga ka Ngwaga ya 2024/2025 e laetša ngwaga wa kgatelopele ye e makatšago, go sepelelana ga maano, le boikgafo bjo bo sa šišinyegogo bja go šomiša saense, theknolotši, le boitlhamelo (STI) bjalo ka sešūsumeletši sa kgolo ye e akaretšago bohle le phetogo ya ekonomi.

Ngwaga wo o lego ka fase ga tshekatsheko o swaya phetogo go tšwa go taolo ya bo 6 go ya go ya bo 7, phetogo yeo Kgoro e e sepetšego ka mafolofolo, nepo le kgotlelelo. Mošomo wa rena o ile wa dula o tsepanile ka go tia go Pampiri ye Tšhweu ya 2019 ka ga STI le Leano la Ngwagasome la STI la 2022-2032, leo le tšwelago pele go šoma bjalo ka dinaletšana tša go rwala maitapišo a rena a go bea STI bogareng bja mmušo, thuto, intasteri, le setšhaba.

Boetapele bja Afrika Borwa ka go saense ya mollwane bo tšeditšwe gape ka ditiragalo tše bohlokwa tša go swana le go thomiwa ga Thelesekoupu ya Teko ya go Maekrolensa ya Lebone le Hubedu (PRIME) yeo e tsepetšego PRIME ka Sutherland, kopano ya sebjana sa mathomo sa Sekwere sa Khilomitara Array-Mid go la Karoo, le tema ya rena ye bohlokwa ya go amogela baeng ya Kopano ya Kakaretšo ya bo 32 ya Kopano ya Boditšhabatšhaba ya Thuto ya Dinaledi – ya mathomo yeo e kilego ya swarwa mo mmung wa Afrika.

Diphihlelelo tše di gatelela boikgafo bja rena bja go aga meago ya maemo a godimo lefaseng ya nyakišišo le go tšwetša pele maemo a rena a lefase ka bophara ka go thuto ya dinaledi le saense ya sebakabaka.

Re tšwetše pele go beeletša ka go boitlhamelo bakeng sa tlhabollo ya ekonomi ka ditirišano tša maano tša setšhaba le tša poraebete. Go hlongwa ga Sekhwama sa Ditšhelete sa Khapetele sa Kgwebo sa R1,3 pilione, seo se thekgwago ke seabe sa DSTI sa R250 milione, go fa mohlala wa nepo le bokgoni bja rena bja go šomiša khapethale ya poraebete go thekga dikgwebo tša theknolotši tša kgonagalo ya godimo.

Boitlhogišetšo bja go swana le Sekhwama sa Ditšhelete sa Peu ya Kgahlamelo ya Godimo le Sekhwama sa Selekane sa Tlhabollo ya Diprotšeke a notlolla dibaka tše mpsha go dikgwebo tše di eteletšwego pele ke bafsa le basadi, mola di otlela phetogo go tshepedišo ya tswalano ya tshepedišo ya diphedi le tikologo ya tšona ya tšhelete ya kgwebo ya Afrika Borwa.

Boikano bja rena bja tlhabollo ye e akaretšago bohle bo bonagetše katološong ya mananeo a boitlhamelo bja metheo, go tsebagatšwa ga Sekhwama sa Boitlhamelo sa Mmasepala, le go tšwetšwa pele ga go phatlalatšwa

ga Lenaneo la Kgwebo ya Theknolotši ya Hlwekišo ya Afrika Borwa (SASTEP).

Maitapišo a ga a kaonafatše fela kabo ya ditirelo ka mebasepaleng le dikolong eupša gape a hlola letseno le dibaka tša mešomo go ditšhaba tšeo historing di kgaphetšwego ka ntle go ekonomi ye e tlwaelegilego.

Tlhabollo ya methopo ya bašomi e dula ele leswika la sekhutlo la mošomo wa rena. Re fetile ditebanyo tša rena tša go thekga baithuti ba ka morago ga dithuto tša godimo, banyakišiši bao ba esa tšwelelago, le boramahlale ba basadi ba bathobaso. Difoka tša Basadi ba Afrika Borwa go Saense, Lenaneo la Thuto ya Godimo la Theknolotši la Netweke ya Thuto ya Godimo ya Afrika Borwa-DSTI lenaneo la tlhahlo ya borakgwebo, le Lenaneo la go lthutela Mošomo la Lekgotla la Dinyakišišo tša Mahlale a Batho la DSTI-di godiša moloko wo o latelago wa batlhami le baetapele ba dikgopolo.

Go sa šetšwe tikologo ya ditšhelete ye e thibetšwego, Kgoro e hlokometše maemo a godimo a kgalemo ya ditšhelete, ya fihlelela tekanyo ya ditshenyegelo tša tekanyetšo ya 96,1%. Dibopego tša rena tša taolo, go akaretšwa Komiti ya Bohlalobi le Komiti ya Taolo ya Kotsi ya Dikgwebo, di tšwetše pele go aba tlhokomelo ye e tiilego, go netefatša go ba pepeneneng, boikarabelo, le maano a phokotšo ya kotsi.

Ge re lebelela pele, Kgoro e tla tšwela pele go phethagatša Leano la Ngwagasome la STI, e lebeletše kudu go tseenelela khuetšo ya mananeo a rena, go katološa kgato ya rena go ralala le makala ka moka a mmušo, le go godiša mokgwa wa setšhaba ka moka wa boitlhamelo.

Re dula re ikgafile go aga tshepedišo ya bosetšhaba ye e fetotšwego, ya kakaretšo, le ye e arabelago ya boitlhamelo yeo e hlankelago dinyakwa tša maAfrika Borwa ka moka le ponagatšo ya nnete ya palo ya batho ya badudi ka moka ba naga ya rena.

Kgoro e tla tšwela pele go dirišanammogo le ditheo tša yona le badirišani go phethagatša melawana, go akaretšwa Pampiri ye Tšhweu ka ga STI, yeo e lebanego le go tšwetša pele Afrika Borwa go ya go ba ekonomi ye e theilwego tsepong.

Go kgatha tema ga rena mananeong a boditšhabatšhaba a tlhahlo le ditsha tša diplomate bja mahlale go katološitše gape dibaka go baithuti le banyakišiši ba Afrika Borwa.

Kgoro e tšwela pele go kgatha tema ye e etilego pele go bopeng lenaneo la pholisi ya STI ya lefase ka bophara.

Ge Afrika Borwa e itokišetša tema ya yona bjalo ka Mopresidente wa G20, boetapele bja rena bja Sehlopha sa Mošomo sa Dinyakišišo le Boitlhamelo bja G20 bo tla bea naga bjalo ka motšwapele wa tekatekano ka go mahlale le mekgwa ye e theilwego godimo ga boitlhamelo bakeng sa tlabollo ya go ya go ile.

Mopresidente o boletše gore bopresidente bja rena bja G20 bo swerwe legatong la kontinente ka bophara ya Afrika, gomme re ikemišetša go šomiša tema yeo go tseneletša tšhomišano mmogo le dinaga tše dingwe kontinenteng bjalo ka karolo ya go tšwetša pele Teknolotši ya Mahlale, ya Kopano ya Afrika bakeng sa Afrika (STISA).

Nako e fihlile ya gore kontinente e ipee le naneo la yona la nyakišišo, le go dirišana mmogo le bagwera ba rena ba nnete go thekga lenaneo leo. Go oketša, seabe sa rena go kamogelo ya Tumelelano ya Mokgatlo wa Lefase wa Thepa ya Bohlale ka ga Thepa ya Bohlale, Methopo ya Leabela le Tsebo ya Setšo ye e Amanago le yona, e swaya kgato ye bohlokwa go ditšhaba tša setlogo le tšhireletšo ya tsebo ya setšo.

Bjalo ka DSTI, re dula re ikgafile go šomiša mahlale, theknolotši, le boitlhamelo go rarolla dilo tše di tlogo pele tša tlabollo ya bosetšhaba ya Afrika Borwa, go tsenya letsogo tlabollong ya kontinente ya Afrika le go aga lefase la toka le botho, ka mahlale, theknolotši le boitlhamelo.

Ke rata go gatelela ditebogo go Motlatšatona Nomalungelo Gina, Molaodipharephare wa Mošomo, ka nako ye e lego ka fase ga tshakatsheko, Mohumagadi Gugulethu Zwane, Komitiphethiši ya DSTI, le bašomi ba Kgoro le Ditheo tša rena, ka boikano bja bona bjo bo sa šišinyegego. Ke moya wa bona wa tirišano mmogo wo o dirilego gore diphilelelo tše di kgonege.



Mop. B.E. Nzimande, MP

Motlatšatona wa Saense, Theknolotši le Boitlhamelo

ISANDULELO SIKANGQONGQOSHE WEZESAYENSI, UBUCHWEPHESHE NOKUSUNGULA, UPROF BLADE NZIMANDE

Umbiko Wonyaka ka-2024/2025 ubonisa unyaka wenqubekela-phambili emangalisayo, ukuhleleka kwamasu, nokuzibophezela okungantengantengi ekusebenziseni isayensi, ubuchwepheshe, kanye nokusungula izinto ezintsha (STI) njengento ekhuthaza ukukhula okubandakanya wonke umuntu kanye noshintsho lomnotho.

Unyaka obuyekwezwayo uphawule ushintsho lokuphatha kukahulumeni wesi-6 ukuya kowesi-7, okuwushintsho uMnyango obhekane nalo ngempumelelo, ngokugxila nangokukhuthazela.

Umsebenzi wethu ulokhu ugxilile kuMqulu ka-2019 ophathelene ne-STI kanye noHlelo Lweminyaka Eyishumi ka-2022-2032 lwe-STI, oluqhubeka nokusebenza njengenkanyezi emizamweni yethu yokubeka i-STI eqhulwini uma kuziwa kuhulumeni, ezemfundo, izimbongi kanye nomphakathi.

Ubuholi baseNingizimu Afrika kwezesayensi yasemkhathini baphinde baqinisekiswa ngezingqophamlando ezinjengokwethulwa kwe-Prime-focus Infrared Micro-lensing Experiment (PRIME) Telescope e-Sutherland, ukuhlanganiswa kwe-dish yokuqala ye-Square Kilometre Array-Mide e-Karoo, kanye neqhaza lethu elibalulekile ekusingatheni uMhlango Jikelele wama-32 we-International Astronomical Union –obanjwe e-Afrika okokuqala ngqa.

Lezi zinzuzo zigcizelela ukuzibophezela kwethu ekwakheni ingqalasizinda yocwaningo esezingeni lomhlaba kanye nokuthuthukisa ukuma kwethu emhlabeni jikelele kusayensi yezinkanyezi kanye nesayensi yasemkhathini.

Siqhubekile nokutshala imali ekusunguleni kokuthuthukiswa komnotho ngokusebenzisana ngokubambisana ukuze kufezwe amasu phakathi kukahulumeni namabhizinisi.

Ukusungulwa kwesiKhwama Sezimali Zokusebenza Kwama-SME esinezigidigidi ezingu-R1,3, esisekelwa umnikelo we-DSTI wezigidi ezingu-R250, kuyisibonelo somgomo wethu kanye nekhono lethu lokusebenzisa izimali zamabhizinisi ukuze sisekele amabhizinisi ezobuchwepheshe anamandla amakhulu.

Izinhlelo ezifana ne-High Impact Seed Fund of Funds kanye ne-Project Development Partnership Fund zivula amathuba amasha ezinkampani eziholwa abantu abasha nabesifazane, zibe ziqhuba uguquko ohlelweni lwemali esetshenziswayo eNingizimu Afrika.

Ukuzibophezela kwethu ekuthuthukisweni okubandakanya wonke umuntu kwabonakala ekwandiseni izinhlelo zokusungula emazingeni aphansi, ukwethulwa kweSikhwama Sokusungula Kamasipala, kanye nokuqhubeka nokwethulwa kwe-South African Sanitation Technology Enterprise Programme (SASTEP).

Lezi zinhlelo azigcini nje ngokwenza ngcono ukuhlinzeka kwezidingongqangi komasipala nasezikoleni kodwa futhi zidala imali engenayo namathuba emisebenzi emiphakathini ebikade ingabandakanywanga emnothweni ojwayelekile.

Ukuthuthukiswa kwezinsiza zabantu kuseyinsika yomsebenzi wethu.

Seqe imigomo yethu yokuxhasa abafundi abathola iziqu, abacwaningi abasafufusa, nososayensi besifazane abamnyama.

Imiklomelo Yabesifazane BaseNingizimu Afrika Kwezesayensi, Uhlelo Lokuqeqeshwa Kwezamabhizinisi Lwezo-buchwepheshe Lwezemfundo Ephakeme YaseNingizimu Afrika-DSTI, kanye ne-DSTI-Human Sciences Research Council Internship Programme zithuthukisa isizukulwane esilandelayo sabasunguli nabaholi abacabangayo.

Naphezu kwesimo sezimali esinezingqinamba, uMnyango ugcine izinga eliphezulu lokuziphatha kahle kwezezimali, wazuza isilinganiso esingu-96,1% sezindleko zesabelomali.

Izinhlelo zethu zokuphatha, okuhlanganisa iKomidi Lokucwaninga Amabhuku kanye neKomidi Lokulawulwa Kwezingcuphe Ebhizinisi, ziqhubekile nokuhlinzeka ngokuqapha okuqinile, ukuqinisekisa ukuthi izinto zisobala, ziyalandelelwa, kanye nokunciphisa ubungozi ngamasu.

Uma sibheka phambili, uMnyango uzoqhubeka nokusebenzisa uHlelo Lweminyaka Eyishumi ye-STI, ugxile ekujuliseni umthelela wezinhlelo zethu, wandise umthelela wethu kuzo zonke izinhlelo zikahulumeni, kanye nokugququzela indlela ehlela umphakathi wonke yokusungula izinto ezintsha.

Sisazibophezele ekwakheni uhlelo lukazwelonke lokusungula oluguquliwe, olubandakanya wonke umuntu futhi olusabelayo oluhlangabezana nezidingo zabo bonke abantu baseNingizimu Afrika kanye nokubonisa ngokweqiniso zonke izinhlelo zabantu abayizakhamuzi zezwe lethu.

UMnyango uzoqhubeka nokusebenzisana nezinhlaka zawo kanye nozakwethu ukuze uqalise izinqubomgomo, okuhlanganisa ne-White Paper mayelana ne-STI, okuhloswe ngayo ukuthuthukisa iNingizimu Afrika ibe umnotho osekelwe olwazini.

Ukubamba kwethu iqhaza ezinhlelweni zokuqeqesha zamazwe ngamazwe kanye nezinkundla zesayensi yokusebenzelana nesayensi kuye kwandisa amathuba kubafundi nabacwaningi baseNingizimu Afrika.

UMnyango usaqhubeka nokubamba iqhaza eliphambili ekubumbeni i-ajenda yomhlaba wonke yenqubomgomo ye-STI.

Njengoba iNingizimu Afrika ilungiselela indima yayo njengoMongameli we-G20, ubuholi bethu beQembu Elisebenzayo Locwaningo Nokusungula le-G20 lizobeka izwe njengengqwele yokulingana kwezesayensi kanye nezindlela ezintsha zokusungula intuthuko esimeme.

UMongameli uthe Ukwengamela kwethu i-G20 kumelela izwekazi lonke lase-Afrika, futhi sihlolise ukusebenzisa le ndima ukuze sijulise ukusebenzisana namanye amazwe ezwenikazi njengengxenywe yokuthuthukisa i-African Union's Science, Technology and Innovation for Africa (STI-SA).

Isikhathi sesifikile sokuba izwekazi lizibekale i-ajenda yalo yocwaningo, futhi lihlanganyele nabangane bethu beqiniso ekusekeleni leyo ajenda.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, amagalelo ethu ekwamukelweni kweSivumelwano SeNhlangothi Yomhlaba Wonke Yezakhiwo Zobuhlakani, Imithombo Yezakhi Zofuzo kanye Nolwazi Lwendabuko Oluhlobene, luphawula ingqophamlando ebaluleke kakhulu emiphakathini yendabuko kanye nokuvikelwa kolwazi lwendabuko.

Njenge-DSTI, sisazibophezele ekusebenziseni isayensi, ubuchwepheshe, kanye nokusungula izinto ukuze sibhekane nezidingongqangi zentuthuko yezwe laseNingizimu Afrika, ukufaka isandla ekuthuthukisweni kwezwekazi lase-Afrika kanye nokwakha umhlaba onobulungiswa nobuntu, ngesayensi, ubuchwepheshe kanye nokusungula.

Ngifisa ukuzwakalisa ukubonga kwami kuPhini likaNgqongqoshe uNomalungelo Gina, iBamba likaMqondisi-Jikelele, kulesi sikhathi esibuyekwayo, uNksz Gugulethu Zwane, iKomidi Eliphethe le-DSTI, kanye nabasebenzi boMnyango kanye nezinhlaka zethu, ngokuzibophezela kwabo okungaguquki.

Umoya wabo wokubambisana owenze ukuthi lezi zinzuzo zenzeke.



Prof. B.E. Nzimande, MP

iLungu lePhalamende UNgqongqoshe wezeSayensi, Ezo-buchwepheshe Nokusungula

4. DEPUTY MINISTER STATEMENT



Dr Nomalungelo Gina

Deputy Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation

The Department of Science, Technology and Innovation (DSTI) has continued to centre its work on transformation, inclusion, and societal impact. At the heart of this year's efforts have been a deepened focus on equity, changing the demographic profile of those who participate in science and innovation, and extending the reach of opportunities to young people, women, and innovators from rural and township communities.

Throughout this financial year, we have made it a strategic priority to engage with industry to catalyse private-sector investment in research, development and innovation as part of upscaling the science, technology and innovation (STI) ecosystem, which is critical for our economy. These sustained efforts are underway and will form the bedrock of our priorities in the 7th Administration.

At the core of the work that we started in earnest in the year, and which will inform much of the next few years, is the engagement with businesses to complement our work of upscaling the uptake of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) subjects at basic education level. This will involve investment into infrastructure such as science and computer laboratories, especially in the underserved rural and township parts of the country. We will do this work in concert with the Department of Basic Education.

We have a compelling reason to intervene in building the country's future pipeline for STEM professionals against the declining levels that affect our demand. All the signs point to the problem starting at the foundation phase level. These partnerships underscore the government's belief that the future of South Africa's innovation lies in stronger public-private cooperation that is anchored in shared responsibility for education, skills development, and the creation of an inclusive, resilient innovation economy. Throughout the year, the Department worked tirelessly to advance grassroots innovation. A R300 million Seed Fund of Funds launched by the

Department is an important initiative to support early-stage innovation, particularly in townships and under-resourced areas. Our Grassroots Innovation Programme was expanded to include support for innovators with disabilities, connecting them to research infrastructure and mentorship.

In the 2024/25 financial year a lot of work has gone into mapping our way to build our own capacity in driving STI at sub-national level, consistent with the District Development Model. Towards the end of the last financial year, we launched the Municipal Innovation Recognition Awards, working with the Municipal Innovation Maturity Index, the South African Local Government Association and the University of KwaZulu-Natal as partners. Our drive to guide municipalities to smarter service delivery through adoption of technologies continues. These areas of work, alongside the many others, reaffirm our belief that science and innovation must be accessible, empowering and inclusive.

I would like to extend my deepest appreciation to the dedicated staff of the Department, our public entities, research institutions, education partners, the private sector, and the communities that welcomed our programmes and shared their aspirations with us.

Together, we are building a South Africa where science, technology and innovation is seen very much as part of daily life, in line with our new mantra: "Placing science, technology and innovation at the centre of government, education, industry and society". The work of the Department is moving meaningfully towards these efforts.

Dr Nomalungelo Gina, MP

Deputy Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation

POLELO KA MOTLATŠATONA

Kgoro ya Saense, Theknolotši le Boitlhamelo (DSTI) e tšwetše pele go tsepamiša mošomo wa yona go phetogo, go akaretšwa, le khuetšo ya setšhaba. Tabakgolo ya maitapišo a ngwaga wo e bile go lebiša šedi e tseletšego go tekatekano, go fetoša profaele ya batho bao ba tseago karolo go saense le boitlhamelo, le go katološa phihlelelo ya dibaka go bafsa, basadi, le bahlami ba dilo tše mpsha ba go tšwa metsemagaeng le makheiseneng.

Mo ngwageng wo ka moka wa ditšhelete, re etišitše pele go boledišana le intasteri go hlohleletša dipeeletšo tša lekala la phoraebete ka go dinyakišišo, tlhabollo le boitlhamelo bjalo ka karolo ya go godiša tša saense, theknolotši le boitlhamelo (STI), e lego dilo tše bohlokwa kudu go ekonomi ya rena.

Maitapišo a a go ya go ile a tšwela pele gomme a tla bopa motheo wa dilo tša rena tše di tlogo pele ka go Taolo ya bo 7.

Motheong wa mošomo wo re o thomilego ka go tia mo ngwageng, le wo o tlogo go tsebiša bontši bja mengwaga ye mmalwa ye e tlogo, ke go boledišana le dikgweba go thekga mošomo wa rena wa go godiša go amogelwa ga dithuto tša saense, theknolotši, boentseneare le dipalo (STEM) maemong a thuto ya motheo. Se se tla akaretša peeletšo go mananeokgoparara a go swana le dilaporatori tša saense le tša khomphutha, kudukudu dikarolong tša naga tša metsemagaeng le maikheiseneng tseo di sa fiwego ditirelo tše di lekanego. Re tla dira mošomo wo ka kopano le Kgoro ya Thuto ya Motheo.

Re na le lebaka le le gapeletšago la go tsena ditaba gare ka go tšweletša ditsebi tša ka mošo tša STEM go lwantšha dipalopalo tseo di fokotšegago tseo di amago go nyakego ga batho ba. Maswao ka moka a bontšha bothata bjo bo thoma maemong a kgato ya motheo.. Ditirišano tše di gatelela tumelo ya mmušo ya gore bokamoso bja bohlahi bja Afrika Borwa bo letše tirišanong ye maatla ya setšhaba le ya phoraebete yeo e tsemilwego ka maikarabelong ao a abelanwago a thuto, tlhabollo ya mabokgoni, le go thewa ga ekonomi ya go akaretšwa, ya boitlhamelo le ye e kgotlelelago.

Ngwaga ka moka, Kgoro e šomile ka go se lape go tšwetša pele boitlhamelo bja metheo. Sekhwama sa Ditšhelete sa Peu sa R300 milione seo se thakgotšwego ke Kgoro ke maitapišo a bohlokwa a go thekga boitlhamelo bja kgato ya mathomo, kudukudu ka makheiseneng le mafelong ao a se nago ditlabela. Lenaneo la rena la Boitlhamelo bja Metheo le katološitšwe go akaretša thekgo ya bahlami bao ba golofetšego, go ba kgokaganya le mananeokgoparara a nyakišišo le tlhahlo.

Mo ngwageng wa ditšhelete wa 2024/25 go dirilwe mošomo wo montši go thala mmapa wa tsela ya rena ya go aga bokgoni bja rena ka noši go diragatša STI maemong a ka fasana a bosetšhaba, go sepelelana le Mohlala wa Tlhabollo ya Selete. Go ya mafelelong a ngwaga wa ditšhelete wa go feta, re thakgotše Difoka tša Mmasepala tša Temogo ya Boitlhamelo, re šoma mmogo le Tšhupetšo ya Bogolo bja Boitlhamelo bja Mmasepala, Mokgatlo wa Mmušo wa Selegae wa Afrika Borwa le Yunibesithi ya KwaZulu-Natal bjalo ka badirišani. Lesolo la rena la go hlhla mebasepala go kabo ya ditirelo ye bohlahi ka go amogela theknolotši le tšwela pele.

Mafelo a a mošomo, gotee le a mangwe a mantši, a tiišetša gape tumelo ya rena ya gore saense le boitlhamelo di swanetše go fihlelelwa, go matlafatša le go akaretša bohle.

Ke rata go fetišetša ditebogo tša ka tše di tseletšego go bašomi bao ba ineetšego ba Kgoro, ditheo tša rena tša setšhaba, dihlolongwa tša dinyakišišo, badirišani go tša thuto, lekala la phoraebete, le ditšhaba tseo di amogetšego mananeo a rena le go abelana ditabatabelo tša tšona le rena.

Mmogo, re aga Afrika Borwa moo saense, theknolotši le boitlhamelo di bonwago kudu e le karolo ya bophelo bja letšatši le letšatši, go sepelelana le moano wa rena wo moswa wa gore: “Go bea saense, theknolotši le boitlhamelo bogareng bja mmušo, thuto, intasteri le setšhaba”. Mošomo wa Kgoro o sepela ka katlego go fihlelela dilo tše.



Ngaka Nomalungelo Gina, MP

Mopresidente wa Palamente Motlatšatona wa Saense,
Theknolotši le Boitlhamelo

ISITATIMENDE SEPHINI LIKANGQONGQOSHE

UMnyango Wezesayensi, Ubuchwepheshe Nokusungula (DSTI) uyaqhubeka nokugxilisa umsebenzi wawo oshintshweni, ekungacwasini, kanye nokuba negalelo emphakathini. Okuyinhloko emzamweni yalo nyaka nyaka kube ukugxila okujulile ekulinganeni, ekuguquleni isimo sabantu ababamba iqhaza kwezesayensi nokusungula izinto ezintsha, kanye nokwelula ukufinyelela kwamathuba kubantu abasha, abesifazane, kanye nabasunguli abavela emiphakathini yasemakhaya nasemalokishini.

Kuwo wonke lo nyaka wezimali, sikubeke eqhulwini ukusebenzisana nezimboni ukuze kugquqazelwe ukutshalwa kwezimali kwemboni ezimele ocwaningweni, ekuthuthukisweni nasekusunguleni izinto ezintsha njengengxenywe yokuthuthukisa umkhakha wesayensi, ubuchwepheshe kanye nokusungula (STI), ebaluleke kakhulu emnothweni wethu.

Le mizamo esimeme iyaqhubeka futhi izoba yisisekelo sezinto esizibeke eqhulwini oHlelweni Lwesi-7 Lokuphatha.

Okuyinhloko emsebenzini esiwuqale ngokuzimiselela onyakeni, futhi okuzogxila kukho ingxenywe enkulu yeminyaka embalwa ezayo, ukuxoxisana namabhezini ukuze ahambisane nomsebenzi wethu wokukhuphula ukufundwa kwezifundo zesayensi, ubuchwepheshe, ubunjiniyela kanye nezibalo (STEM) ezingeni lemfundo eyisisekelo. Lokhu kuzobandakanya ukutshalwa kwezimali kungqalasizinda efana namalabhorethri esayensi namakhompyutha, ikakhulukazi ezindaweni zasemakhaya nasemalokishini ezinganakekelwa kahle ezweni. Lo msebenzi sizowenza ngokubambisana noMnyango Wezemfundo Eyisisekelo.

Sinesizathu esiqinile sokungenelela ekwakhiweni kohlelo lezwe lesikhathi esizayo lochwepheshe be-STEM ngokumelene namazinga anciphayo athinta isidingo sethu. Zonke izimpawu zikhomba inkinga eqala esigabeni eyisisekelo. Lobu budlelwano bugcizelela inkolelo kahulumeni yokuthi ikusasa lokubunjwa kabusha kweNingizimu Afrika lisekusebenzisane okuqinile phakathi komphakathi nezimboni ezizimele ezigxile esibophweni esihlanganyelwayo sezemfundo, ukuthuthukiswa kwamakhono, kanye nokwakhiwa komnotho wokusungula obandakanya wonke umuntu, oqinile.

Unyaka wonke, uMnyango usebenze ngokuzikhandla ukuqhubekisela phambili amasu amasha. Isikhwama Se-Seed Fund esingu-R300 million esethulwe nguMnyango siwuhlelo olubalulekile lokweseka ukusungulwa kwezingenazo izinsizakusebenza.

Uhlelo lwethu lwe-Grassroots Innovation lwanwetshwa ukuze lufake ukusekelwa kwabasunguli abakhubazekile, lwabaxhuma nengqalasizinda yocwaningo kanye nokwelulekwa.

Ngonyaka wezimali wezi-2024/25 mkhulu umsebenzi osuwenziwe wokuhlala indlela yethu ukuze sakhe ikhono lethu lokuqhuba i-STI esezingeni elingaphansi kuzwelonke, ngokuhambisana ne-District Development Model. Ngasekupheleni konyaka wezimali odlule, sethule Imiklomelo Yokuhlonishwa Kwemibono Kamasipala, sisebenzisana ne-Municipal Innovation Maturity Index, Inhlango Yohulumeni Basekhaya yaseNingizimu Afrika kanye neNyuvesi yaKwaZulu-Natali njengophathina bethu. Umkhankaso wethu wokuqondisa omasipala ukuze bahlinzeke izinsiza ngobuchule ngokwamukela ubuchwepheshe uyaqhubeka.

Le mikhakha yomsebenzi, kanye neminye eminingi, iqinisekisa kabusha inkolelo yethu yokuthi isayensi nokusungula kufanele ifinyeleleke, inikeze amandla futhi ingacwasi.

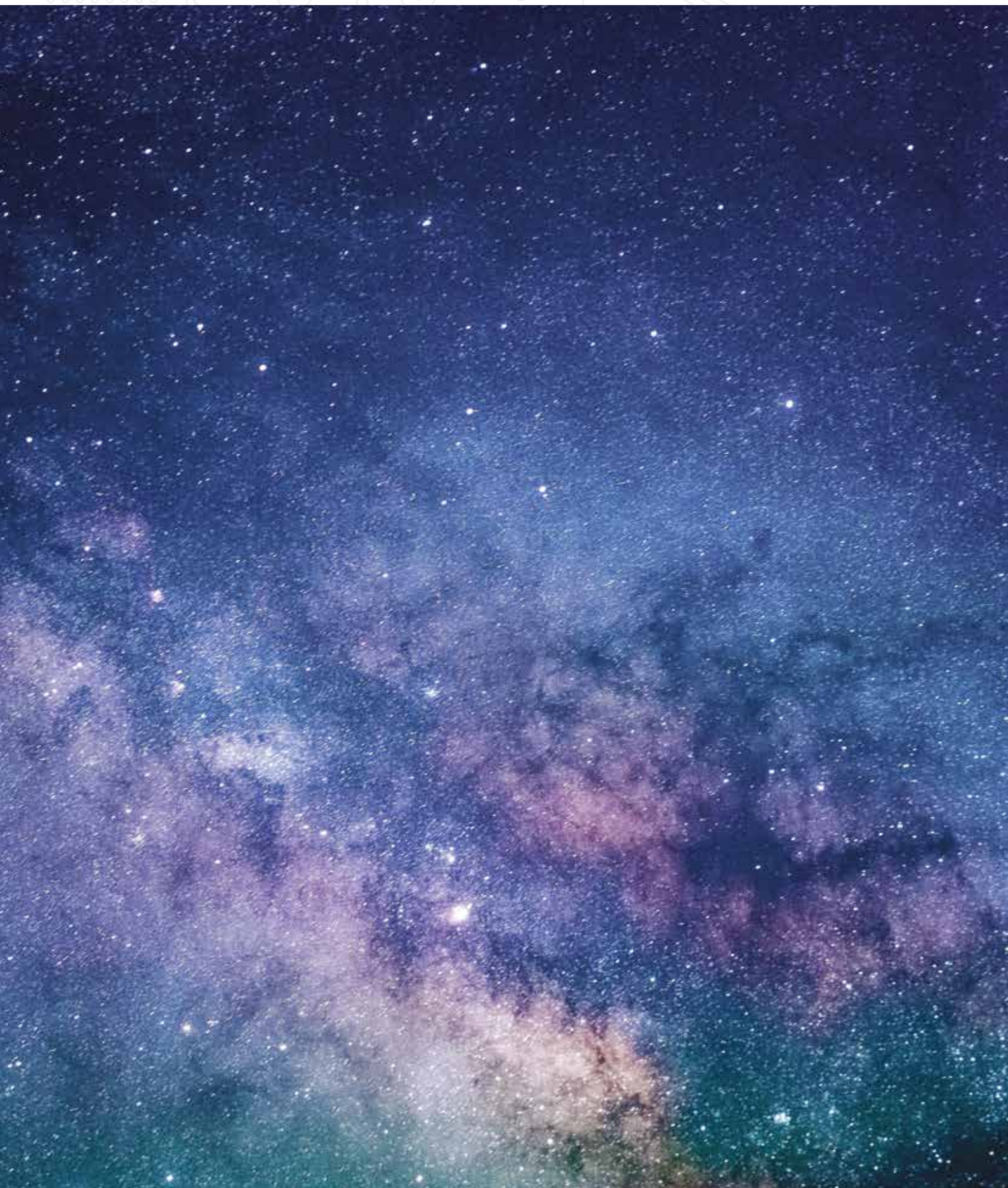
Ngithanda ukudlulisa ukubonga okukhulu kubasebenzi abazinikele boMnyango, izinhloko zethu zikahulumeni, izikhungo zocwaningo, abalingani bezemfundo, imboni ezimele, kanye nemiphakathi eyamukele izinhlelo zethu futhi yabelana nathi ngezifiso zayo.

Sisonke, sakha iNingizimu Afrika lapho isayensi, ubuchwepheshe kanye nokusungula kubonakala kakhulu njengengxenywe yempilo yansuku zonke, ngokuhambisana nesiqubulo sethu esisha: “Ukubeka isayensi, ubuchwepheshe kanye nokusungula endaweni ebalulekile kuhulumeni, imfundo, izimboni kanye nomphakathi”. Umsebenzi woMnyango usebenza ngokunenjongo ngokuqondene nale mizamo.



UDkt Nomalungelo Gina, MP

Ilungu lePhalamende IPhini likaNgqongqoshe wezeSayensi, Ezobuchwepheshe Nokusungula



5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



Dr Mlungisi Cele
Accounting Officer

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2024/25 financial year marked a significant milestone for the Department of Science, Technology and Innovation (DSTI), characterized by strategic realignment, and an unwavering commitment to advancing South Africa's science, technology, and innovation (STI) catalytic role in addressing societal challenges and creating an inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic development and improved quality of life. This period underscored the Department's focus on implementing the Decadal Plan for STI strategic priorities, fostering a robust innovation environment, strengthening research development and innovation infrastructure, human resource capability, and advancing science diplomacy for the betterment of the world and Africa we want.

5.2 LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE: ENSURING STABILITY AND STRATEGIC FOCUS

The Department aligned its programmes with national priorities such as the NDP, Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) (including overseeing the transition from the MTSF to the Medium-Term Development Plan (MDTP). The Department further participated in various government cluster committees.

The Department continued to provide strategic oversight and support to its Public Entities. This is necessary to ensure efficacy of policy implementation. Effective governance is central to the Department's integrity, with quarterly audits ensuring financial and performance accountability. The Audit Committee and Enterprise Risk Management Committee provided oversight on the Department's efforts to address emerging risks like cyber threats and project delays.

Strict adherence to PFMA, Treasury Regulations, and the Public Service Act maintained transparency. Anti-corruption measures, including procurement protocols and staff ethics training, foster a culture of integrity.

5.3 STRATEGIC FOCUS AND ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

In 2024/25, the Department's strategic focus aligns STI initiatives with the White Paper's priorities, fostering socio-economic development, job creation, and global competitiveness. Key areas include development of vaccine innovation manufacturing capability, space development, implementation of hydrogen society roadmap, strengthening the innovation ecosystem through support for technology support package, creating of fund of funds, startups and industry collaborations, building digital foundations, grassroots innovations, indigenous knowledge systems, decision-making support tools, investing in advanced research infrastructure like Square Kilometre Array (SKA) and Nuclear Medicine Research Institute (NUMERI), and the transformation and expansion of human resource capabilities and research workforce and international partnerships and cooperation.

Flagship Initiatives

The Africa Sustainability Forum held in March 2025, organized with the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), brought together policymakers, scientists, industry leaders, and international partners to address development challenges. The event highlighted South Africa's strengths in green hydrogen, mineral beneficiation, and environmental sciences, fostering collaborations and innovative solutions for sustainable growth.

The Hydrogen Summit held earlier in the financial year in September 2024, reinforced South Africa's position as a regional leader in clean energy technology,

attracting global experts and catalysing investments and partnerships in hydrogen production and deployment.

In December 2024, a major milestone was achieved with the unveiling of a cutting-edge sounding rocket gantry in Arniston, supporting satellite launches and boosting the country's space industry. This facility is expected to attract foreign investment and foster international collaborations.

The Department also advanced innovation through venture capital initiatives, including the R1.3 billion SA SMEVC Fund, the R300 million High Impact Seed Fund, and the R235 million PDP Fund. These funds supported numerous startups, created jobs, and promoted inclusive economic growth, exemplifying South Africa's commitment to technological advancement and sustainable development.

Infrastructure Development and Technological Advancements

Investment in research infrastructure remains a core element of the Department of Science, Technology and Innovation.

In November 2024, the Department and the National Research Foundation (NRF) launched the Expanded Freshwater and Terrestrial Environmental Observation Network (EFTEON), a critical initiative addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, water resource management, and extreme weather events. EFTEON aims to provide vital insights into how these environmental challenges impact ecosystems and communities. Managed by the NRF's South African Environmental Observation Network (SAEON), EFTEON is part of the South African Research Infrastructure Roadmap and includes six research sites across diverse biomes, such as the Northern Drakensberg, Lowveld, Kimberley, Maputaland, Greater Cape Town, and the Garden Route.

The South African Centre for Digital Language Resources (SADiLaR), supported under the Research Infrastructure Roadmap, continued developing language policies and supporting bilingual education through artificial intelligence strategies. It collaborated with Universities South Africa and the Department of Basic Education to monitor the implementation of the national language policy framework. SADiLaR also partnered with the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture to develop a long-term language policy for 2025–2050 and participated in key academic events, including the North West University Research Colloquium and the Batho Abantu African Languages Conference in March 2025.

Other notable achievements include the advancement of the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) Telescope project, with over €50 million EU funding, and the assembly of the first 15-meter dish in July 2024. The SKA project

showcased progress and indigenous partnerships at the International Astronomical Union General Assembly the following month in August.

The PRime-focus Infrared Microlensing Experiment (PRIME) Telescope was launched on 31 January 2025 in Sutherland, a groundbreaking near-infrared instrument supporting exoplanet research and the National Astro-Tourism Strategy.

Additionally, South Africa's quantum science efforts gained momentum, with SA QuTI participating in international conferences, co-sponsoring UNESCO's International Year of Quantum Science and Technology, and publishing pioneering research in Nature and Nature Communications, advancing satellite quantum communication in collaboration with China.

STI in support of a developmental and capable state

The Department of Science and Innovation (DSTI) actively supports a developmental and capable state through key initiatives.

As early as 2023, South Africa prioritized mainstreaming science, technology, and innovation (STI) in government planning by integrating STI into development plans, assessing departmental uptake, and aligning budgets to optimize funding, boost sector competitiveness, and support societal progress.

Municipalities leverage innovation via programmes like the Viability and Validation Programme, the Technology Fund, and the upcoming Municipal Innovation Fund, with the 2025 Municipal Innovation Recognition Awards scheduled for June 30 to promote leadership and policy development.

The DSTI also advanced the use of technology to enable public participation through the e-Participation and Policy Modelling Platform, which developed a toolkit from over 400 projects. Six municipalities engaged in workshops and peer-learning, piloting inclusive participation practices in eThekweni, Cape Town, and Rustenburg.

A paradigm shift in sanitation technologies is underway through the South African Sanitation Technology and Engineering Programme (SASTEP), piloting non-sewered solutions in schools, fostering social acceptance, SME involvement, and policy reforms. International partnerships and commercialization strategies aim to increase market penetration of these solutions by at least 1% over the next decade.

Additionally, and to support the procurement of locally developed technologies, the DSTI's Technology Acquisition and Development Fund (TADF) has piloted

locally developed technologies in KwaZulu-Natal, creating youth jobs and improving services like safety and education. Plans are underway with TIA to expand this fund to include innovation research, enabling government and SMMEs to co-develop solutions to address service delivery challenges.

Human Resources Capabilities and Research Workforce

In 2024-2025, the DSTI hosted the South African Women in Science Awards in Mbombela, launched National Science Week at the Central University of Technology, and celebrated interns from the DSTI-HSRC Internship Programme, showcasing sector development opportunities.

The draft National Scientific Professions Bill was approved for submission to Cabinet, after initial approval by the ESIEID Technical Task Team.

Targets for supporting postgraduate students, researchers, and emerging researchers—particularly Black women—were exceeded, strengthening the country's research capacity and promoting inclusivity. These initiatives underscore DSTI's ongoing commitment to advancing science, fostering gender equality, and building a robust national innovation ecosystem.

On 25 March 2024, Minister Nzimande and the UNDP Resident Representative Maxwell Gomera launched the R30 million Higher Education Innovation Fund (HEIF), supporting innovation and technology entrepreneurship among students in TVET colleges and universities, with contributions from DSTI and UNDP aimed at fostering youth skills and development.

Indigenous Knowledge Systems

The DSTI secured an international treaty on 24 May 2024 to protect genetic resources and traditional knowledge, recognizing indigenous rights and requiring disclosure to prevent unjust patents. Supported by regional and developing countries, South Africa played a key role in including these resources in a design law treaty at the 2024 Riyadh conference.

The Department also hosted a SmartVillages Conference in February 2025, highlighting indigenous knowledge's role in sustainable development. The conference delved into the integral role of indigenous knowledge in shaping the concept and functionality of smart villages, and in achieving equitable and sustainable rural-urban development. The event facilitated collaboration among stakeholders and enabled conversations about indigenous knowledge, decolonisation and the evolution of smart rural environments, fostering critical thinking and innovative solutions.

The DSTI, in collaboration with the University of KwaZulu-Natal, coordinated a forum for the project managers of Indigenous Knowledge Systems Documentation Centres (IKSDCs), held on 16 and 17 April 2024 in Durban. The purpose of the forum was to brainstorm how best the IKSDCs could become anchors of the IK Registration System. The two-day gathering was attended by project managers from eight provinces, who discussed the importance of indigenous knowledge (IK) as a resource for socio-economic development. The forum agreed to a series of webinars, the first of which (on decolonising IK) was held on 28 May 2024, facilitated by the State Project Manager.

In the same month of April 2024, and in partnership with the University of Venda, the DSTI presented appointment letters, signed by the Minister, to 13 members of the provincial recognition of prior learning steering committee. This is part of the pilot project to develop norms and standards for traditional health practitioners in the province.

International Collaboration and Global Engagement

The Department actively engaged in international STI collaborations, which yielded numerous benefits:

- **Research Partnerships:** Formalized agreements with global agencies facilitated joint research, technology transfer, and capacity building.
- **Funding and Grants:** South African researchers accessed international funding streams, enabling large-scale projects in space science, health, and climate change.
- **Knowledge Exchange:** Participation in global conferences, workshops, and joint ventures increased visibility and fostered innovation.
- **Regional Integration:** The Department contributed to continental efforts through the African Union's science programmes, promoting regional development and cooperation.

These collaborations have enhanced South Africa's global competitiveness and contributed to the achievement of SDGs.

5.4 CHALLENGES AND AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Despite remarkable progress, the Department faced several challenges:

- **Budget Constraints:** Limited financial resources impacted the pace of infrastructure projects and research funding, necessitating prioritization and resource optimization.

- **Administrative Delays:** Some governance processes and policy implementations experienced delays, affecting programme delivery and stakeholder confidence.
- **Capacity Gaps:** Insufficient staffing and technical expertise in certain areas limited the Department's operational efficiency, emphasizing the need for ongoing capacity building.
- **Integration of Indigenous Knowledge:** Challenges in documenting, validating, and mainstreaming IK into formal research and innovation systems persisted, requiring more structured approaches.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** There was a need for more robust M&E frameworks to measure impact and inform strategic adjustments.
- **Digital Transformation:** Leveraging digital technologies for research, data sharing, and stakeholder engagement.
- **Focus on Inclusive Innovation:** Ensuring that STI benefits reach marginalized communities and support sustainable development goals.
- **Strengthening Governance:** Improving internal processes, policy implementation, and oversight mechanisms to ensure accountability.
- **Accelerating Commercialization:** Facilitating the translation of research into market-ready products and services to foster economic growth.
- **Capacity Building:** Continuing to invest in skills development, including leadership training, mentorship, and skills enhancement.

5.5 FUTURE DIRECTIONS AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Looking ahead, the Department aims to deepen its impact through:

- **Enhanced Funding and Partnerships:** Securing additional resources and expanding collaborations with industry, academia, and international partners.

5.6 OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Departmental receipts

The table below highlights receipts collected by the Department in the financial year under review (2024/25) and the previous financial year (2023/24).

Table 1: Departmental receipts

Departmental receipts	2024/25			2023/24		
	Estimate	Amount collected	Over/ (under) collection	Estimate	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 and sale of scrap, waste and other used current goods	63	78	(15)	76	79	(3)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	21	45	(24)	35	57	(22)
Sale of capital assets	-	-	-	500	407	93
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	3 068	5 237	(2 169)	1,500	5,894	(4,394)
Total	3 152	5 361	(2 209)	2,111	6,438	(4,326)

The Department does not generate revenue from the public on a recoverable basis. The collected revenue for the year under review comes from commission from insurance on Persal transactions, surpluses on project funds, interest received from a deposit account held with a commercial bank, payments of bursary debts by officials, surpluses from completed project funds, and other recoverable expenditure. The Department collected less revenue in 2024/25 than in the previous financial year.

Spending trends

The Department's appropriation for the 2024/25 financial year was R9,441 billion, which was an 11,9% decrease from R10,963 billion in 2023/24. The decrease was mainly because no additional allocations for the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) and the Space Infrastructure Hub were made in 2024/25, as had happened in the 2022/23 and 2023/24 financial years.

Table 2: Programme expenditure

Programme	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	411 066	398 510	12 556	418 573	399 172	19 401
Technology Innovation	1 895 799	1 553 288	342 511	2 494 133	2 441 703	52 430
International Cooperation and Resources	142 075	138 658	3 417	146 080	144 520	1 560
Research Development and Support	5 366 978	5 363 651	3 327	5 776 655	5 763 206	13 449
Socio-Economic Innovation Partnerships	1 625 226	1 618 600	6 626	1 727 550	1 723 454	4 096
Total	9 441 144	9 072 706	368 438	10 562 991	10 472 056	90 935

The Department's spending performance has been consistently above 90% since its inception. In the 2024/25 financial year, it spent 96,1% of its budget.

Summary of budget expenditure per economic classification

Details	2024/25	2024/25
	R'000	%
Amount voted	9 441 144	100
Actual expenditure	9 072 706	96,1%
Unspent funds	368 438	3,9%
Economic classification		
Current payments	628 421	6,9%
Transfer payments	8 428 220	92,9%
Payments for capital assets	16 055	0,2%
Payments for financial assets	11	0,0001%
Total payments	9 072 706	96,1%

Virements

The Department effected virements amounting to R156,347 million after the Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure, as follows: R42,057 million was moved within goods and services across Programmes, R7 million was moved within compensation of employees across Programmes, R2,9 million was moved within Administration from goods and services to payments for capital assets, and R1,562 million was moved within Programmes from goods and services to transfers to

households. The virements were made to cover the projected overspending on Programme compensation of employees, goods and services, payments for capital assets and transfers to households.

In addition, virements amounting to R102,864 million were effected within transfers and subsidies across Programmes to cover shortfalls on the following: Offices of technology transfer, the Square Kilometre Array, the

Strategic Health Innovation Programme, the Agriculture Bioeconomy Innovation Partnership Programme and the Foundational Digital Capabilities Research platform.

Supply chain management

During the year under review, the Department reviewed its Supply Chain Management Policy, which was subsequently approved. Furthermore, the Department finalised its Preferential Procurement Policy, which was implemented. The Department continued implementing all relevant regulations and instruction notes issued by the National Treasury. In the year under review, all bid committees were functional. No unsolicited bids were received.

In the year under review the Directorate: Supply Chain Management had a number of vacancies. To ensure compliance was not compromised by these vacancies, the positions were filled on a temporary basis using the services of employment agencies.

During the year under review, the Department ensured effective asset management by implementing its Asset Management Policy and Procedures, including regular reconciliations and asset verifications.

5.7 GIFTS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED IN KIND FROM NON-RELATED PARTIES

The Department received in-kind contributions for the organisation of G20 events. The details of the in-kind contribution are disclosed in detail in the annexure to the Annual Financial Statements in Part C of the report.

5.8 STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS (SCOPA) RESOLUTIONS

There were no SCOPA resolutions.

5.9 PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS.

The Auditor-General found no matters of significance regarding the administration of the Department.

5.10 EXEMPTIONS AND DEVIATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE NATIONAL TREASURY

No exemptions or deviations were raised by the National Treasury.

5.11 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

No significant events occurred after the reporting date.

5.12 OTHER

There are no other significant events that need to be brought to the attention of readers of the annual report.

5.13 CONCLUSION

In 2024/25, the Department of Science, Technology and Innovation achieved remarkable milestones that solidify its commitment to South Africa's scientific, technological and innovation capabilities. Notably, the successful deployment and operation of the SKA telescope marked a significant breakthrough in radio astronomy, positioning the country as a key player on the global stage. The expansion of research infrastructure, including state-of-the-art laboratories, provided vital platforms for cutting-edge research and innovation. Additionally, the Department made substantial progress in promoting indigenous knowledge systems, integrating traditional practices into mainstream research, and fostering socio-cultural development that benefits local communities. International collaborations continued to strengthen through joint projects, funding agreements, and knowledge exchanges, broadening South Africa's influence in the global scientific community. These achievements reflect the Department's capacity to deliver impactful results aligned with national development priorities and regional leadership ambitions.

Financially, despite a reduced budget of R9.44 billion—an 11.9% decrease—the Department demonstrated strong fiscal discipline, spending 96.1% of its allocation, with funds primarily directed towards transfer payments to sustain a vibrant research and innovation ecosystem. Its receipts were modest, and virements totalling R156.3 million facilitated strategic adjustments to prioritize key projects like the SKA and space infrastructure. The Department maintained transparent procurement processes with no adverse audit findings. Moving forward, the Department aims to secure additional resources, enhance digital capabilities, and accelerate the translation of research into socio-economic benefits, ensuring continued contribution to South Africa's development despite fiscal constraints.

5.14 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND APPRECIATION

I would like to express my gratitude for the support received from DSTI staff, the Executive Committee, the Audit Committee and the Enterprise Risk Management Committee during the period under review. Their dedication and support made it possible to steer the DSTI ship. I would also like to thank Minister Nzimande and Deputy Minister Gina for their leadership, guidance and support.

5.15 APPROVAL AND SIGN OFF

The Annual Financial Statements and the Annual Report have been approved by the Accounting Officer.


Dr Mlungisi Cele
Accounting Officer

31 July 2025



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

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

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

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

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

The Annual Financial Statements (Part F) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by the National Treasury.

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

The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the annual financial statements.

The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

In my opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the department for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.



Dr Mlungisi Cele
Director-General

31 July 2025

7. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW



7.1 VISION

Increased well-being and prosperity through science, technology and innovation.



7.2 MISSION

To provide leadership, an enabling environment and resources for science, technology and innovation in support of South Africa's development.



7.3 VALUES

- **Professionalism**

The Department is professional and delivers high quality performance to both internal and external stakeholders.

- **Innovation**

The Department is innovative in solving problems and enhancing effectiveness and efficiency.

- **Ethical behaviour**

The Department and its employees are consistent in their actions and accountable and transparent in dealing with public funds and other resources.

- **Knowledge sharing**

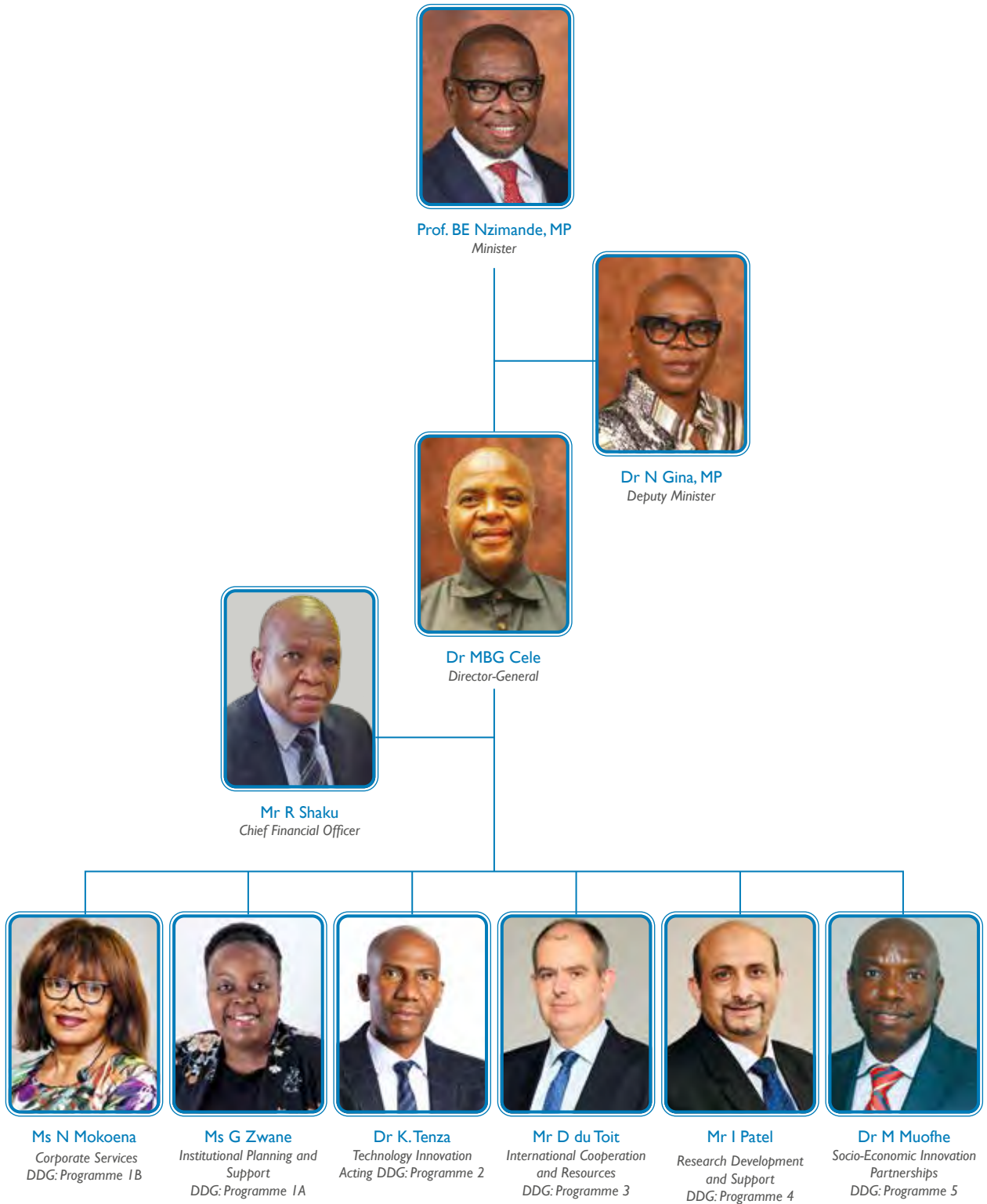
The Department and its employees share and use knowledge constructively to ensure that it contributes to the building of a robust and productive knowledge economy.

8. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

The Department is directly responsible for implementing, managing or overseeing the following legislative and policy mandates:

Legislation	Mandate
Academy of Science of South Africa Act, 2001	The Act establishes the Academy of Science of South Africa to promote common ground in scientific thinking across all disciplines, including the physical, mathematical and life sciences, as well as human, social and economic sciences; to encourage and promote innovative and independent scientific thinking; to promote the optimum intellectual development of all people; to advise and facilitate appropriate action in relation to the country's needs, opportunities and challenges; and to link South Africa with high-level scientific communities within the Southern African Development Community, the rest of Africa and internationally.
Astronomy Geographic Advantage Act, 2007	The Act provides for the preservation and protection of areas in South Africa uniquely suited to optical and radio astronomy, and for intergovernmental cooperation and public consultation on matters concerning such areas.
Human Sciences Research Council Act, 2008	The Act provides for the continued existence of the Human Sciences Research Council, which carries out research that generates critical and independent knowledge relating to all aspects of human and social development.
Income Tax Act, 1962	Section IID of the Income Tax Act gives the minister responsible for science and technology authority to approve scientific and/or technological research and development undertaken or funded in South Africa for a tax deduction in order to promote private sector research and development activities in the country.
Intellectual Property Rights from Publicly Financed Research and Development Act, 2008	The Act provides for the more effective use of intellectual property emanating from publicly financed research and development, through the establishment of the National Intellectual Property Management Office, the Intellectual Property Fund, and offices of technology transfer at higher education institutions and science councils.
National Advisory Council on Innovation Act, 1997	The Act establishes the National Advisory Council on Innovation to advise the Minister responsible for science and technology and, through the Minister, the Cabinet, on the role and contribution of science, mathematics, innovation and technology in promoting and achieving national objectives.
National Research Foundation Act, 1998	The Act establishes the National Research Foundation to promote basic and applied research, as well as the extension and transfer of knowledge in the various fields of science and technology.
Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003	The Act establishes the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions and legislates the registration of professional natural scientists, natural scientists-in-training, natural science technologists and natural science technologists-in-training.
Scientific Research Council Act, 1988	The Act provides for the continued existence of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, which undertakes directed research and development for socio-economic growth in areas that include the built environment, defence, the environmental sciences, and biological, chemical and laser technology.
South African National Space Agency Act, 2008	The Act establishes the South African National Space Agency to promote space science research, cooperation in space-related activities, and the creation of an environment conducive to the development of space technologies by industry.
Technology Innovation Agency Act, 2008	The Act establishes the Technology Innovation Agency to promote the development and exploitation of discoveries, inventions, innovations and improvements in the public interest.
White Paper on Science, Technology and Innovation, 2019	The White Paper sets the long-term policy direction for the South African government to ensure a growing role for science, technology and innovation (STI), using STI to accelerate inclusive economic growth, make the economy more competitive, and improve people's daily lives. It aims to help South Africa benefit from global developments such as rapid technological advancement and geopolitical and demographic shifts, as well as respond to the threats associated with some of these global trends.

9. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



10. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

The table below shows the entities that receive transfer payments from the Department of Science, Technology and Innovation (DSTI), and report to the Minister of Higher Education, Science and Innovation. Their work is aligned with the DSTI's strategic objectives and the goals of the National Development Plan.

Name of entity	Legislative mandate	Financial relationship	Nature of operations
Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf)	Academy of Science of South Africa Act, 2001	Transfer payments and contract work	ASSAf's activities encompass all fields of scientific enquiry and include the full diversity of South Africa's distinguished scientists. ASSAf has a dual role – to honour distinguished scholars through election to membership of the Academy, and to provide science advice to government and other stakeholders on critical national and global issues.
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)	Scientific Research Council Act, 1988	Transfer payments and contract work	The CSIR is a leading scientific and technology research organisation that researches, develops, localises and diffuses technologies to accelerate socio-economic prosperity in South Africa.
Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)	Human Sciences Research Council Act, 2008	Transfer payments and contract work	The HSRC conducts and promotes strategic research in the human sciences to address developmental challenges in South Africa, Africa, and globally, focusing on data-driven, public sector-oriented collaborative programmes.
National Advisory Council on Innovation (NACI)	National Advisory Council on Innovation Act, 1997	Transfer payments and contract work	NACI provides advice to the minister responsible for science and technology and, through the minister, the Cabinet, on the role and contribution of science, mathematics, innovation and technology in promoting and achieving national objectives. NACI is also broadly responsible for the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the national system of innovation.
National Research Foundation (NRF)	National Research Foundation Act, 1998	Transfer payments and contract work	The NRF supports, promotes and advances research and human capacity development, through funding and the provision of the necessary research infrastructure, in order to facilitate the creation of knowledge, innovation and development in all fields of science and technology, including the humanities, social sciences and indigenous knowledge.
South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP)	Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003	Transfer payments and contract work	SACNASP is the regulatory body for natural science practitioners (professional natural scientists, natural scientists in training, natural science technologists and natural science technologists in training) in South Africa. It ensures a high level of professionalism and ethics among South African scientists.
South African National Space Agency (SANSA)	The South African National Space Agency Act, 2008	Transfer payments and contract work	SANSA provides a wide range of services and data products to local and international organisations, governments and the business sector, as well as the global and regional academic community. These services include Earth observation data products, international launch monitoring and space weather information provision.
Technology Innovation Agency (TIA)	Technology Innovation Agency Act, 2008	Transfer payments and contract work	The objective of TIA is to support the state in stimulating and intensifying technological innovation in order to improve economic growth and quality of life for all South Africans.

10.1 ENTITY HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2024/25

10.1.1 Academy of Science of South Africa

1. The consensus study on health governance is impactful because it provides authoritative, evidence-based policy recommendations that can directly improve healthcare system efficiency and patient outcomes, influencing national health strategies.
2. The Science-for-Society Gold Medals are impactful as they recognize and promote scientists whose work benefits society, inspiring further societal engagement with science and elevating the profile of scientific contributions to social development.
3. Publishing the history of South African science through special issues and commemorations raises public awareness of science's role in societal progress, fostering a culture that values and supports scientific research and innovation.



10.1.2 Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

1. Demonstrating hydrogen fuel cell propulsion for UAVs is impactful because it advances clean energy solutions vital for reducing carbon emissions and supports growth in sustainable aviation and aerospace industries.
2. The Cofimvaba Science Centre's innovative building technologies promote sustainability, serve as an educational hub, and build local capacity in science and engineering, fostering community engagement and environmental awareness.



10.1.3 Human Sciences Research Council

1. The e-Participation platform impacts societal governance by increasing civic engagement, making public participation more effective and inclusive, which strengthens democracy and social cohesion.
2. The electoral survey results bolster democratic credibility by providing empirical evidence of election fairness, which can increase public trust and confidence in electoral processes.
3. Research on gender-based violence and youth SRHR informs policymakers, enabling targeted, evidence-based interventions that can reduce social inequalities, protect vulnerable populations, and promote social justice.



10.1.4 National Advisory Council on Innovation

1. The comprehensive study on firm heterogeneity and R&D constraints provides critical insights into why South Africa's business sector underinvests in innovation, informing targeted policies to stimulate private sector R&D, which is essential for economic growth and technological advancement.
2. The development of the national AI strategy is impactful because it guides the country's approach to artificial intelligence, ensuring inclusive, ethical, and innovative AI development that can boost industries, improve public services, and position South Africa as a leader in digital transformation.





10.1.5 National Research Foundation

1. Supporting the MeerKAT and PRIME telescopes positions South Africa at the forefront of global astronomy, attracting international scientists, fostering innovation, and generating high-impact scientific discoveries that elevate national prestige.
2. Programs like the Small Business Research and Innovation Programme stimulate grassroots innovation, helping startups and SMEs develop scalable solutions that can be commercialized and have societal impact.



10.1.6 South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

1. The STEAM initiative's impact stems from promoting gender equity and increasing participation of girls and women in science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics. This helps address gender disparities, broadens the talent pipeline, and promotes diverse perspectives in scientific innovation.
2. The professionalization of the public sector through mentoring, continuous professional development, and registration drives elevates the standards of scientific practice, ensuring high-quality, ethical, and capable professionals who can effectively contribute to government and societal development.
3. The municipal science capacity development builds local scientific skills within municipalities, leading to better service delivery, innovative local solutions, and enhanced community trust in government, which is vital for societal resilience and sustainable development.



10.1.7 South African National Space Agency

1. The Deep Space Network (DSN) enhances South Africa's strategic space communication capabilities, vital for satellite operations, space exploration, and national security, thus positioning the country as a key regional space hub.
2. EO-SatI satellite development boosts South Africa's earth observation capacity, crucial for disaster response, environmental monitoring, and climate change adaptation, impacting societal resilience and government planning.



10.1.8 Technology Innovation Agency

1. The development of smart lithium-ion batteries and the expansion of local manufacturing capacity are impactful because they reduce reliance on imports, promote technological sovereignty, and support the growth of the clean energy sector, which is vital for economic development and environmental sustainability.
2. The High Impact Seed Fund of Funds stimulates entrepreneurship by providing early-stage capital to startups, fostering innovation ecosystems, and creating high-tech jobs, which are crucial for economic diversification and future growth.



Parit

B

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PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

I. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The AGSA currently performs certain audit procedures on performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management, with material findings being reported under the Predetermined Objectives heading in the Report

on other legal and regulatory requirements section of the auditor's report.

Refer to page 176 of the Report of the Auditor-General, published under Part F: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.1 SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

The DSTI operated within a dynamic environment during the 2024/25 reporting period, marked by the government's replacement of the Medium-Term Strategic Framework planning instrument to the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) (2024-2029). The MTDP is aligned to the National Development Plan (Vision 2030) and the Government of National Unity's Statement of Intent, and renewed government emphasis on inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction and the establishment of a capable, ethical and developmental state.

The DSTI's service delivery is predominantly system-oriented, focusing on enabling institutions and platforms that benefit the public through innovations in health, energy, agriculture and education. During the reporting period, the DSTI:

- advanced technology solutions in both the public sector and industry in priority sectors, including local vaccine development and technology demonstrator platforms to improve service delivery in municipalities.

Advances were made in technology solutions in sectors such as health, energy, agriculture and education, including local vaccine development and municipal technology and innovation platforms. Despite these efforts, systemic challenges persisted, including underinvestment in R&D (with GERD at approximately 0,61% of GDP), coordination gaps within the NSI, and the underrepresentation of key demographic groups in the STI workforce. External factors such as fiscal constraints, preparations for South Africa's G20 Presidency in 2025, and global shifts toward digitalisation and climate resilience influenced service delivery priorities.

- supported research in through the provision of research grants;
- supported RDI infrastructure and the maintenance of the national facilities;
- expanded human capacity development programmes, notably through the implementation of and postgraduate bursary support, aiming to transform and deepen the national skills base;
- enhanced public engagement and awareness through science festivals, science centres and mobile laboratories, bridging the gap between science and society, particularly in underserved communities;

2.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The tables below highlight the service delivery achievements to date.

Table 1: Main services and standards

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement 2024/2025
Provide funding to institutions and agencies to support the development of technology solutions, products and services in the areas of space science, energy and the biosciences	Public research institutions, science councils, universities, private sector and entities	All funding transferred by the end of the financial year	All funding transferred by the end of the financial year	Programme 2 transferred 81.4% of its transfer budget by the end of the financial year.
Financial support for offices of technology transfer (OTTs) located at higher education institutions and science councils	Recipients include OTTs at 26 higher education institutions and 10 institutions listed in Schedule 1 of the Intellectual Property Rights from Publicly Financed Research and Development Act	OTTs financially supported by the end of the financial year	OTTs financially supported by the end of the financial year	6 new OTT Support Fund Agreements were approved and concluded (UMP, CPUT, TUT, UFH, UJ, NRF)
Support uptake of space applications by government departments and agencies	Government departments (national, provincial and local) and agencies	- National geospatial decision-support tool - Base maps for national land use and cover layers (human settlements and water bodies layers, and disaster management and national vegetation maps) - Coordination of national Earth observation activities and promotion of the uptake of Earth observation applications - Better coordination and increased uptake of Earth observation applications	- Up-to-date national geospatial decision-support tool - Up-to-date base maps for national land use and cover layers (human settlements and water bodies layers, and disaster management and national vegetation maps)	The Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) maps different vegetation conditions over a geographic area of interest. The project aims to map monthly to assess, identify and assess areas that may be experiencing drought. The derived VCI products will be loaded into the National Integrated Water Information System (NIWIS). So far, Two VCI products - NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) and EVI (Enhanced Vegetation Index) based - were produced using MODIS Q1 products and provided to DWS.

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement 2024/2025
Placement of graduates and postgraduate students in science, engineering, technology and innovation (SETI) institutions for workplace experience	Graduates and postgraduate students	Support provided to about 15% of internship positions available for qualifying graduates between the DSTI and its partners	Support provided to about 30% of internship positions available for qualifying graduates between the DSTI and its partners	Support provided to about 16% of internship positions available for qualifying graduates between the DSTI and its partners
Research grants to researchers	Researchers in universities, science councils and other national research facilities	Support provided to about three of every 10 qualifying researchers	Double the support to about six of every 10 qualifying researchers	Three of 10 qualifying researchers were supported
Financial and strategic support of research and development (R&D) initiatives that will lead to patents and prototypes	Universities, science councils, public- private partnerships	Ongoing support provided for R&D and demonstration of technology-based solutions with the intention of promoting their commercialisation and use	Ongoing support provided for R&D and demonstration of technology-based solutions with the intention of promoting their commercialisation and use	20 Intellectual Property Rights filed based on RDI conducted in designated areas. 56 Technology Demonstration

Table 2: Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries (consultation access)

Current/actual arrangement	Desired arrangement	Actual achievement 2024/2025
Institutions and agencies submit R&D project proposals and business plans. These are evaluated and approved by the Department and funding is transferred once approval has been obtained.	No change required.	Institutions and agencies submitted R&D project proposals and business plans. These were evaluated by the Department and funding was transferred once approval had been obtained.

Table 3: Service delivery information tool

Current/actual information tool	Desired information tools	Actual achievement 2024/2025
Advocacy communication strategy	Implementation plan for dissemination	The brand implementation plan was delivered on multiple platforms and reached masses
Ministerial guidelines on awarding bursaries	A framework for reporting on the implementation of ministerial guidelines	The 2023/24 Annual Progress Report was approved by the Minister on 03 March 2025. It must be noted that the Ministerial Guidelines were upgraded into the DSTI-NRF Postgraduate Funding Policy in 2021.
Communication strategy, including exhibitions and media	Implementation plan for dissemination, including exhibitions and media	Plans were implemented and disseminated as per government segmentation model. Exhibitions were coordinated through entities and some achieved through efforts rolled out by Programme 4: Science Promotion.

Table 4: Complaints mechanism

Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievement 2024/2025
The National Research Foundation (NRF) has an appeal process for postgraduate students who are not awarded bursaries.	Panel of experts	The Appeal Framework is now in operation (or is now one of the operational procedures in postgraduate funding).
The NRF has an appeal process for researchers who are not awarded grants.	Framework with more efficient processes	Appeal Framework implemented
Technology Innovation Agency	Appeals procedure	Draft Framework for Stakeholder Relations & Engagement finalised.
The National Intellectual Property Management Office (NIPMO) has a dispute mechanism for administrative decisions it takes that may adversely affect a recipient.	Dispute panel	No official disputes were filed based on the administration decisions taken by NIPMO for 2024/25 financial year.

2.3 ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

During the 2024/25 financial year, DSTI continued its organisational realignment project to align its capabilities better with evolving policy frameworks, including the 2019 White Paper on STI and the STI Decadal Plan. This initiative aims to define "the DSTI of the future" and enhance institutional effectiveness. The process is still under way. The institutionalisation of the new organisational structure is expected to take place during the 2025/26 financial year, subject to budget availability.

2.4 KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

No major legislative or policy shifts affecting the Department were introduced during the year under review. However, efforts to enhance STI governance and policy implementation remained a priority, especially considering the broader strategic shifts towards a more outcome-oriented and development-focused framework.

3. ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

This section details progress made by the DSTI towards the achievement of impact statement, Strategic Plan outcome indicators and contributions to the 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework.

Progress made towards the achievement of the impact statement

DSTI's impact statement is "South Africa's sustainable and inclusive development enabled and enhanced through science, technology and innovation". As part of fulfilling the DSTI's impact statement, Cabinet approved the STI Decadal Plan.

Progress made towards the achievement of five-year targets in relation to the outcome indicators

This section covers work carried out towards achieving the Strategic Plan's five-year outcomes as articulated in the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan End-Term Report published by the DSTI.

OUTCOME 1: A transformed, inclusive, responsive and coherent NSI

There are four outcome indicators in the strategic plan under Outcome 1.

The first outcome indicator is "Number of formalised partnerships between different category actors of the NSI that advance Decadal Plan priorities", with a target of 10. The DSTI has achieved this target.

The second outcome indicator is "Number of STI missions introduced and adopted by Cabinet to crowd in resources and capabilities across the NSI", with a target of five. Although no priority areas of work were formalised by Cabinet as national innovation missions, at least three areas of work with features similar to innovation missions were tabled in Cabinet, namely, vaccine manufacturing, the hydrogen economy, and supporting the response to Covid-19. In support of the three societal grand challenges in the Decadal Plan, the following indicator was included in the 2025-2030

Strategic Plan: “Number of transformative efforts enabled and funded by the DSTI in support of the societal grand challenges”.

The third outcome indicator is “Percentage of STI investment support by government, domestic business, the non-governmental sector and foreign/international sources that advance GERD towards 1,1% of GDP”, with a target of 1,1%. The achievement to date is 0,62%. Despite advancements in technology solutions across health, energy, agriculture, and education, such as local vaccine development and municipal innovation platforms, systemic challenges remained, notably underinvestment in R&D, with GERD at around 0,61% of GDP. This is an area the DSTI, together with other stakeholders are working towards improving.

The fourth outcome indicator is “Number of approved strategies that give effect to the agreed dimensions of transformation to be effected in the NSI”, with a target of three. The three strategies were approved, namely: the Decadal Plan, the Hydrogen Society Roadmap for South Africa and the National Astro-Tourism Strategy. The Decadal Plan seeks to use STI to meet social needs and contribute to sustainable and inclusive societies at a more fundamental level. The concept of inclusion is mainstreamed throughout the Decadal Plan with measures aimed at greater inclusion. The values guiding the implementation of the gender plan commit the DSTI to transformation (demographic, institutional, geographical), and there are initiatives to include women, the youth and people living with disabilities, as well as to broaden the spatial footprint of innovation across South Africa, addressing rural exclusion. There is work under way make the intellectual property (IP) system more accessible to SMMEs and to use IP from publicly funded research and development to contribute to transforming the ownership of the economy.

The Hydrogen Society Roadmap for South Africa aims to secure clean, affordable and sustainable energy to power South Africa’s economy and to contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral society. A clean energy future is seen as a critical enabler of inclusive and transformational economic growth and development.

The strategic purpose of the Astro-Tourism Strategy is “To enhance the performance of South Africa’s astronomy tourism sector through infrastructure developments and improvements, optimal functioning of various streams of astronomy with tourism offerings, and boosting transformation by enhancing the livelihoods of local communities”.

OUTCOME 2: Human capabilities and skills for the economy and for development

There are five outcome indicators in the strategic plan under Outcome 2.

The first outcome indicator is “Number of artisans and technicians absorbed into the economy in sectors where the DSTI has active programmes”, with a target of 60. At 31 March 2025, 265 artisans had already been trained and offered employment. Therefore, the target for the period has been exceeded.

The second outcome indicator is “Percentage of women and black researchers in South Africa’s research workforce”, with a target of 49% for women and 67% for black people. The actual achievement is 49% and 67% respectively. To contribute to efforts to increase the share of women and black people in the researcher cohort, the DSTI has allocated dedicated funding to prioritise transformation efforts, with progress to be closely monitored through annual assessments, aiming to enhance diversity and inclusion in research.

The third outcome indicator is “Number of DSTI-funded PhDs graduating annually as a contribution to the NDP target of 100 PhDs per million population by 2030”, with a target of 4 700. As a result of changes to the information systems at the NRF, the number of PhD graduates as a result of DSTI support could not be determined by the time that the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan End-Term Report was finalised. Processes have been initiated to determine performance in this regard and it is proposed that this is submitted as a supplementary submission by 31 March 2026. This target remains important and has been included in the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan.

The fourth outcome indicator is “Percentage of PhD-qualified staff in higher education research and academic workforce”, with a target of 60%. As at 31 March 2024, 53% was achieved. The 2025 data is outstanding. No corrective action is required. This is a system indicator to which the DSTI’s contribution is minimal. The indicator is therefore removed in the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan.

The last outcome indicator is “Improved knowledge about science among the general public”, with a target of 50% of the sample. The achievement is 60%, based on the 2022 South African Public Relationship with survey results. The reason for the positive results could be attributed to the science engagement programme that has been more successful than initially anticipated and its reach has grown considerably over time. The Covid-19 pandemic (and potentially other external factors) also made the general public more aware of the value of science.

OUTCOME 3: Increased knowledge generation and innovation outputs.

There are two outcome indicators in the strategic plan under Outcome 3.

The first outcome indicator is “Percentage of South Africa’s share of global publication output”, with a target of 1% of global publication output. At the end of the 2024/25 financial year, 0,93% had been achieved. The non-achievement is due to this target being outside DSTI’s control. Future efforts will include collaborating with the Department of Higher Education and Training to analyse publication patterns and implement strategic recommendations.

The second outcome indicator is “Percentage of prototypes, technology demonstrators and pilot plants that advance industrialisation through innovation”, with a target of 10%. The actual achievement is a 215% increase.

OUTCOME 4: Knowledge utilisation for economic development in (a) revitalising existing (traditional) industries and (b) stimulating R&D-led industrial development

There are five outcome indicators in the strategic plan under Outcome 4.

The first outcome indicator is “Rand value of RDI investment attracted to support RDI needs identified through the sector master plan process”, with a target of R100 million. The achievement stands at R180,5 million.

The second outcome indicator is “Percentage investment in SMMEs/co-operatives/start-ups to secure new opportunities through support provided by the DSTI and its entities”, with a target of 3%. In the past 5 years, support to SMMEs, cooperatives, and startups increased by 7%, reflecting a significant contribution through business development and commercialisation initiatives.

OUTCOME 5: Knowledge utilisation for inclusive development

There are two outcome indicators in the strategic plan under Outcome 5.

The first outcome indicator is “Number of grassroots innovations whose commercialisation has been facilitated by the support/access of the multi-tiered support package provided by the DSTI and its entities”, with a target of 180. The achievement within the five years is 286. The second outcome indicator is “Number of grassroots innovators provided access to publicly financed intellectual property (innovative solutions and/or patents, rights, and designs) by the DSTI”, with a target of 250. The achievement as at 31 March 2025 is 286.

OUTCOME 6: Innovation in support of a capable and developmental state

There are two outcome indicators in the strategic plan under Outcome 6.

The first outcome indicator is “Number of demonstrators that have successfully introduced a new way of delivering a service”, with target of 420. The actual achievement by 31 March 2025 is 118. The underperformance was due to funding challenges.

The second outcome indicator is “Number of district/metropolitan municipalities supported with technology-based applications as part of the District Development Model for Service Delivery Improvement”, with a target of five. The actual achievement as at 31 March 2025 is 23.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE 2019-2024 MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK**MTSF Apex Priority 1: A capable, ethical and developmental state**

The adoption of the White Paper on STI marked renewed focus on the development of the NSI, and the creation of an enabling policy environment that will enhance the NSI’s contribution to addressing national priorities.

The Department is focused on building constructive relations by formalising partnerships with various actors in the NSI (e.g. civil society, higher education institutions, other government departments, the private sector and business). The Department is currently implementing aspects of the Decadal Plan, which outlines the priorities for the 10-year period (2022 – 2032) as well as defining the missions and responsibilities of different NSI players.

MTSF Apex Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation

The DSTI has led/participated in the development of master plans for national priority sectors, including aerospace and defence; the Oceans Economy; forestry, agriculture and agroprocessing; cannabis; the sugar industry; the health economy; renewable energy and gas; and ICT and the digital economy.

Furthermore, the DSTI’s Sector Innovation Fund and industry development centres are supported through the DSTI’s Industry Innovation Partnership Programme, to incentivise the private sector to increase investment in research, development and innovation, with the aim of increasing competitiveness.

The Innovation Fund, launched in 2020, is aimed at facilitating the commercialisation of locally developed intellectual property rights, especially innovation

generated from publicly funded research. The aim is to use this fund to de-risk innovations so they can attract follow-on funding from other sources such as the Public Investment Corporation and the Industrial Development Corporation, private funders and venture capitalists. To date, about R500 million of the R1 billion allocation has been invested in South African innovations. As intended, every R1 invested by the Innovation Fund leveraged an additional R3 from one or more of the sources mentioned above. The Department has been able to forge successful partnerships with funding instruments and institutions like the SA SME Fund and Anza Capital, and is actively collaborating and engaging to partner with more women and black-owned fund managers.

Although it is still too early to measure the full benefit of the fund, it is pleasing that some of the initiatives supported through it have developed technologies that have opened doors for increased foreign and local earnings, improved efficiencies and increased employment. For example, an industrial Internet of Things company called Stone Three can proudly report what the Innovation Fund intervention has done to enable it to increase its contribution to tax revenue.

Other initiatives are about improving access to health through self-use medical devices that aim to empower children, those living with disabilities and senior citizens, who often battle with conventional devices.

MTSF Apex Priority 3: Education, skills and health

To contribute to human resources and skills development, the Department has focused its investment on the postschool education and training (PSET) sector, funding PhD students as a contribution to the NDP target of 100 PhDs per million population by 2030. In order to contribute to the effective functioning of the PSET sector, the Department also tracked the percentage of PhD-qualified staff in the higher education research and academic workforce.

To support labour activation and reduce unemployment among technical and vocational education and training graduates compared to other graduates, the Department has facilitated the absorption of 84 trained artisans and technicians in sectors where the DSTI has active programmes.

The DSTI's work has contributed to the NDP and MTSF goals in many ways, some of which are set out below.

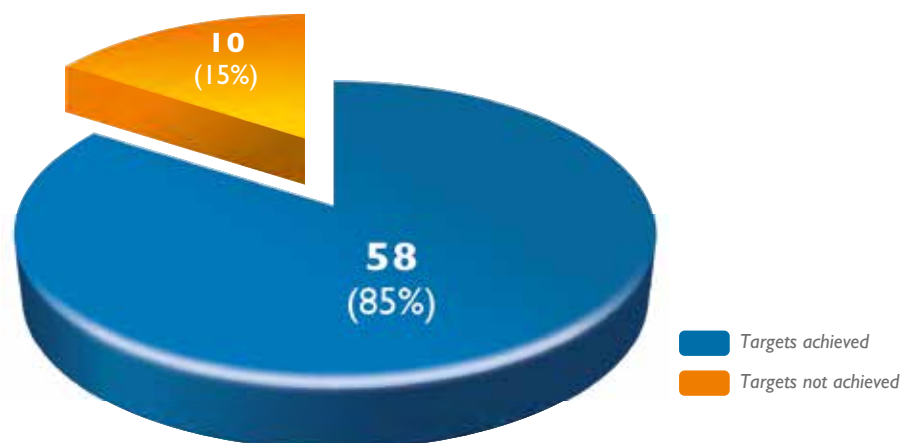
- Collaborating with the Department of Higher Education and Training and community education colleges to establish Living Labs in rural, small town and township community learning centres. Living Labs are co-creation spaces that have ICT equipment, high-tech equipment and skills development

programmes set up to support the development of innovative solutions to address systemic local economic challenges. The aim is to unlock productivity and performance in high potential local economic sectors and production clusters in order to expand local economic opportunities.

- Achieving 2019-2024 MTSF targets through financial support for 32 210 master's and honours students against a target of <24 400, 12 296 doctoral students.
- Awarding 150 research infrastructure grants to higher education institutions, science councils, national facilities of the National Research Foundation and museums.
- Placing a total of 5 431 graduates and students in DSTI-funded work preparation programmes between 2019 – 2024. The figure for 2025 is 715.
- Funding 3 030 emerging researchers through NRF-managed programmes against a target of 3 000.
- Supporting research projects in strategic areas with bursary funds to facilitate skills development in these areas. In addition, partnerships have been formed with both public and private sector entities to facilitate technology deployment in support of service delivery, as well as the market uptake of the technologies.
- Hosting an mRNA vaccine technology transfer hub, an initiative of the World Health Organization (WHO) in partnership with the government of South Africa, the French government and the Medicines Patent Pool.
- Developing Covid-19 rapid antigen tests locally, through a DSTI and Technology Innovation Agency-funded project managed by the South African Medical Research Council. This saw a rapid antigen acute infection test developed by Medical Diagnostech receive approval from the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority.
- The test provides results in two to 15 minutes and does not require any laboratory equipment, specially trained staff or electricity, while the results compare well with qPCR tests.
- Launching the Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients Technology Innovation Cluster, established to manufacture biologically active components used to make finished pharmaceutical products such as tablets and capsules.

4. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Summary of overall performance in the 2024/25 financial year (based on re-tabled APP)



2024/25 PERFORMANCE PER PROGRAMME

Programme	Achieved	Not achieved	Total	Percentage
Programme 1	3	3	6	50%
Programme 2	15	0	15	100%
Programme 3	9	0	9	100%
Programme 4	11	5	16	69%
Programme 5	20	2	22	91%
Total	58	10	68	85%

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

The purpose of the Programme is to provide strategic policy and planning alignment; ensure effective governance, risk management, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in the DSTI and among its entities; and provide strategic science communication and branding of the activities of the DSTI, its entities and the NSI. Programme 1 is organised around four focus areas, namely, administration, policy, budgeting and planning. It consists of the following components:

The Ministry and Office of the Director-General

Assists the Minister, Deputy Minister and Director-General by providing them with professional and executive support. This component is responsible for the systems and mechanisms for handling parliamentary questions and replies, Cabinet matters, correspondence, submissions and memoranda. It also coordinates activities in the DSTI to assist in steering the NSI towards the development of a more productive and knowledge-intensive economy with higher productivity levels.

Enterprise Risk Management

Provides and drives an enabling environment in support of the identification, management and oversight of

risks across strategic, tactical and operational levels in the Department. This role includes ensuring that countering fraud and/or corruption is made an integral part of strategy, operations and administration within the Department.

Policy, Planning, Governance, Monitoring and Evaluation

Supports the DSTI leadership in steering the NSI by facilitating the coordination of selected cross-cutting issues in the Department, strategic and operational planning, monitoring and evaluation for the Department and its public entities, and governance of the public entities, in order to assist the Department and its

entities to contribute to the realisation of departmental and national priorities.

Internal Audit Activity

Serves as the primary assurance tool for improving the Department's governance, risk management and management controls by providing insight and recommendations based on the analysis and assessment of data and business processes.

Human Resources

Ensures that the Department is able to (a) provide a professional service through accurate, consistent and best employment practices in all its activities, (b) attract, retain and motivate employees who share the organisational vision, (c) champion change and transition, with a view to being a catalyst in the transition of people and the organisation to embrace and implement change, (d) set performance standards and manage performance against them, (e) promote an environment that supports the personal and career development of all employees so that they can reach their full potential and contribute better to the achievement of the Department's strategic objectives, (f) instil a culture of service excellence, and (g) provide an environment that promotes health, wellness and safety, and embraces the value of diversity.

Finance

Ensures the effective, efficient and economical use of financial resources in line with financial prescripts, through the development and implementation of financial systems, policies, frameworks and procedures. This includes budget planning and expenditure monitoring, and the management of procurement, acquisition, logistics, assets and financial transactions.

Information Systems and Knowledge Management

Responsible for the delivery of services that support the Department's Strategic Plan and individual units' objectives through the effective use of IT. The component's purpose is to align the IT strategy with the business strategy to ensure that the Department uses its resources optimally.

Science Communication

Provides strategic communication support to raise local and international awareness of the objectives and activities of the Department, its entities and the NSI, as well as to ensure effective communication among DSTI and NSI stakeholders. Its overall focus is to create public awareness and brand the Department as a custodian of developments, benefits and opportunities in publicly funded STI initiatives across the country's science system. This is done through print, broadcast and online media, speeches and events, including public participation programmes. The component also supports science engagement programmes by the South African Agency for Science and Technology Advancement and others and ensures the alignment of the DSTI communication strategy with the Government Communication Framework.

Legal Services

Responsible for ensuring that the interests of the Department are protected against any legal risk. The component ensures that the Department complies with all relevant legislation and takes a proactive approach to dealing with matters that have the potential to give rise to conflict or legal challenges.

Institutional outcomes to which the Programme contributes

- A transformed, inclusive, responsive and coherent NSI.
- Innovation in support of a capable and developmental state.

Table 1: Programme 1 – Administration

Not achieved									
Achieved									
The table below reports against the amended APP, which was tabled in Parliament on 11 December 2024.									
No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status
1	Outcome 1: A transformed, inclusive, responsive and coherent NSI	DSTI public entities' planning instruments – strategic plans and annual performance plans (or, in the case of the CSIR, shareholder compact)	DSTI public entities' planning instruments – strategic plans and annual performance plans (or, in the case of the CSIR, shareholder compact) – approved by the Minister and chairpersons of the boards	DSTI public entities' 2023/24 annual performance plans (or, in the case of the CSIR, shareholder compact) were signed by the Minister and chairpersons of the boards by 31 March 2023	DSTI public entities' annual 2024/25 performance plans (or, in the case of the CSIR, shareholder compact) approved by the Minister and chairpersons of the boards by 31 March 2024	DSTI public entities' planning instruments – 2025-2030 strategic plans and 2025/26 annual performance plans (or, in the case of the CSIR, shareholder compact) – approved by the Minister and chairpersons of the boards by 31 March 2025	The CSIR shareholders' compact was approved by the Minister on 27 February 2025. The planning instruments for ASSAf, NACI, TIA, HSRC, and SANSA were approved by the Minister during March 2025. This was achieved before the DPME deadline of 31 March.	The Minister did not approve the NRF and SACNASP planning instruments by 31 March 2025	Not achieved
								The MTDP document, which is critical for the government planning process, was approved late in March 2025. The delay affected government planning, and the approval of the DSTI entities' planning instruments was therefore also delayed.	

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
2		High-level structures for science technology and innovation (STI) agenda setting across government	Annual Interministerial Committee (IMC) on STI between DSTI and STI-intensive government departments, clusters and enabling government departments hosted	New indicator	Annual IMC on STI between DSTI and STI-intensive government departments, clusters and enabling government departments hosted on 31 October 2023	Annual IMC on STI between DSTI and STI-intensive government departments, clusters and enabling government departments hosted by 31 March 2025	The documentation to re-establish the IMC for the 7th Administration was prepared and submitted to the Ministry as a draft Cabinet Memorandum	The IMC on STI between the DSTI and STI-intensive government departments, clusters and enabling government departments was not hosted by 31 March 2025	Not achieved	The Minister hosted the NSI Transformation Summit in Q4 of 2024/25. As many ministers and directors-general from STI-intensive departments attended the summit, it was decided not to put them under pressure by holding the IMC in the same quarter.
3		Reduce vacancy rate	Percentage of approved funded and prioritised positions filled annually	59% (50/85) of approved funded prioritised positions filled by 31 March 2023	77% (36/47) of all approved, funded, prioritised positions were filled by 31 March 2024	90% of all approved funded and prioritised positions filled by 31 March 2025	78% of approved funded and prioritised positions filled by 31 March 2025	12% of the approved, funded and prioritised positions could not be filled by 31 March 2025	Not achieved	The DPSA has not yet concurred with the DSTI on the filling of prioritised positions. The compensation of employees budget remains constrained.

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
4		Good financial governance	Unqualified audit opinion with no financial matters in the audit report from the Auditor-General	Unqualified audit opinion with no financial matters in the audit report from the Auditor-General by 30 September 2022	Unqualified audit opinion with no financial matters in the audit report from the Auditor-General was obtained on 31 July 2023	Unqualified audit opinion with no financial matters in the audit report from the Auditor-General by 30 September 2024	Unqualified audit opinion with no financial matters in the audit report from the Auditor-General was obtained on 31 July 2024	None	Achieved	n/a
5		Media and marketing initiatives to profile the DSTI and its entities	Number of media platforms used to promote the DSTI and its entities	Six platforms (print, broadcast, online, media liaison, stakeholder engagement and social media) to profile the DSTI and its entities by 31 March 2023	Six media platforms (print or digital, broadcast, online, media liaison, stakeholder engagement and social media) were used quarterly to profile the DSTI and its entities by 31 March 2024	An average 6 media platforms per quarter used to promote the DSTI and its entities	An average of 6 media platforms per quarter was used to promote the DSTI and its entities	None	Achieved	n/a

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
6			Marketing and/or branding campaign initiative(s) in alignment with the Decadal Plan developed and implemented on the relevant platforms	Rolled-out branding initiative (thematic and coordinated messaging on billboards, broadcast platforms and branding collateral) across provinces and metropolitan municipalities by 31 March 2023	2 national thematic campaign reports on the branding rollout initiatives were produced by 31 March 2024	Marketing and/or branding campaign performance reports	Marketing and/or branding campaign performance reports were produced	None	Achieved	n/a

Programme expenditure

Programme	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	411 066	398 510	12 556	418 573	399 172	19 401
Total	411 066	398 510	12 556	418 573	399 172	19 401

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

The Programme has three areas of underperformance that will be dealt with as follows:

- The NRF and SACNASP planning instruments that were outstanding for approval were ultimately approved by the Minister on 3 April 2025.
- Regarding the IMC on STI between the DSTI and STI-intensive government departments, clusters and enabling government departments that was not hosted by 31 March 2025, there would be continued engagement with the Office of the Minister on the re-establishment and future direction of the IMC on STI.

- The 12% of the approved, funded and prioritised positions that could not be filled by 31 March 2025 will be prioritised in the 2025/26 financial year as informed by the availability of COE budget.

Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable.

PROGRAMME 2: TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION

The purpose of the Programme is to promote technology development and the protection and utilisation of publicly funded intellectual property for innovation with socio-economic impact. It is made up of four chief directorates and one specialised service delivery unit.

Bioinnovation

Leads the implementation of the national Bio-economy Strategy, which was approved by Cabinet in 2013 and is intended to ensure that the bioeconomy makes a significant contribution to the South African economy. The strategy focuses on the following:

- Strengthening the research and innovation competencies that form the strategic foundation for the bio-based NSI.
- Developing and/or supporting strategic research, development and innovation (RDI) programmes that provide new knowledge and innovation outcomes related to government priorities.
- Coordinating role players across the NSI to ensure that appropriate skills, knowledge and competencies are made available to maximise socio-economic impact.
- Mainstreaming applied research and development (R&D) based on indigenous knowledge systems, inclusive innovation and local manufacturing to support commercialisation models for sustainable livelihoods and improved quality of life.

through research, development and validation efforts. The intention is to make these technologies competitive with current technologies in terms of cost and performance, while fostering strategic partnerships with the public and private sectors to reduce the institutional and market barriers to their commercialisation.

Space Science and Technology

The government recognises the potential of space science and technology to contribute to a wide spectrum of South Africa national priorities, creating jobs and reducing poverty and inequality through natural resource management, urban and rural development planning, and infrastructure monitoring and evaluation. The chief directorate supports the creation of an environment conducive to the implementation of the National Space Strategy and the South African Earth Observation Strategy, as well as addressing the development of space technologies, innovative solutions and human resource capabilities to respond to national priorities and boost socio-economic growth. The chief directorate also has an oversight function in respect of the South African National Space Agency.

Hydrogen and Energy

Supports the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, contributing to a more diverse and sustainable energy mix by enabling the widespread commercialisation of battery, fuel cell, renewable and net-zero technologies based on publicly funded intellectual property rights (IPRs). It supports the penetration of clean and alternative energy technologies

Innovation Priorities and Instruments

Focuses on innovation instruments, and on emerging and convergent technological innovation platforms. It drives several strategic policy instruments targeted at supporting business innovation showcasing and innovation supplier programmes such as the Innovation Bridge Portal, and Seed and Innovation Fund programmes. Its strategic technological innovation platform work primarily involves nanotechnology and convergent technology

innovation platforms (the nanotechnology innovation centres and the technology convergence platform centred on the District Development Model (DDM)) as enablers to key economic sector modernisation and the exploitation of new sources of economic growth. As part of the innovation skills compact targeted at cultivating an innovative and entrepreneurial culture in South Africa, the chief directorate supports innovation and entrepreneurial skills development in partnership with entities such as the Technological Higher Education Network South Africa and Technology Top 100 (TT100) companies. The chief directorate has an oversight function in respect of the Technology Innovation Agency (TIA).

National Intellectual Property Management Office

The National Intellectual Property Management Office (NIPMO), established as the implementing agency for the Intellectual Property Rights from Publicly Funded Research and Development Act (IPR Act), is currently located in the Department as a specialised service delivery unit. NIPMO's mandate is to ensure that intellectual property from publicly financed research and development is identified, protected, utilised and commercialised for the benefit (social, economic, military or any other) of the people of South Africa.

NIPMO carries out this mandate through a number of enabling mechanisms and the enforcement of compliance with the IPR Act. NIPMO supports offices of technology transfer (OTTs) at institutions (26 higher education institutions and the 11 institutions listed in Schedule 1 of the IPR Act, which are mostly science councils) by providing funding assistance for the salaries of technology transfer professions in the OTT, associated capacity development and operational costs, as well as technology transfer related costs for business case development, intellectual property audits, and techno-economic feasibility analyses, among other things. Funding support is provided as a rebate through the Intellectual Property Fund for intellectual property prosecution and maintenance costs in line with the relevant NIPMO guideline.

In order to drive the use of research for socio-economic impact, NIPMO provides incentives to IP creators to encourage them to disclose, protect and utilise their creations. NIPMO also assists with operations related to the Innovation Bridge Portal and the commercialisation project management system as an effective means to strategically fund technology development, build an innovation ecosystem and provide a platform for technologies to find partners and reach the market. Lastly, NIPMO develops guidelines, practice notes and interpretation notes, including on approvals and mandatory reporting requirements, which provide clarity on how to interpret and apply the IPR Act.

By providing this mix of enabling and compliance services, NIPMO contributes towards increasing the rate of knowledge utilisation from publicly funded R&D, thereby contributing to economic development in South Africa.

Institutional outcomes to which the Programme contributes

- Human capabilities and skills for the economy and for development.
- Knowledge utilisation for economic development in (a) revitalising existing (traditional) industries and (b) stimulating R&D-led development.
- Innovation in support of a capable and developmental state.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

OUTCOME 1: A transformed, inclusive, responsive and coherent NSI

The 2nd National Space Conference

The 2nd National Space Conference was held in Pretoria from 28 to 30 August 2024, under the theme "Space Science and Innovation for Sustainability". The National Earth Observations and Space Secretariat and the South African National Space Agency organised the conference in collaboration with key partners, including the South African Air Force and the DSTI. The event highlighted South Africa's growing role in space exploration and the potential impact of this on global sustainability efforts.

The conference provided a dynamic platform for national stakeholders to exchange ideas on forging a sustainable space ecosystem. The event featured a diverse programme including keynote addresses, panel discussions, technical sessions, and a vibrant space science and technology exhibition. Each day spotlighted specific themes aligned with sustainability goals, encompassing social, economic and environmental dimensions.

A key focus was exploring how space science and technology could be leveraged to address pressing global challenges such as water scarcity, food insecurity, environmental disasters and the energy crisis. Presentations on scientific, policy and technical aspects encouraged interdisciplinary dialogue and collaboration, and emphasised the critical role of space and Earth observation technologies in enhancing decision-making processes and driving societal, economic and environmental progress.

The conference demonstrated a strong commitment to promoting equality, diversity, inclusion and access in the space science community. Special events were tailored

for youth participation, underscoring the importance of engaging the next generation of space scientists and innovators.

Launch of the 2024 SAVCA Venture Capital Industry Survey

The DSTI participated in a panel discussion at the launch of the 2024 Southern African Venture Capital and Private Equity Association (SAVCA) Venture Capital Industry Survey in Cape Town on 18 July 2024. The panel discussion provided an opportunity to talk about the Innovation Fund (IF) and to provide clarity on the move from the direct investment strategy trialled in the pilot phase of the IF to the co-investment strategy approved by the DSTI's Executive Committee (Exco) for 2024/25 financial year going forward.



Innovation investment achievements

On 19 February 2025, the SA SME Fund celebrated reaching its target of 1,3 billion for the Venture Capital Fund of Funds, to which the DSTI contributed R256 million (i.e. leveraging five times this amount). This is a first for South Africa – a government-backed investment initiative successfully leveraging private capital at scale to support high-potential, technology-driven startups. It is a clear signal that bold, coordinated action can drive innovation and economic transformation. Through the Black Investment Professionals Associate Programme, the DSTI, in partnership with the SA SME Fund, is deliberately changing the demographics of the South African VC sector, where transformation has been slow. The goal is to deploy 30 black VC associates over the next two years. This initiative will help democratise access to South Africa's VC ecosystem and lay the foundation for a transformed, inclusive and competitive industry. These associates will build critical skills and experience to become the next generation of fund managers and industry leaders.

To date, 17 black investment professional associates have been placed, and another 13 are to be placed. This is important given the South African context and the need to transform workplaces, but is also expected to encourage entrepreneurs from historically disadvantaged groups who may feel less comfortable with white fund managers. Fund management teams in South Africa are small and often made up of partners only, with limited support staff, and may lack the resources to hire entry-level staff.

Seed Fund of Funds

Through its entity the Technology Innovation Agency (TIA), the DSTI, with the SA SME Fund and the impact investor E Squared Investments, launched a R300 million Seed Fund of Funds in October 2024. The Seed Fund of Funds is aimed at providing critical early-stage capital to start-ups to address one of the key gaps in South Africa's venture capital ecosystem, where later-stage investments – Series A (making products market-ready) and Series B (scaling up the business) – have historically attracted more funding. The initiative is designed to bridge this early-stage funding gap by providing crucial support to at least 50 technology-driven start-ups. More importantly, by making strategic capital accessible to foster innovation, the initiative will drive transformation and diversity in South Africa's technology sector while paving the way for sustainable economic growth.

Uyilo e-Mobility Summit

The DSTI co-hosted the e-mobility summit held from 29 to 31 October 2024 at the Nelson Mandela University science centre in Gqeberha. The event focused on critical themes related to electric mobility, including policies, regulations, RDI, investment opportunities, public transport electrification, micro-mobility solutions, the automotive and energy storage industry, new energy vehicles, hydrogen technology and skills development. The summit aimed to foster collaboration among government entities, industry leaders, and academia to advance electric mobility initiatives in South Africa.

The event was a strategic partnership with the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources, the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, and the Department of Transport. The address given by the DSTI representative focused on how the Southern African region could leverage its mineral endowments to create value chains for the new-energy vehicles and assist with the decarbonisation of the transport sector. It also touched on the activities supported by the DSTI through the Energy Storage RDI Consortium and partnerships with the private sector to support skills development, as well as niche markets in which e-mobility could be easily demonstrated, such as retail delivery motorbikes.

SA has key part to play in transition to EVs

Country rich in minerals needed for future of mobility

Yvonne van Aardt

The growing demand for electric vehicles could see sales reach about 17-million in 2024, accounting for more than one in five cars sold worldwide, and the mineral-rich 'Mother Land' could be a pivotal player in its development — if it plays its cards correctly.

This was the overarching message delivered at the E-Mobility Summit which wrapped up Transport Month at Nelson Mandela University's Ocean Sciences Campus this week.

The three-day summit saw electric vehicle experts, industry leaders and specialists in alternative energy solutions gather to share valuable information about industry innovations and initiatives.

The science, technology and innovation department's director of power, Comas Chitume, who delivered the keynote address at the second annual summit, said electric vehicles were produced and sold in the early 1990s and were once returning to displace the combustion engine.

"I would like to congratulate the ministry of trade, industry and competition for publishing the Electric Vehicles White Paper, which aims to transition the automotive industry from primarily producing internal combustion engine vehicles to a dual platform that includes electric vehicles by 2035.

"For our country to effectively leverage the opportunity presented by the growth in EV demand, we need to position ourselves to be part of the emerging EV global value chains.

"It is now clear that these value chains are inherently linked to Africa's mineral endowment," Chitume said.

TIME TO TORQUE



DRIVING FORWARD: The science, technology and innovation department's director of power, Comas Chitume, delivers the keynote address at the second annual E-Mobility Summit

The event was co-hosted by the uYilo e-Mobility Programme at Nelson Mandela University and the department of transport, mineral resources and energy and trade industry and competition, as well as the South African National Energy Development Institute and the Technology Innovation Agency.

Chitume said SA and neighbouring countries were fortunate to have an abundance of minerals that fed into the EV value chains including manganese, platinum group metals, cobalt, lithium, nickel and graphite.

Manganese is a critical component in lithium-ion battery cathodes and with SA being one of the world's largest producers of manganese, it plays a vital role in supplying the industry.

"This provides clear opportunities for local beneficiation and the manufacturing of value-added components.

"These minerals are essential components in EV batteries and other electric vehicle technologies, establishing Africa as a key supplier for the growing EV market."

Chitume said his department envisaged a full value chain for electric vehicles in the country, starting from the processing of mineral ores, producing battery precursors, manufacturing the batteries themselves, building the components and eventually assembling and producing EVs in SA.



FOR THE FUTURE: A number of high-value EVs were also on display at the E-Mobility Summit by leading manufacturers such as Volvo, Tesla and Volkswagen

NM's executive dean of the faculty of engineering, the built environment and technology, Professor Marshall Sheldon, said the summit's themes resonated with the institution's vision.

"The theme 'Enhancing the e-Mobility Value Chain for Sustainable Development in SA' aligns with our university's vision to be a dynamic African university recognised for its leadership in generating cutting edge knowledge for a sustainable future," she said.

"Innovation aligned to sustainable development goals is a key focus area of the university's research and engagement initiatives and activities."

Outgoing Nelson Mandela Bay mayor Gary van Nierke

said he hoped the summit would help answer a question the municipality was grappling with: how to maintain market share and become a major player in the e-mobility space.

"We need to set the agenda for exponential growth for this region by embracing new technology and actively encouraging innovation," he said.

uYilo director Andrew de Vries said a lot of work had been done towards building the e-mobility ecosystem since the first E-Mobility Summit was hosted in 2023.

He said November and December 2023 marked exciting progress in policy direction in the new energy vehicles sector including the cabinet's approval of the Just Energy

Transition Investment Plan and the EV White Paper being published.

"Since then, there have been several engagements and progressions."

"For example, there are incentives for original equipment manufacturers and the development of the battery and energy storage value chain as a priority area of focus, with a draft road map intended to be ready by the end of this calendar year," he said.

De Vries said the summit aimed to foster collaboration and dialogue among government, industry, academic and civic stakeholders, and to gain a comprehensive understanding of the current state of electric mobility in SA.

An article from The Herald on the uYilo e-Mobility Summit

Exhibition of energy RDI programmes at the inaugural National System of Innovation Transformation Summit

The Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation hosted the first National System of Innovation (NSI) Transformation Summit on 13 and 14 March 2025 in Kempton Park under the theme "Science, technology, innovation and knowledge at the centre of government, education, society and industry". Participants included representatives of science councils, higher education institutions, government departments, the business sector, organised labour and civil society.

The agencies implementing the DSTI's energy RDI flagship programmes exhibited their value-added components and products at the summit. The exhibitions showcased cutting-edge RDI efforts aligned with national priorities, and facilitated dialogue and collaboration between stakeholders. Through interactive displays and engagements, the implementing agencies demonstrated their contributions to advancing South Africa's innovation ecosystem and supporting inclusive socio-economic development.

Africa Sustainability Forum visit to Mintek

As a G20 side event, the DSTI, in partnership with the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), hosted a site visit to Mintek for the Africa Sustainability Forum on 26 March 2025. There were approximately 60 delegates, including representatives of the DSTI, Mintek, the SARB and the Capacity-building Alliance of Sustainable Investment. The visit highlighted Mintek's RDI role as a co-host of the Hydrogen South Africa (HySA) Catalysis centre of competence (CoC). The Catalysis CoC is one of three under the DSTI-supported HySA flagship programme, and focuses on the development of platinum group metal (PGM)-based catalysts and membrane electrode assemblies (MEAs) for fuel cells and electrolyzers. The site visit enabled discussions on financing hydrogen fuel cell technologies, critical mineral innovations and the commercial applications of PGM-based fuel cell catalysts. The visitors also saw a 5 kW hydrogen-based fuel cell unit deployed at the Mintek campus, which includes onsite hydrogen production from solar photovoltaic panels powering an electrolyser, and an MEA prototyping laboratory.



Delegates at the Africa Sustainability Forum visit to Mintek

OUTCOME 2: Human capabilities and skills for the economy and for development

University-industry engagement

In April 2024, DSTI supported and participated in the SA Forum on University-Industry Engagement for Innovation and Impact, a joint initiative by the University Industry Innovation Network and the Southern Africa Research and Innovation Management Association (SARIMA). The forum discussed several matters crucial to strengthening university and industry partnerships, such as the government's role in creating an enabling policy environment and resource investments in innovation policy instruments to incentivise university and industry partnerships. Other subjects covered were taking an ecosystem approach to support market-focused strategic research and technology development programmes for the benefit of industry and the economy as a whole; strengthening offices of technology transfer in their function of assisting to translate IP into useful and innovative products and services; and the need for training and skills development appropriate to the needs of industry.



Youth Entrepreneurship Programme

On 28 March 2025, the Young African Entrepreneurs Institute and Absa, with other partners, launched a revitalised Youth Entrepreneurship Programme (designed to empower and equip young entrepreneurs with the tools, knowledge and resources to build sustainable businesses) at the Youth Entrepreneurship Programme Investment Summit. The event brought young entrepreneurs, investors, business and policymakers together to foster a collaborative approach towards innovation, facilitate investment, and drive sustainable youth entrepreneurship development in South Africa. At the launch, the Acting Director-General provided insights on the role that government, specifically the DSTI, plays as an enabler of youth entrepreneurship.

Irish Tech Challenge South Africa

Over 350 South African startups applied to participate in the Irish Tech Challenge South Africa immersion week at Dogpatch Labs in Dublin, Ireland, from 22 to 27 September 2024. Seven finalists were selected to showcase their technological innovations at an event attended by more than 150 technology leaders, investors and startup hubs as well as dignitaries from Ireland and South Africa. The programme is led by the Embassy of Ireland in South Africa in partnership with the University of the Witwatersrand's Tshimologong Digital Innovation Precinct, the Technology Innovation Agency (TIA), the DSTI and Dogpatch Labs Ireland.



THENSA-DSTI entrepreneurship training programme

Empowering the youth is a vital part of fostering innovation, economic growth and social development. From 28 July to 2 August 2024, the Technological Higher Education Network South Africa (THENSA) and the DSTI brought student entrepreneurs from universities across South Africa together for a five-day training programme in entrepreneurship. Twenty-nine student entrepreneurs were selected from hundreds of applicants to attend the training programme. The students, who were from diploma to doctoral level, and from those with project ideas to those with registered functioning companies, came from the Universities of Venda, Mpumalanga, Pretoria and Limpopo, Tshwane University of Technology and Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University. The programme equipped these individuals with business and economic skills and knowledge to help them turn their ideas and businesses into successful ventures, encouraging self-reliance and creativity. Weeks of intensive preparations culminated in a pitching session at which the students presented their business or project ideas to a panel with members from the DSTI, Access Bank and the Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA), who gave the student entrepreneurs valuable feedback.



WIPO Technology and Innovation Support Centre national workshop

This interactive two-day event on 19 and 20 March 2025 brought together representatives from Technology and Innovation Support Centre (TISC) host institutions, OTT professionals and SMME stakeholders to explore the practical realities of intellectual property (IP) support services in the South African context. The programme focused on peer-to-peer engagement, collaborative problem-solving, and the sharing of institutional experiences, challenges and success stories. Participants discussed strategies for improving service delivery, enhancing internal IP processes, and strengthening the reach and relevance of TISCs in their communities.

The workshop also served as a valuable platform to reconnect the growing TISC network, stimulate discussion on emerging support needs, and reaffirm the commitment of host institutions to advancing innovation through improved access to IP-related services.

With a solid foundation, robust partnerships, and growing interest from new host institutions, the TISC initiative is well-positioned to play a catalytic role in deepening South Africa's innovation capacity, ensuring that IP continues to serve as a driver of sustainable, inclusive development.

IP commercialisation workshops for SMMEs

NIPMO, the Technology Innovation Agency (TIA) and the Swiss-South African Intellectual Property Project co-hosted an intellectual property commercialisation workshop in Gqeberha from 15 to 17 October 2024. The workshop was attended by 30 entrepreneurs and small business owners from across South Africa, with a strong representation from the Eastern Cape. The workshop aimed to increase the understanding and application of IP management to promote innovation and economic growth. Key topics included IP rights protection, brand protection, research commercialisation and navigating South Africa's regulatory frameworks.

A highlight of the event was a presentation by a participant in the previous year's workshop, who shared her entrepreneurial journey, including how she learned the importance of trade marking and brand protection. She encouraged attendees to embrace digital tools and networking opportunities to grow their businesses, drawing from her experience of starting her brand with limited resources and turning it into a thriving business.

The workshop is a vital part of NIPMO's mission to ensure that IP from publicly funded research is safeguarded and used for societal benefit. Empowering SMMEs, innovators and researchers strengthens South Africa's innovation ecosystem and contributes to long-term economic resilience.





NIPMO, in collaboration with TIA and the Swiss-South African Intellectual Property Project (SSAIP), hosted two IP commercialisation workshops for SMMEs during the 2024/25 financial year. These workshops, held in the Western Cape (2023), the Eastern Cape (2024) and, most recently, Gauteng (2025), are part of an ongoing national initiative aimed at supporting SMMEs to leverage IP for business growth and societal benefit. In the next financial year, the partners plan to expand the initiative to additional provinces as part of broader efforts to strengthen South Africa's innovation ecosystem and drive economic growth through IP commercialisation.

The Pretoria workshop, held from 11 to 13 March 2025, welcomed 36 SMMEs from the STI sector. Structured around the same workshop model, it built on earlier successes while reinforcing national efforts to promote innovation as a driver of inclusive development.

The mock pitching session proved particularly popular and impactful. Designed not as a competition but as a developmental platform, it enabled delegates to present their business ideas to a panel of judges who identified participants with strong potential and connected them with tailored mentorship opportunities. One of these identified participants in 2024 was Luvuyo Sume, Managing Director of Prosthetic Engineering Technologies (PET), who returned in 2025 to share the progress he had made and what he had learnt.

PET, co-founded in 2020 in Gqeberha, is regarded as Africa's first manufacturer of prosthetic limb components. Drawing on his expertise as an industrial engineer and personal experience as an amputee, Luvuyo shared how early exposure to IP considerations, including those introduced in the 2024 workshop, helped inform PET's approach to protecting innovations such as the Dura-Comfort Silicone Prosthetic Liner.

PET's growth includes registration with the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority, a 2023 SAB Foundation Award and support from TIA and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

These workshops not only deliver practical IP knowledge, but also create a nurturing environment for peer learning, collaboration, personal growth and meaningful networking opportunities. Participants had an opportunity to interact with industry experts, explore prospective partnerships and gain valuable insights to help them enhance their entrepreneurial journey. As this collaborative effort continues to evolve, NIPMO, TIA and the SSAIP remain committed to cultivating an inclusive innovation ecosystem where SMMEs are equipped to thrive and uplift communities.



Gauteng workshop, March 2025

Venture-building programme for the youth

The DSTI entered into a partnership with the Empire Partner Foundation (EPF) Tech Fund to cultivate 20 promising South African tech startups over a two-year period with a strong social impact focus. The EPF Tech Fund's established investment strategy and support programmes will empower early-stage and growth-stage ventures to address critical national challenges while accelerating the growth of the South African tech sector. The EPF has a proven track record with incubation and acceleration programmes, and has provided seed funding, mentorship, industry expertise and market access to numerous ventures. By leveraging the expertise and resources of the EPF, the DSTI can foster innovation, drive economic growth, and create meaningful opportunities for aspiring young entrepreneurs.

The DSTI-funded MSc in nanoscience programme arranged for the 7th Nano School from 2 to 6 December 2024 at the University of Johannesburg. The school was funded by the DSTI. There were presentations, including one from a former graduate on his successful startup and one on the work of the Dobson Centre for Entrepreneurship at McGill University in Montreal, Canada, as well as a day at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) where the student's received lectures on the work done there and visited laboratories where nanotechnology work is carried out.

OUTCOME 3: Increased knowledge generation and innovation outputs

WIPO-SA Summer School 2024 empowers innovators and strengthens South African IP ecosystem

The 2024 WIPO-SA Summer School, held from 25 November to 6 December 2024, brought together 70 participants from Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Europe to explore the important role of IP in sustainable development. The event was co-hosted by NIPMO, in partnership with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the Japan Patent Office, the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) and Mangosuthu University of Technology, and offered a dynamic platform for learning, networking and skills development. The programme featured a series of lectures, case studies and practical sessions to equip participants with knowledge in IP management and technology transfer. Highlights of the event included a round-table discussion on South Africa's innovation and IP policy imperatives, with valuable insights from Ms Nontombi Maseko, Director: Innovation and Technology Policy and Strategy at the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition.

Participants had the opportunity to engage with IP experts, policymakers and industry leaders, fostering networks for future collaborations. A particularly inspiring segment showcased local high school students presenting their innovative projects, offering a glimpse into the creativity and potential of South Africa's next generation of inventors.



The 2024 WIPO-SA Summer School succeeded in equipping young professionals and researchers to navigate IP complexities while promoting innovation across South Africa and the African continent.

Valorisation of organic waste for ethanol production

In April 2024, a groundbreaking solution to convert paper sludge waste into bioethanol was announced. Bioethanol is a valuable and versatile base material with diverse applications in the production of industrial chemicals, bio-based plastics and sustainable aviation fuel. The Department supported Stellenbosch University's construction of a mobile demonstration plant for the production of ethanol from organic waste. The plant is intended to demonstrate the fermentation of paper sludge waste to produce ethanol under industrial conditions, which will unlock opportunities and encourage a broad range of industries to consider converting their organic waste into ethanol and other high value platform chemicals. Sappi (Pty) Ltd agreed to host the mobile demonstration plant, which has been deployed at the Tugela mill in Mandeni, KwaZulu-Natal.

OUTCOME 4: Knowledge utilisation for economic development in revitalising existing traditional industries and (b) stimulating R&D-led industrial development

This financial year, the CSIR Nanotechnology Innovation Centre (NIC) provided extensive support to Eskom in the development, characterisation and certification of multiple rubber-seal products used in various power plants across the country. A collaboration between the CSIR's Smart Mobility and Future Production Chemicals clusters resulted in the use of recycled plastic waste for applications in road construction. This sustainable resource use initiative is focused on alternative markets for recycled polymers and provides the road industry with a sustainable solution and a demonstrable technical advantage.



A series of case study projects have been completed through collaboration with industry partners such as AECI Much Asphalt and other stakeholders. Such collaborations create familiarity and acceptance of the technology in the industry, facilitating adoption and commercialisation.

Milestones achieved to date include a case study project involving the chemical modification of recycled plastic waste and its use in bitumen modification, in a process known as the "wet method". A test road was constructed at the University of Pretoria's Engineering 4.0 facility.

The project team conducted heavy vehicle simulation testing of this section of road, achieving successful results. Tests were conducted at higher temperatures than the ambient air temperatures to simulate maximum temperature conditions as specified in the performance-grade bituminous binder specifications for the country.

The waste plastic modified mix achieved lower permanent deformation levels than the reference mix, successfully demonstrating the technical feasibility of using waste plastic in the construction of South African asphalt roads.

Industrial trial of 3D printable conductive material

The CSIR NIC assisted an SMME, Filament Factory, in the development of 3D printable polymer nanocomposites with electromagnetic interference (EMI) shielding properties. The SMME had expressed a need for polymeric material with improved mechanical property and low electromagnetic or radio wave visibility for aviation, military and automotive applications.



The CSIR Centre for Nanostructures and Advanced Materials enhanced the functionality for a specific polymer using nanotechnology while maintaining its filament processability and 3D printability. Limited research was conducted on the best choice of 3D printable conductive thermoplastic polymers. The intention was to enable the development of polymer

nanocomposites with enhanced mechanical, conductive and thermal properties, while investigating filament processing and 3D printing capabilities.

Notable milestones include the development of conductive polymer nanocomposites with EMI shielding properties of approximately 20 dB at 10 Hz, and scaling up the nanocomposite production process using a pilot-scale extruder at the centre.

The nanocomposite has subsequently been converted into a 3D printable filament for industry, ensuring the manufacturability of the filament. The SMME has validated the 3D printability of the product.

Smart medical device for precision health

The NIC has developed a medical smartwatch with a wristband sensor that alerts the user to an impending epileptic episode in advance. The smart device prevents casualties and fatalities that accompany epileptic fits. The wristband sensor also detects cancer biomarkers associated with blood cancers, such as lymphoma and leukaemia, serving as an early warning system, affording users ample time to adopt a healthy lifestyle and to avoid non-genetic cancers. A review of the biomarker's library for epilepsy, blood cancer, lymphoma, and leukaemia has been conducted, and an invoice has been sent to Formidable Technology Pty Ltd for payment for this milestone.



National Science and Technology Forum Awards

Since 2019, the DSTI/NIPMO has proudly sponsored the "Innovation through an SMME" award in partnership with the National Science and Technology Forum (NSTF). On 11 July 2024, this prestigious recognition was awarded to Jonker Sailplanes for their advancements in sailplane design and manufacturing. The company, now employing over 150 people, including 16 qualified engineers, has made a significant impact. Approximately 90% of their workforce started as unskilled workers from the

Ikageng township near Potchefstroom, and today, they have become specialised technicians performing safety-critical tasks regulated by US and European aviation authorities.

Jonker Sailplanes' success story is a testament to the power of continuous innovation and precision. Through the integration of cutting-edge technology, partnerships with academic institutions, and a passion for aviation, this South African company is not only competing on the global stage but setting new standards. Their journey underscores the vital role SMMEs play in driving economic growth and technological advancement.



Full-costing committee of the NIPMO Advisory Board

In line with the Intellectual Property Rights from Publicly Financed Research and Development Act (IPR Act), institutions are mandated to submit formulas for calculating direct and indirect research costs biennially. On 19 April 2024, the NIPMO Advisory Board appointed a committee of independent experts, the Full-Costing Committee (FCC), to oversee this process. Ms Nonkululeko Tsita was elected Chairperson at the committee's first meeting on 24 May 2024.

Recognising the challenges some institutions face with full cost matrix calculations, NIPMO organised a technical assistance meeting on 5 July 2024. Seven institutions (the Universities of Venda, the Western Cape and South Africa, Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, Mangosuthu University of Technology, Walter Sisulu University and the Human Sciences Research Council) participated, with 21 representatives from their technology transfer and finance departments. The session included presentations on the IPR Act and guidelines for both Schedule I institutions and higher education institutions, allowing attendees to discuss their specific calculation challenges directly with FCC members.



NIPMO with FCC members



Participants during the Technical assistance meeting with the FCC

OUTCOME 5: Knowledge utilisation for inclusive development

The Department participated fully in the G20 Bioeconomy Initiative, hosted by Brazil, and influenced the agreed high-level principles. By the end of this quarter, a draft Issue Note for the bioeconomy initiative had been prepared for South Africa's G20 Presidency. This agenda will enable a broader perspective of the bioeconomy on the African continent and the Global South, provide an opportunity for input on global bioeconomy metrics and standards, look at financing bioeconomies and provide

input on a bioeconomy platform to be hosted by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization. A popular article on South Africa's intentions was also published.

Regional expert workshop on building innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystems

On 18 September 2024, the DSTI participated in a regional expert panel workshop hosted in Cape Town by the Southern Africa Innovation Collective, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and mLab, with support from GIZ, the German Agency for International Cooperation, through its Make-IT in Africa programme. Leaders from Angola, Botswana, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe were brought together to share opportunities and challenges experienced in national and regional startup ecosystems.



OUTCOME 6: Innovation in support of a capable and developmental state

The South African National Antarctic Programme

The South African National Space Agency (SANSA) has been very active in the South African National Antarctic Programme (SANAP) during the reporting period. SANSA has two funded projects under SANAP, the digital high-frequency radar and the Polar Space Weather Studies (PSWS), with activities taking place at the remote stations of SANAE IV, Marion Island and Gough Island throughout the year.

SANSA is one of the biggest and most active stakeholders at the SANAE IV station in Antarctica and owns and operates over 80% of the land-based instruments located at SANAE IV. Preparations for the summer relief period, which starts in December, are currently under way. New overwintering engineers have been appointed and have started their training programme to prepare them for their 14-month deployment.

The digital HF radar showed an improved uptime of 94,30% at the end of August, with overall system performance remaining within the target range. Minor antenna issues are being addressed as weather permits. A major highlight was the calibration of the secondary array, which was recommissioned earlier in 2024. The PSWS instruments, which include sensors for measuring the near-Earth/space environment, continue to perform well and have maintained excellent uptimes during the reporting period. The increased daylight hours in summer are expected to allow the necessary maintenance and upgrades to some instruments in the coming months.

The Marion Island research station encountered severe internet issues due to a fibre break earlier this year, leading to a loss of real-time data. SANSA's engineer was able to bypass the faulty connection temporarily until repairs can be conducted. Critical data sets are now back online. During the reporting period, some minor breakdowns occurred which have all been resolved with minimal downtime. Preparation for the next relief voyage, planned for April 2025, will start in the next quarter, as will the recruitment process for the new overwintering engineer.

Gough Island's relief voyage took place during September and is still under way. Data from SANSA's instruments is being collected and will be repatriated to South Africa.

SANSA continues to support third-party instruments and collaborators through its access and presence in the SANAP. These include a monitoring station on Marion Island that helps to keep satellites in orbit as well as an early warning system for tsunamis. At SANAE IV, SANSA

has been working with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, which monitors seismic activity and adherence to international nuclear testing laws.

The Phoenix cold flow test

The Aerospace Systems Research Institute (ASRI) at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, funded by the DSTI, has commissioned a new suborbital sounding rocket launch facility at the Denel Overberg Test Range in the Western Cape. A successful cold flow propellant test was also run using a Phoenix hybrid rocket loaded on the launch rail to assess the performance of ASRI's launch control software and to ensure that communication between the control room and the rocket was possible once on the new structure.

Sounding rockets is a critical step in developing an orbital satellite launch capability. South Africa has had no access to such rockets, or to a permanent facility from which to launch them. The institute's Space Propulsion Programme develops propulsion systems for rockets and satellites, as well as testing and manufacturing facilities to enable sovereign access to space for South Africa.

Space weather alerts

In May 2024, the SANSA Space Weather Centre played a crucial role during the historic geomagnetic storm known as the "Mother's Day" storm. This rare event reached extreme (G5) levels, last witnessed in 2003, due to increasing solar activity as we approach the solar maximum in 2025. The Centre effectively issued warnings and alerts to clients, mitigating the impact of multiple solar flares that disrupted daytime communications over Africa. This storm also created the rare phenomenon of the Southern Lights, visible at South African latitudes, and underscored the global significance of space weather, drawing considerable local and international attention. SANSA's involvement highlighted the importance of space weather monitoring, and showcased this to South Africa and the African continent through various media engagements.

In June 2024, SANSA expanded its team by employing three new space weather forecasters, who underwent an intensive six-month training programme before being integrated into the operational shift work, enhancing the Centre's capability to manage space weather events effectively.

International collaboration is key in space weather work. Dr Donald Danskin, a Canadian space weather expert, visited SANSA and contributed to several operational improvements and research projects. His efforts included implementing new processes, enhancing electron density modelling, modernising analytical tools, and supporting ICT programmers. Dr Danskin also assisted in preparing

research papers and delivered public lectures, enriching SANSa's knowledge base and operational efficiency. SANSa engaged in significant collaborative efforts with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the USA. This included meetings to discuss hosting a ground station for the Space Weather Follow-On satellite mission. These discussions progressed through both in-person and virtual meetings, with an MoU being developed to formalise the partnership. Furthermore, a SANSa delegation participated in the US Space Weather Workshop in April 2024, fostering international collaboration and networking with stakeholders, including NOAA.

The Space Weather Centre's international presence was further bolstered by its participation in various conferences and workshops. SANSa presented its research at the International Radiation Symposium in China and was invited to deliver extended lectures at Shenzhen University and the Hong Kong Institute of Science and Technology. Additionally, SANSa representatives attended a United Nations/Germany workshop on space weather impacts on aviation in June 2024, contributing to discussions on improving space weather data collection and analysis.

Regionally, SANSa continued to raise awareness and build partnerships. At the International Civil Aviation Organization's ICAO Eastern and Southern African Regional Seminar in Namibia, SANSa highlighted the risks space weather poses to aviation. At the Kenya Space Expo in June 2024, SANSa discussed space weather effects and explored research collaborations and training opportunities. SANSa also engaged with the University of Juba in South Sudan to explore collaborative opportunities and presented its space weather capabilities.

Locally, SANSa engaged with various South African institutions. The Centre discussed collaboration and training opportunities with the South African Air Force, developed high-frequency antenna models with the CSIR for the South African National Defence Force Special Forces, and addressed space weather storm impacts with the Air Traffic and Navigation Services. SANSa and the South African Weather Service collaborated to nominate a representative for space weather matters and planned a workshop to discuss the impacts and updates on space weather activities.



Table 2: Programme 2 – Technology Innovation

Not achieved									
Achieved									
The table below reports against the amended APP, which was tabled in Parliament on 11 December 2024.									
No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status
1	Outcome 2: Human capabilities and skills for the economy and for development	Experiential learning opportunities offered to university of technology (UoT) and technical and vocational education and training (TVET) college graduates	Number of UoT and TVET graduates offered experiential learning opportunities in the energy sector	12 UoT and TVET graduates were offered experiential learning opportunities in the energy sector by 31 March 2023	23 UoT and TVET graduates offered experiential learning opportunities in the energy sector by 31 March 2024	15 UoT and TVET graduates offered experiential learning opportunities in the energy sector by 31 March 2025	55 UoT and TVET graduates offered experiential learning opportunities in the energy sector by 31 March 2025	+40	Achieved
								The target was exceeded mainly because of a strategic partnership secured with the Energy and Water Sector Education and Training Authority, which made more funding available for training opportunities.	
2	Outcome 4: Knowledge utilisation for economic development in (a) revitalising existing (traditional) industries and (b) stimulating R&D-led development	SMMEs supported	Number of SMMEs contracted and/or assisted for business development and commercialisation	68 SMMEs were assisted with business development and commercialisation by 31 March 2023	38 SMMEs assisted with business development and commercialisation by 31 March 2024.	45 SMMEs assisted with business development and commercialisation by 31 March 2025	51 SMMEs assisted with business development and commercialisation by 31 March 2025	+6	Achieved
								The CSIR C3 provided co-funding and more SMMEs could therefore be supported.	

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
3	Outcome 2: Human capabilities and skills for the economy and for development	Postgraduate students supported	Number of postgraduate students (master's and doctoral) supported in designated energy, space, Innovation Priorities and Instruments and bioeconomy areas	226 postgraduate students (master's and doctoral) were supported in designated energy, space, Innovation Priorities and Instruments, and bioeconomy areas by 31 March 2023	223 postgraduate students (master's and doctoral) supported in designated energy, space, IPIs and bioeconomy areas by 31 March 2024	180 postgraduate students (master's and doctoral) supported in designated energy, space, Innovation Priorities and Instruments and bioeconomy areas by 31 March 2025	207 postgraduate students (master's and doctoral) supported in designated energy, space, Innovation Priorities and Instruments and bioeconomy areas by 31 March 2025	+27	Achieved	The target was set with imminent budget cuts in mind. Furthermore, Programme 2 funds whole projects, of which a part goes to human capacity development. More students applied to do master's and PhDs than anticipated.
4		Artisans and/or technicians trained for the space, energy and bioeconomy sectors of the economy	Number of artisans and/or technicians trained in the space, energy and bioeconomy sectors of the economy	53 artisans and/or technicians were trained in the space, energy and bioeconomy sectors of the economy by 31 March 2023	72 artisans, technicians, interns and/or postdoctoral researchers received experimental training through employment trained in the space, energy and bioeconomy sectors of the economy by 31 March 2024.	50 artisans and/or technicians trained in the space, energy and bioeconomy sectors of the economy by 31 March 2025	56 artisans and/or technicians trained in the space, energy and bioeconomy sectors of the economy by 31 March 2025	+6	Achieved	This is only the second year that the target includes postdoctoral interns, and there is therefore not yet a reliable baseline.

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
5		Training in intellectual property management and technology transfer	Number of trainees upskilled in intellectual property management and technology transfer	302 trainees upskilled in intellectual property management and technology transfer skills by 31 March 2023	429 trainees upskilled in IP management and technology transfer by 31 March 2024.	280 trainees upskilled in intellectual property management and technology transfer by 31 March 2025	314 trainees upskilled in intellectual property management and technology transfer by 31 March 2025	+34	Achieved	Courses were offered online, enabling greater participation. The TISC workshop, which is associated with international organisation WIPO (known for high quality training) also attracted more trainees.
6	Outcome 4: Knowledge utilisation for economic development in (a) revitalising existing (traditional) industries and (b) stimulating R&D-led development	Stationary fuel cells and/or other clean energy technologies deployed	Number of stationary fuel cell systems/clean energy technologies deployed in partnership with local and district municipalities in rural and informal settlements	2 stationary fuel cell systems/clean energy technologies were deployed in partnership with local and district municipalities in rural and informal settlements by 31 March 2023	2 stationary fuel cell systems/clean energy technologies deployed in partnership with local and district municipalities in rural and informal settlements by 31 March 2024	2 stationary fuel cell systems/clean energy technologies deployed in partnership with local and district municipalities in rural and informal settlements by 31 March 2025	5 stationary fuel cell systems/clean energy technologies deployed in partnership with local and district municipalities in rural and informal settlements by 31 March 2025	+3	Achieved	The target was exceeded because some of the deployments that were supposed to have been completed in the previous financial years were finalised. Furthermore, additional funding was sourced from a private stakeholder, Toyota South Africa, for an additional deployment.

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
7		Black emerging farmers supported	Number of black emerging farmers (substance, small-scale, and potential commercial farmers) benefiting from technology/innovation support programmes	507 black emerging farmers (substance, small-scale and potential commercial farmers) benefiting from technology/innovation support programmes by 31 March 2023	1 030 black emerging farmers benefiting from technology/innovation support programmes by 31 March 2024	300 black emerging farmers (substance, small-scale, and potential commercial farmers) benefiting from technology/innovation support programmes by 31 March 2025	467 black emerging farmers (substance, small-scale, and potential commercial farmers) benefiting from technology/innovation support programmes by 31 March 2025	+ 167	Achieved	Interest on funds from the previous financial year was used to support an extra project.
8	Outcome 6: Innovation in support of a capable and developmental state	Decision-support tools	Number of decision-support tools utilised in all spheres of government (developed and/or maintained)	2 decision-support tools developed and/or maintained by 31 March 2023	2 decision-support tools developed and/or maintained by 31 March 2024	2 decision-support tools funded and/or maintained by 31 March 2025	2 decision-support tools funded and/or maintained by 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a
9		Alignment with government priorities	Number of strategic and technical engagements with TIA and SANSA to ensure alignment with national priorities	8 strategic and technical engagements with SANSA and TIA to ensure alignment with national priorities by 31 March 2023	8 strategic and technical engagements with SANSA and TIA to ensure alignment with national priorities by 31 March 2024	8 strategic and technical engagements (TIA and SANSA) to ensure alignment with national priorities by 31 March 2025	8 strategic and technical engagements (TIA and SANSA) to ensure alignment with national priorities by 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
10		24/7 space weather bulletins and warnings	Provision of space weather services: (daily bulletins and warnings as and major event occur) for South Africa and globally	Space Weather Centre issued bulletins and warnings for aviation industry in South Africa and the African continent by 31 March 2023	Daily space weather bulletins and warnings issued to South Africa and globally by 31 March 2024	Space Weather Centre issuing bulletins and warnings to South Africa and globally by 31 March 2025	Space weather Services (bulletins and warnings) for South Africa and globally by 31 March 2025	None	Achieved	n/a
11	Outcome 2: Human Capabilities and skills for the economy and for development	Outreach, awareness and training programmes in space science	Number of events conducted for outreach and awareness in space science	New	3 space-science outreach and awareness events were conducted by 31 March 2024	3 space science outreach and awareness events conducted by 31 March 2025	3 space science outreach and awareness event conducted by 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a
12	Outcome 4: Knowledge utilisation for economic development in (a) revitalising Existing (traditional) industries and (b) stimulating R&D-led development	IP rebates awarded to institutions from IP Fund	Percentage of eligible claims from institutions awarded a rebate annually from the IP Fund in line with the requirements of the IP Fund Guidelines	New	New	100% of eligible claims from institutions awarded a rebate annually from the IP Fund in line with the requirements of the IP Fund Guidelines by 31 March 2025	100% of eligible claims from institutions awarded a rebate annually from the IP Fund in line with the requirements of the IP Fund Guidelines by 31 March 2025	0%	Achieved	n/a

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
13		Filing of publicly funded intellectual property rights	Number of intellectual property rights filed based on RDI conducted in designated areas	35 IPRs filed based on RDI conducted in designated areas by 31 March 2023	14 IPRs were filed based on RDI conducted in designated areas by 31 March 2024	20 intellectual property rights filed based on RDI conducted in designated areas by 31 March 2025	20 intellectual property rights filed based on RDI conducted in designated areas by 31 March 2025	None	Achieved	n/a
14		Technology demonstrations, prototypes and services developed	Number of technology demonstrations, prototypes, products and services developed	76 technology demonstrations, prototypes, products and services were developed in designated energy, space, Innovation Priorities and Instruments, and bioeconomy areas by 31 March 2023	105 technology demonstrations, prototypes, products and services were developed in designated energy, space, IPIs and bioeconomy areas by 31 March 2024	40 technology demonstrations, prototypes, products and services developed in designated energy, space, Innovation Priorities and Instruments and bioeconomy areas by 31 March 2025	56 technology demonstration, prototypes, products and services developed in designated energy, space, IPI and bioeconomy areas by 31 March 2025	+16	Achieved	It is difficult to predict when or whether research is going to lead to a prototype, pilot, demonstrator, etc. and targets were therefore set on the basis of research that seemed close to reaching application. However, sometimes knowledge application products are developed faster than expected.
15		Commercial outputs in designated areas	Number of commercial outputs in designated areas	10 commercial outputs in designated areas by 31 March 2023	20 commercial outputs in designated areas by 31 March 2024	6 commercial outputs in designated areas by 31 March 2025	6 commercial outputs in designated areas by 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a

The table below reports against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan (not the amended plan tabled in Parliament on 11 December 2024).

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25 until date of re-tabling	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation	Reasons for revisions to the outputs/ output indicators/ annual targets
1	Outcome 2: Human capabilities and skills for the economy and for development	TT100 Learnership/ Internship Programme to strengthen skills base of the economy	Number of youth supported under the TT100 Learnership/ Internship Programme	41 unemployed youth were supported under the TT100 Learnership/ Internship Programme by 31 March 2023	22 youth supported under the TT100 Learnership/ Internship Programme by 31 March 2024	20 youth supported under the TT100 Learnership/ Internship Programme by 31 March 2025	0 youth supported under the TT100 Learnership/ Internship Programme by 31 March 2025	-20	Not achieved	This indicator was removed from the APP, as the project was under review. The DSTI was also not able to provide funding support towards the initiative during the financial year.	This indicator was removed from the APP, as the project was under review. The DSTI was also not able to provide funding support towards the initiative during the financial year.

Programme expenditure

Programme	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
Technology Innovation	1 895 799	1 553 288	342 511	2 494 133	2 441 703	52 430
Total	1 895 799	1 553 288	342 511	2 494 133	2 441 703	52 430

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

There are no areas of underperformance under this Programme.

Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable.

PROGRAMME 3: International Cooperation and Resources

The purpose of the Programme is to develop, promote and manage international partnerships that strengthen the NSI and enable the exchange of knowledge, capacity, innovation and resources between South Africa and its international partners, particularly in Africa, in support of South African foreign policy through science, knowledge and innovation diplomacy. It has three chief directorates.

International Resources

Works to increase the flow of international funding into South African science, technology and innovation initiatives, as well as African regional and continental programmes, through foreign investment promotion efforts, and fostering strategic partnerships with associates such as the European Union, as well as foundations and philanthropic organisations and the multinational private sector.

Multilateral Cooperation and Africa

Advances and facilitates South Africa's participation in bilateral STI cooperation initiatives with other African partners, in African multilateral programmes, especially Southern African Development Community and African Union programmes, and in broader multilateral STI partnerships, with a strategic focus on South-South cooperation and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Overseas Bilateral Cooperation

Promotes and facilitates South Africa's bilateral STI cooperation with partners in Europe, the Americas, Asia and Australasia, especially for STI skills development, for collaborative research and innovation, to secure partners' support for joint cooperation with other African partners, and to influence and promote trilateral research cooperation.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

The DSTI maintains a diverse portfolio of international initiatives that enhance South Africa's National System of Innovation (NSI) by actively participating in global, continental, and regional Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) efforts.

This involves engagement in forums such as the European Union and the BRICS group (comprising Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa), as well as bilateral collaborations in STI activities. The preparations for South Africa's hosting of the G20 in 2025 further exemplify these efforts. The core strategy for collaborating with bilateral partners, including Ethiopia, the EU, China, France, Germany, Ireland, Madagascar, and Zambia, is aimed at advancing South Africa's strategic

objectives through various cooperative approaches, all while fostering the development of Pan-African relations.

The collaboration with the European Union has led to the initiation of 40 new projects involving South African partners within various consortia. This commitment represents an approximate investment of €10,4 million from the European Commission to support South African engagement in EU Research and Innovation programmes, including Horizon Europe. The thematic focus areas encompass health, research infrastructure, mobility through the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, energy, water, mining, minerals and social sciences.

Collaboration with China has expanded significantly, marked by increased joint research projects emphasising information and communication technology (ICT), life sciences, mining and metallurgy, space and astronomy, agricultural technologies, energy technologies, and marine technologies. A joint research centre dedicated to artificial intelligence is being established. South Africa is poised to participate in China's Belt and Road Ministerial Conference on Science, Technology and Innovation in June 2025. The conference theme, "Together for Innovation, Development for All – Jointly Building a Scientific and Technological Innovation Community for the Belt and Road", is intended to foster a united approach to scientific and technological innovation among participating nations.

The DSTI continued to promote South African science and innovation internationally to enable economic growth, with Minister Nzimande participating in the UNESCO Global Ministerial Dialogue on Science Diplomacy, engaging with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Secretary-General and the Chief Scientist of Quebec, and leading South African delegations to UNESCO, Egypt, Tanzania and Ethiopia to enhance collaboration. In addition, the Department grew its international partner portfolio with several philanthropic organisations, including the Empire Partner Foundation, the Graça Machel Trust, and the Allan & Gill Grey Foundation, to foster science diplomacy relationships.

South Africa has participated in 86 international training programme opportunities through bilateral and multilateral cooperation. These initiatives provide postgraduate education and technical exchanges, aligning closely with the aims outlined in the White Paper on Science, Technology and Innovation for South African students. Notably, 32 of these programmes focused explicitly on historically disadvantaged institutions, underscoring their significant role in transforming the NSI.



Prominent initiatives include the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) Special Joint Seminar on Advances in Virology and Infectious Diseases: Focus on Sub-Saharan Africa in November 2024, LEAP-RE Capacity (Europe-Africa Partnership for Renewable Energy), the Development in Africa with Radio Astronomy (DARA) Big Data School in March 2025, and the development of partnerships through STI bilateral agreements with universities in countries such as Sri Lanka, Japan, Bulgaria, South Sudan and Mexico, in addition to collaborations with South African historically disadvantaged institutions.

In line with broader Pan-African diplomacy, the DSTI supported 29 initiatives that address the African Union Agenda 2063. These initiatives encompass programmes focused on strengthening capacity in intellectual property protection, the G20 Taskforce on Artificial Intelligence, the Next Einstein Forum Africa Sustainable Development Goals Week, and establishing a sustainable energy partnership between the EU and Africa (LEAP-SE). The DSTI extended support to 18 projects aligned with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), which includes the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap, science journalism initiatives, the SADC Cyberinfrastructure Framework, and the SADC Industrialisation Week.

The Science Diplomacy Capital for Africa initiative, jointly organised by the Department and the CSIR, is vital in promoting South Africa and Africa as preferred partners in global science. It engages the science diplomatic community on key issues such as offering scientific advice, preparing for the World Conference of Science Journalists in December 2025, and hosting the annual Science Forum South Africa (SFSA). This premier event in STI aims to foster discussions on how to tackle global development challenges. The 2024 SFSA had 5 000 participants from across the world, including delegates from 44 countries who attended 30 side events, featured 80 exhibitors, and conducted 68 thematic sessions in parallel.

Table 3: Programme 3 – International Cooperation and Resources

Achieved						Not achieved				
The table below reports against the amended APP, which was tabled in Parliament on 11 December 2024.										
No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
1	Outcome 1: A transformed, inclusive, responsive and coherent NSI	International resource-leveraging engagements	Number of international resource-leveraging engagements undertaken by the Department	49 international resource-leveraging engagements undertaken by the DSTI by 31 March 2023	49 international resource-leveraging engagements undertaken by the DSTI by 31 March 2024	43 dedicated international resource-leveraging engagements undertaken by 31 March 2025	69 dedicated international resource-leveraging engagements undertaken by 31 March 2025	+26	Achieved	Additionally, unplanned opportunities arose from G20 Presidency activities, SFSA, and unexpected Ministerial invitations to engage with international partners.
2	Outcome 2: Human capabilities and skills for the economy and for development	Leveraging international training opportunities for South African students	Number of new international leveraging opportunities for South African students' participating in international training programmes	New	New	43 new international leveraging opportunities for South African students' participation in international training programmes facilitated by the DSTI by 31 March 2025	54 new international leveraging opportunities for South African students' participation in international training programmes facilitated by the DSTI by 31 March 2025	+11	Achieved	International partners reported additional opportunities with the start of the new academic year.

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
3		Capacity-building initiatives for international cooperation targeting historically disadvantaged institutions and individuals	Number of capacity-building initiatives for international cooperation specifically targeting historically disadvantaged institutions and individuals	28 capacity-building initiatives for international cooperation specifically targeting historically disadvantaged institutions and individuals by 31 March 2023	40 capacity-building initiatives for international cooperation specifically targeting historically disadvantaged institutions and individuals by 31 March 2024	32 capacity-building initiatives for international cooperation specifically targeting historically disadvantaged institutions and individuals by 31 March 2025	32 capacity-building initiatives for international cooperation specifically targeting historically disadvantaged institutions and individuals, by 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a
4		International STI initiatives focused on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Number of new international STI initiatives focused on SDGs supported by South Africa by 31 March 2023	13 new international STI initiatives focused on SDGs supported by South Africa by 31 March 2023	12 new international STI initiatives focused on SDGs supported by South Africa by 31 March 2024	8 new international STI initiatives focused on SDGs supported by South Africa by 31 March 2025	10 new international STI initiatives focused on SDGs supported by South Africa by 31 March 2025	+2	Achieved	Opportunities emerged from G20 initiatives and the SFSA, including the session on Youth and Sustainable Development.
5		International policy dialogues and technical exchanges	Number of international policy dialogues and technical exchanges to support the policy intents of the White Paper on STI	34 international policy dialogues and technical exchanges to support the policy intents of the White Paper on STI by 31 March 2023	98 international policy dialogues and technical exchanges to support the policy intents of the 2019 White Paper by 31 March 2024	115 international policy dialogues and technical exchanges to support the 2020 Decadal Plan priorities by 31 March 2025	118 international policy dialogues and technical exchanges to support the 2020 Decadal Plan priorities by 31 March 2025	+3	Achieved	Additional opportunities arose, particularly through G20 activities and the Minister's involvement in various engagements.

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
6	Outcome 4 Knowledge utilisation for economic Development in (a) revitalising existing (traditional) industries and (b) stimulating R&D-led industrial development	STI initiatives targeting objectives of Agenda 2063	Number of new STI initiatives targeting objectives of Agenda 2063 supported	20 new STI initiatives targeting objectives of Agenda 2063 supported by 31 March 2023	29 new STI initiatives targeting objectives of Agenda 2063 supported by 31 March 2024	17 new STI initiatives targeting objectives of Agenda 2063 supported by 31 March 2025	29 new STI initiatives targeting objectives of Agenda 2063 supported by 31 March 2025	+12	Achieved	Additional opportunities presented themselves owing to South Africa's G20 Presidency and the availability of partners during SFSA.
7		STI initiatives targeting the objectives of the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP)	Number of new STI initiatives supported targeting the objectives of the SADC RISDP	17 new STI initiatives supported targeting the objectives of the SADC RISDP supported by 31 March 2023	18 new STI initiatives supported targeting the objectives of the SADC RISDP supported by 31 March 2024	17 new STI initiatives supported targeting the objectives of the SADC RISDP by 31 March 2025	18 new STI initiatives supported targeting the objectives of the SADC RISDP by 31 March 2025	+1	Achieved	An opportunity arose to investigate the possible expansion of F'SAGRI to Malawi.
8		Bilateral STI plans of action	Number of bilateral STI plans of action implemented with African partners	27 bilateral STI plans of action implemented with African partners by 31 March 2023	25 bilateral STI plans of action implemented with African partners by 31 March 2024	10 new bilateral STI plans of action implemented with African partners by 31 March 2025	15 new bilateral STI plans of action implemented with African partners by 31 March 2025	+5	Achieved	New opportunities arose from partner presence at SFSA and ministerial meetings on the continent, such as in Eswatini.

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
9	Outcome 6: Innovation in support of a capable and developmental state	Engagements with global science leaders	Number of engagements with global science leaders to advance national priorities in multilateral forums	29 engagements with global science leaders to advance national priorities in multilateral forums by 31 March 2023	30 engagements held with global science leaders to advance national priorities in multilateral forums by 31 March 2024	12 engagements with global science leaders to advance national priorities in multilateral forums by 31 March 2025	32 engagements with global science leaders to advance national priorities in multilateral forums by 31 March 2025	+20	Achieved	Further engagement opportunities arose from partner availability during the SFSA and unexpected invitations for ministerial visits.

Programme expenditure

Programme	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	
International Cooperation and Resources	142 075	138 658	3 417		146 080	144 520	1 560	
Total	142 075	138 658	3 417		146 080	144 520	1 560	

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

There are no areas of underperformance under this Programme.

Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable.



PROGRAMME 4: Research Development and Support

The purpose of the Programme is to provide an enabling environment for research and knowledge production that promotes the strategic development of basic sciences and priority science areas, through science promotion, skills development, and the provision of research infrastructure and relevant research support, in pursuit of South Africa's transition to a knowledge economy.

Human Capital and Science Promotion

Formulates and implements policies and strategies that address the availability of human capacity for STI, and that provide fundamental support for research activities. The chief directorate provides strategic direction and support to institutions mandated to develop human capacity and increase knowledge production, as well as interfacing with relevant stakeholders in this regard. It is also responsible for the development of a society that is scientifically literate and critically engaged with science through public engagement in STI and enhancing youth access to STI.

Basic Sciences and Infrastructure

Facilitates the strategic provision of research and innovation equipment, and promotes knowledge production in areas of national priority and sustains R&D-led innovation. The chief directorate also promotes the development and strengthening of basic or foundational sciences (such as physics, chemistry, mathematics, statistics, computer science, biological and life sciences, geographic and geological sciences), theoretical and computational sciences, data sciences, and the human and social sciences, including digital humanities.

Science Missions

Promotes excellence in research, scientific knowledge generation, innovation and skills development, with a view to increasing relevant and meaningful socio-economic impact on society in the areas in which South Africa enjoys a geographical advantage.

Astronomy

Advances the development of a world class astronomy sector in South Africa in line with the objectives of the Multiwavelength Astronomy Strategy by putting in place relevant policies, strategies, funding instruments, partnerships and programmes in order to –

- protect astronomical telescope sites;

- maximise investment returns through scientific outputs and outreach, the development of requisite human capacity, socio-economic benefits, innovations, industrial capabilities and community upliftment;
- contribute to the development of astronomy in Africa.

The Astronomy Management Authority falls under this chief directorate.

The Square Kilometre Array (SKA) Observatory was established as an intergovernmental treaty organisation in February 2021. It is responsible for the construction and operation of the SKA telescope in both South Africa and Australia. Construction activities for the SKA telescope commenced in July 2021 and will continue until 2029. About 133 dishes will be added to the current 64-dish MeerKAT to produce the SKA-Mid array in South Africa.

Institutional outcomes to which the Programme contributes

- A transformed, inclusive, responsive and coherent NSI.
- Human capabilities and skills for the economy and for development.
- Increased knowledge generation and innovation output.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Outcome 1: A transformed, inclusive, responsive and coherent NSI

Diplomatic Conference on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge

WIPO Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge adopted

The DSTI, on behalf of South Africa, has been negotiating on intellectual property genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge for over two decades. On 24 May 2024, the Diplomatic Conference on Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge adopted an internationally binding treaty on the protection of intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. This will ensure the recognition and inclusion of indigenous peoples and local communities in the international intellectual property rights system.

The treaty requires the mandatory disclosure of genetic resources and traditional knowledge to patent offices, which will prevent patents being granted for inventions based on genetic resources and traditional knowledge that are not novel or inventive.



Negotiations at the Diplomatic Conference on Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge

South Africa, with support from the African Group, the Like-Minded Developing Countries and the Group of Latin America and Caribbean Countries, insisted on the inclusion of traditional knowledge and genetic resources in the text of a design law treaty which has been the subject of negotiations for over two decades. South Africa attended the Diplomatic Conference to Conclude and Adopt a Design Law Treaty in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, from 11 to 22 November 2024. It went to the conference with three demands. The first of these, that the origin or source of traditional cultural expressions, traditional knowledge or biological/genetic resources used or incorporated into an industrial design be disclosed when the design is registered, was not agreed to.

However, its other two demands were met. Traditional knowledge and genetic resources will be included in the treaty text, and WIPO will provide capacity building and technical assistance, in particular to developing countries and Least Developed Countries, to ensure that the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities owning the traditional knowledge or traditional cultural expressions used in designs are protected.

This is a milestone for South Africa and the continent, and a big win for South African communities whose knowledge and resources have been exploited without compensation for centuries. It will be a game changer in the economic emancipation of traditional knowledge owners and custodians of the genetic resources associated with indigenous knowledge.



The South African delegation at the Riyadh conference

Outcome 3: Increased knowledge generation and innovation outputs

Smart village project

The smart village concept sees development driven by a rural community's indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) and cultural, economic, social and environmental resources repurposed through modern and 4IR technology to build resilience and create socio-economic opportunities locally and regionally. Smart solutions to developmental needs should facilitate access to education, health care, finance and technology, among other things. The goals of enabling entrepreneurial endeavours and improved livelihoods are also key to a smart village.

Smart villages may be managed through government interventions, private investments and/or a combination of local and regional stakeholders.

The indigenous knowledge-driven smart village concept has a crucial role to play in the revitalisation of rural landscapes and economies, as well as in decolonising mainstream planning and architecture, which may lead to a radical rethinking about the future of rural areas.

International Conference on Smart Villages

The Department hosted a Smart Villages Conference in partnership with North-West University and the Nyandeni Local Municipality on 19 and 20 February 2025. The conference delved into the integral role of indigenous knowledge in shaping the concept and functionality of smart villages, and in achieving equitable and sustainable rural-urban development. The event also facilitated collaboration among stakeholders and conversations about indigenous knowledge, decolonisation, and the evolution of smart rural environments, fostering critical thinking and innovative solutions.



International Conference on Smart Villages in East London

Forum for Project Managers of Indigenous Knowledge Systems Documentation Centres

The DSTI, in collaboration with the University of KwaZulu-Natal, coordinated a forum for the project managers of Indigenous Knowledge Systems Documentation Centres (IKSDCs), held on 16 and 17 April 2024 in Durban. The purpose of the forum was to brainstorm how best the IKSDCs could become anchors of the IK Registration System. The two-day gathering was attended by project managers from eight provinces, who discussed the importance of indigenous knowledge (IK) as a resource for socio-economic development. The forum agreed to a series of webinars, the first of which (on decolonising IK) was held on 28 May, facilitated by the State Project Manager.

IK registration system

In an effort to develop a system that can protect, promote and develop indigenous knowledge of South African communities, the Department, in collaboration with higher education institutions, the Khoi and San consortium and the Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency established Indigenous Knowledge Systems Documentation Centres (IKSDCs) across the nine provinces of South Africa.

From 22 to 25 October 2024, the DSTI coordinated and facilitated a training session for the Western Cape IKSDC team. This team consists of two unemployed youth from Saldanha Bay Municipality, who work as a community liaison officer and a coordinator the Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT) in Cape Town. The training was held at CPUT. The aim of the training was to familiarise the team with the processes for documenting the IK of communities using laptops and video cameras, and how this work aligns with Chapter 6 of the Protection, Promotion, Development and Management of Indigenous Knowledge Act, 2019. The DSTI shared qualitative methods and relevant community engagement protocols. The training included

a practical exercise on taking photographs and videos, converting them into the correct format and saving them on a secure system. The CSIR system development team also were part of the training session. In addition to above, the DSTI explained the importance of performance management and the fundamentals of how the project was monitored and evaluated. The DSTI also engaged with team on the crafting of targets, indicators and outputs. The Western Cape IKSDC team received participation certificates at the end of the training.



The Western Cape IKSDC team with their participation certificates

Northern Cape IKSDCs training

The DSTI and the CSIR facilitated a three-day training session for recently appointed IK recorders based at Northern Cape IKSDCs from 11 to 13 June in Upington. The IK recorders will be documenting the IK of communities in the Namakwa District. The Northern Cape has been documenting IK in the ZF Mgawu District for some years, and the Namakwa District will be the second of the province's five districts in the process. The DSTI introduced the IK recorders to the processes for documenting IK, the relevant legislation and the monitoring and evaluation of the project. The CSIR demonstrated the technology that supports the projects.

Recognition of prior learning

From 22 to 24 April 2024, in partnership with the University of Venda, the DSTI presented appointment letters, signed by the Minister, to 13 members of the provincial recognition of prior learning steering committee. This is part of the pilot project to develop norms and standards for traditional health practitioners in the province.

The initiative will be concluded during the second quarter. From 28 October to 1 November 2024, indigenous knowledge experts in various disciplines (traditional health, astronomy, cosmology, knowledge acquisition and transfer, hunting, fishing and habitat, and animal husbandry) gathered to unpack the vertical and horizontal articulation of their disciplines. Government departments, community-based organisations, universities and the National and Provincial Houses of Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership attended. More than 150 participants engaged actively in the two round-table discussions, which focused on the institutional framework underpinning the IK disciplines and on opportunities (appraisals and prospects) for IK practitioners. Subsequently, IK experts participated in commissions to discuss the norms and standards for their specific discipline in detail, reporting back at a plenary session on the last day.

Launch of freshwater and terrestrial environmental research platform

The Department and the National Research Foundation (NRF) launched the Expanded Freshwater and Terrestrial Environmental Observation Network (EFTEON) in Winterton, KwaZulu-Natal, on Thursday, 21 November 2024. The launch took place at Spioenkop Nature Reserve, located in the Northern Drakensberg Landscape, which includes the Spioenkop Dam and part of the Tugela River. This region, part of the Maluti-Drakensberg escarpment, is of high ecological significance and is marked by complex socio-environmental challenges.

EFTEON is a research initiative addressing critical issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, water resource management and extreme weather events. It aims to provide essential insights into how these challenges affect both ecosystems and communities. EFTEON is one of 13 initiatives under the South African Research Infrastructure Roadmap and one of three managed by the NRF's South African Environmental Observation Network (SAEON). The network encompasses six research sites across the country's diverse biomes, including Northern Drakensberg, the Lowveld, Kimberley, Maputland, Greater Cape Town and the Garden Route.

Each site is equipped with a system of environmental observation instruments, representing ecosystems such as urban areas and croplands, all with a central coordination and data management facility and a network of supporting sites. Local community members and learners are collaborating with SAEON on this project. Participating postgraduate students' research skills are enriched by their involvement in EFTEON.

SAPRIN population science seminars

Since July 2024, SAPRIN has held monthly SAPRIN Population Science Seminars, which included the introduction of the C-SHARP cohort by Dr Hannah

Hussey and a discussion on migration and mortality among adults initiating HIV treatment by Dr Rachel Yorlets, a talk about healthy ageing in Africa by Prof. Mark Collinson and a presentation on the South African 110 000 Human Genomes Programme by Ms Rizwana Mia.

On 27 February 2025, Dr André Rose, SAPRIN Deputy Director, gave an overview of SAPRIN at a health economics workshop (themed "Developing South Africa's First Quality of Life Value Set to Inform Health Technology Assessments") held by the SAMRC and The George Institute of Global Health.



Gerald Mphisa from the SAMRC's HIV and other Infectious Diseases Research Unit, SAPRIN's Dr André Rose and SAPRIN PhD Fellow Stanley Carries

South African Centre for Digital Language Resources

The South African Centre for Digital Language Resources (SADiLaR), supported by the Department under the South African Research Infrastructure Roadmap, and Universities South Africa continued to discuss leveraging additional resources for language policy planning, development and support. Prof. Langa Khumalo, Executive Director of SADiLaR, served as part of the Department of Higher Education and Training Advisory panel for the implementation of the language policy framework for public higher institutions monitoring visits at some universities. SADiLaR has also been involved with introducing artificial intelligence/technology strategies for the Department of Basic Education linked to mother tongue-based bilingual education. Work towards convening a national language indaba towards the creation of a 2025-2050 language policy for South Africa continues in partnership with the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture (DSAC) and the Pan South African Language Board.

SADiLaR participated in the North West University's Research and Infrastructure Colloquium and the Batho Abantu African Languages Association Conference, both held in March 2025.

The South African Quantum Technology Initiative

The South African Quantum Technology Initiative (SA QuTI) participated in a session on 27 January 2025 at the largest conference on the topic in the world. In February, the SA QuTI community were in Paris to celebrate the opening of the UNESCO International Year of Quantum Science and Technology (IYQ). South Africa was a co-sponsor of IYQ at the UN, has a position on the organising committee, and was part of the programme. In March, SA QuTI published in two international scientific journals, in a Nature article on a high-bit-rate satellite communication link to China, and in a Nature Communications article about demonstrating quantum topologies that are robust to noise.



Opening of the International Year of Quantum Science and Technology in Paris

Outcome 2: Human capabilities and skills for the economy and for development

Human Capacity Development

The DSTI hosted the South African Women in Science Awards ceremony on 15 August 2024, in Nelspruit, Mpumalanga. National Science Week was launched by the Minister on 28 September 2024 at the Central University of Technology in the Free State.

The DSTI-HSRC Internship Programme places unemployed graduates in natural science, human science, engineering and technology (SET) disciplines for work experience under the guidance of mentors. In quarter 3, a graduation ceremony was held for the exiting interns, at which 13 industries showcased the opportunities for further development in their sector.



South African Women in Science Awards 2024

The draft Regulations for Determination of Institutions as National Research Facilities and the draft Regulations for Declaration of Research Institutions eligible to receive grant funding from the NRF were approved by the Economic Sectors, Investment, Employment and Infrastructure Development (ESIED) on 28 November 2024. Meanwhile, the draft National Scientific Professions Bill was presented to the ESIED Technical Task Team on 20 March 2025, and to the Directors-General ESIED Cluster meeting on 27 March 2025, where it was approved for tabling to Cabinet, subject to the DSTI and SACNASP addressing a few issues raised.

The targets for supporting postgraduate students (PhD and pipeline students) were exceeded, as were the targets for supporting researchers and emerging researchers and the awarding of research grants to black female emerging researchers.

Square Kilometre Array

EU ambassadors visit SKA-Mid site

On 25 April 2024, the Square Kilometre Array Observatory (SKAO) and its South African partners hosted a diplomatic visit to the SKA-Mid telescope site in the Karoo, attended by ambassadors and high commissioners from 17 European countries, the European Commission and Australia. The diplomats saw the latest construction progress on SKA-Mid first-hand, including the advanced assembly of the telescope's first dish. They received updates on community engagement, SKA-Low's progress in Australia, and the data processing centre's role. The SKA project has benefited from over €50m in EU funding, highlighting its significance to the global scientific community.



Ambassadors saw the latest construction activity at the SKA-Mid site in April 2024.

SKA-Mid Construction Milestone: First Telescope Dish Assembled in South Africa

In July 2024, a major milestone was reached in the construction of the SKA-Mid telescope in South Africa's Northern Cape, with the assembly of the first 15-m diameter dish, marking significant progress in the SKA project. This achievement, led by the SKAO in collaboration with the South African Radio Astronomy Observatory (SARAO) and China's CETC54, is part of the phased delivery of SKA-Mid, which will eventually comprise 197 dishes. These dishes will cover frequencies from 350 MHz to 24 GHz, enabling a wide range of scientific studies. The project is on track for further development, with two more dish structures ready for assembly and full-scale construction expected to ramp up by 2025.

SKAO plays key role at first IAU General Assembly in Africa

The 32nd International Astronomical Union (IAU) General Assembly, held in Cape Town, South Africa, in August 2024, was the first time the meeting had been hosted in Africa. The SKAO played a pivotal role in the assembly, supporting South Africa's bid from the beginning, participating in the national organising committee, and leading key activities throughout the event. The SKAO showcased progress with the SKA telescope construction in South Africa and Australia, highlighted partnerships with local and indigenous communities, and hosted a session at which all the speakers were women. At the SKAO pavilion, delegates could engage in immersive experiences, including virtual tours of SKA sites and demonstrations of telescope technology. The event featured Cosmic Echoes: A Shared Sky Indigenous Art Exhibition, blending indigenous knowledge with scientific exploration. The SKAO was actively involved in public outreach, media briefings and tours to the SKA-Mid and MeerKAT telescope sites.



The "big lift" of the main reflector onto the telescope pedestal was performed by a team from the SKAO, SARAO and China's CETC54. Credit: SKAO



The 32nd IAU General Assembly was held in Cape Town in August 2024.

SKAO and African partners sign new human capacity development agreements

In September 2024, during the IAU General Assembly, the SKAO signed memoranda of understanding on developing human capacity in Africa with SARAO and the African Astronomical Society (AfAS). The agreements establish a five-year collaboration focused on providing training and educational opportunities for African students in astronomy and related fields. The SKAO and SARAO will work together to offer students from Africa the chance to study and train in SKAO member countries, building on SARAO's established bursary programmes. The partnership with AfAS aims to promote radio astronomy and related sciences as tools for social and economic development across the continent. This collaboration underscores the SKAO's commitment to benefiting society and fostering the next generation of African scientists.



Africa programme to strengthen human capacity development in radio astronomy

The SKAO and the United Kingdom's Science and Technology Facilities Council have partnered to establish the SKAO Africa Programme, expanding human capacity development in radio astronomy and related fields across Africa. Building on initiatives like the Development in Africa with Radio Astronomy (DARA) project, which has trained over 326 students since 2015, the programme will provide new opportunities for skills development essential for future SKA telescope operations. This collaboration underscores SKAO's commitment to fostering STEM capabilities and ensuring Africa's active participation in global radio astronomy advancements.

As part of DARA's basic training programme in radio astronomy, 20 students from Kenya and Madagascar recently participated in hands-on radio astronomy training at the Hartebeesthoek Radio Astronomy Observatory (HartRAO). During the training, they gained practical experience in data collection, analysis and space geodesy, highlighting the interdisciplinary applications of radio telescopes. This initiative reflects

DARA's ongoing impact in building capacity for radio astronomy and complementary fields across Africa.



The 20 students from Kenya and Madagascar who participated in radio astronomy training at HartRAO from 4 to 15 November 2024. Image Credit: SARAO

High-profile delegation visits South African SKA site to celebrate global collaboration

On 26 November 2024, the SKA site in Losberg, in the Northern Cape, welcomed a high-profile delegation that included Mr Marc Lemaître, European Commission Director-General for Research and Innovation, alongside representatives from the EU, SKAO, NRF and South African government departments, including the DSTI and DPME. The visit underscored the SKA's role as a global international collaboration success story, with leaders such as Deputy Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation Nomalungelo Gina and SKAO Director-General Prof. Phil Diamond highlighting the transformative impact of partnerships in advancing science and innovation. The day included a tour of the site's key facilities, showcasing South Africa's pivotal contribution to global radio astronomy.



EU Commission Directorate-General for Research and Innovation and dignitaries visit SKA site in Losberg. Image Credit: SARAO

Sweden signs SKAO Convention

On 21 January 2025, Sweden signed the SKA Observatory (SKAO) Convention, a key step toward becoming the 13th member of the SKAO (parliamentary ratification is still required). Sweden has already had substantial involvement in SKA engineering and science, including major industrial contracts for SKA-Mid Band 1 receivers and digitiser systems.

Parliamentary Portfolio Committee oversight of astronomy facilities

In February 2025, the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation undertook a multi-site oversight visit to the South African Astronomical Observatory (SAAO) and SARAO, beginning with briefings and a tour of the SAAO and SARAO's new Cape Town offices on 11 February 2025. From 24 to 28 February, there were in-depth engagements at SAAO's facility in Sutherland and SARAO's facilities in the Karoo. Committee members received detailed presentations on scientific progress, infrastructure development, and the strategic significance of projects such as the Southern African Large Telescope (SALT), MeerKAT and SKA. The delegation also toured technical and scientific facilities and met with key stakeholders, including local community groups, SMMEs, learners and astro-tourism associations supported by the observatories. The visit underscored the impact of astronomy on socio-economic development, human capacity and global scientific leadership. The Committee commended the progress made and reiterated its support for long-term investment in astronomy infrastructure, public-private partnerships and science-driven development.



The Portfolio Committee at the MeerKAT and SKA-Mid telescope site in the Karoo

Launch of PRIME Telescope

On 31 January 2025, the SAAO officially launched the PRIME (PRime-focus Infrared Microlensing Experiment) Telescope at its Sutherland site in the Northern Cape, marking a significant advancement in South Africa's capacity for exoplanet discovery and time-domain astronomy. The 1,8-metre near-infrared telescope, developed through a global collaboration between the SAAO, Osaka University, NASA, the University of Maryland and the Astrobiology Centre of Japan, is the first in the world to perform near-infrared microlensing surveys for exoplanets. The launch event brought together international partners and senior government officials, including the DSTI and NRF leadership, and reaffirmed South Africa's position as a hub for frontier astronomy. PRIME will work alongside instruments like SALT and MeerKAT to support scientific discovery while contributing to skills development, infrastructure growth, and the socio-economic goals of the National Astro-Tourism Strategy.



Dr Rosalind Skelton, Managing Director of the SAAO, was the Programme Director at the official launch

African Astronomical Society Conference strengthens continental collaboration

From 23 to 28 March 2025, the African Astronomical Society (AfAS) held its 5th Annual Conference and General Assembly in Johannesburg, hosted by the University of South Africa. The hybrid event convened leading scientists, students, educators and international partners to reflect on Africa's growing role in global astronomy. Discussions focused on the legacy of the 2024 International Astronomical Union General Assembly, updates on flagship projects and strategies for enhancing continental infrastructure, human capacity and international collaboration. The programme



featured parallel events including the African Lunar Symposium and AfAS Data Science Hackathon. The DSTI, which played a critical role in the re-establishment of AfAS in 2019 as the pan-African professional society for astronomy, continues to support the society. The AfAS Secretariat is based in South Africa and the Department hosted the official gala dinner, reinforcing government's commitment to advancing astronomy as a driver of scientific excellence, innovation and inclusive development across the continent.

New Multiwavelength Astronomy Strategy

The first National Strategy for Multiwavelength Astronomy was for the period 2015 to 2025. In collaboration with the astronomy community, the Department is now finalising a strategy to guide the sector from 2025 to 2035. The updated strategy aims to align South Africa's astronomy efforts with global developments, foster inclusive growth, and expand the sector's scientific, technological and socio-economic impact. The draft strategy was presented for broad community engagement at the annual Astronomy Town Meeting on 14 February 2025 and again during a dedicated session at the AfAS 5th Annual Conference and General Assembly in March. These consultations are informing refinements to the strategy's key goals and implementation priorities, which include enhanced support for multi-messenger and multi-technique astronomy, the integration of very long baseline interferometry and astrometry, and stronger national coordination and continental and international partnerships.

Table 4: Programme 4 – Research Development and Support

Achieved						Not achieved				
The table below reports against the amended APP, which was tabled in Parliament on 11 December 2024.										
No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
1	Outcome 3: Increased knowledge generation and innovation output	L-band science mode receivers installed	Number of additional receivers installed on the MeerKAT telescope to enhance the performance of the MeerKAT telescope	All 20 L-band science mode receivers were manufactured and delivered to SARAO for the additional MeerKAT Extension telescope by 31 March 2023	0 L-band receivers installed on the additional MeerKAT Extension antennas completed by 31 March 2024	9 L-band receivers installed on the additional MeerKAT Extension antennas completed by 31 March 2025	2 L-band receivers were installed on the MeerKAT Extension antennas by 31 March 2025	-7	Not achieved	The installation of receivers depends on the completion of photogrammetry on the antennas already installed. This process was delayed due to the unavailability of technicians because of visa application challenges, and the installation of the receivers was therefore also delayed.
2		Additional antennas installed on the MeerKAT telescope	Number of additional MeerKAT antennas installed	0 MeerKAT Extension antennas installed and commissioned by 31 March 2023	New 2 antennas installed by 31 March 2024 (although still undergoing final testing before handover)	9 MeerKAT Extension antennas installed by 31 March 2025	6 MeerKAT Extension antennas installed by 31 March 2025	-3	Not achieved	Engineers and technicians were not available owing to visa application challenges. There were also issues with weather and radio frequency interference on site.

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
3	Outcome 2: Human capabilities and skills for the economy and for development	PhD students awarded bursaries annually	Number of PhD students awarded bursaries annually as reflected in the reports from the NRF and other relevant entities	2 359 PhD students were awarded bursaries annually as reflected in the reports from the NRF and other relevant entities by 31 March 2023	2 077 PhD students awarded bursaries annually as reflected in the reports from the NRF and other relevant entities by 31 March 2024	1 800 PhD students awarded bursaries annually as reflected in the reports from the NRF and other relevant entities by 31 March 2025	1 978 PhD students awarded an annual bursary as reflected in the reports from the NRF and other relevant entities by 31 March 2025	+178	Achieved	The target can only be estimated, as it depends on the number of applications received and the outcomes of the adjudication process.
4		Pipeline postgraduate students awarded bursaries annually	Number of pipeline postgraduate students awarded bursaries annually as reflected in the reports from the NRF and other relevant entities	4 754 pipeline postgraduate students awarded bursaries annually as reflected in the reports from the NRF and other relevant entities by 31 March 2023	4 565 pipeline postgraduate students awarded bursaries annually as reflected in the reports from the NRF and other relevant entities by 31 March 2024	3 600 pipeline postgraduate students awarded bursaries annually as reflected in the reports from the NRF and other relevant entities by 31 March 2025	4 293 pipeline postgraduate students awarded an annual bursary as reflected in the reports from the NRF and other relevant entities by 31 March 2025	+693	Achieved	The target can only be estimated, as it depends on the number of applications received and the outcomes of the adjudication process.

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
5		Graduates and students placed in DSTI-funded work preparation programmes	Number of graduates and students placed in DSTI-funded work preparation programmes in science, engineering, technology and innovation (SETI) institutions	1 057 graduates and students were placed in DSTI-funded work preparation programmes in SETI institutions by 31 March 2023	1 004 graduates and students placed in DSTI-funded work preparation programmes in SETI institutions	750 graduates and students placed in DSTI-funded work preparation programmes in SETI institutions by 31 March 2025	715 graduates and students placed in DSTI-funded work preparation programmes in SETI institutions by 31 March 2025	-35	Not achieved	Broad consultation on ways of improving the internship programme's contribution to the Decadal Plan's Future of Work Societal Grand Challenge extended the process. This delayed the publication of the call for the new cohort (250 interns) which was supposed to contribute to the target.
6	Outcome 3: Increased knowledge generation and innovation output	Researchers awarded research grants	Number of researchers awarded research grants as reflected in the NRF project reports ¹	3 321 researchers were awarded research grants through NRF-managed programmes as reflected in the NRF project reports by 31 March 2023	3 261 researchers awarded research grants through NRF-managed programmes as reflected in the NRF project reports by 31 March 2024	2 500 researchers awarded research grants through NRF-managed programmes as reflected in the NRF project reports by 31 March 2025	3 212 researchers awarded research grants through NRF-managed programmes as reflected in the NRF project reports by 31 March 2025	+712	Achieved	The NRF Connect grant submission system has been improved to simplify claim processes and follow-ups with institutions. This resulted in an increased claim rate.

¹ The output, indicator and target in the revised 2024/25 APP was erroneously written as emerging researchers. This has been corrected in this document to reflect researchers.

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
7		Research active emerging researchers	Number of emerging researchers awarded research grants through NRF-managed programmes as reflected by the NRF project reports	1 652 emerging researchers awarded research grants through NRF-managed programmes as reflected in the NRF project reports by 31 March 2023	1 565 emerging researchers awarded research grants through NRF-managed programmes as reflected in the NRF project reports by 31 March 2024	1 350 emerging researchers awarded research grants through NRF-managed programmes as reflected in the NRF project reports by 31 March 2025	1 621 emerging researchers awarded research grants through NRF-managed programmes as reflected in the NRF project reports by 31 March 2025	+271	Achieved	The NRF Connect grant submission system has been improved to simplify claim processes and follow-ups with institutions. This resulted in an increased claim rate.
8		Research-active black female emerging researchers	Number of black female emerging researchers awarded research grants through NRF-managed programmes as reflected by the NRF project reports	614 black and female emerging researchers awarded research grants as reflected in the NRF project reports by 31 March 2023	617 black female emerging researchers awarded research grants through NRF-managed programmes as reflected by the NRF project reports by 31 March 2024	450 black female emerging researchers awarded research grants through NRF-managed programmes as reflected in the NRF project reports by 31 March 2025	663 black female emerging researchers awarded research grants through NRF-managed programmes as reflected in the NRF project reports by 31 March 2025	+213	Achieved	The NRF Connect grant submission system has been improved to simplify claim processes and follow-ups with institutions. This resulted in an increased claim rate.

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
9		Internationally accredited research articles from researchers awarded research grants through NRF-managed programmes	Number of research articles published by NRF-funded researchers and cited in the Web of Science Citation Database as reflected in the NRF project reports	7 273 internationally accredited research articles from researchers awarded research grants by 31 March 2023	8 284 internationally accredited research articles from researchers awarded research grants by 31 March 2024	5 000 internationally accredited research articles from researchers awarded research grants by 31 March 2025	9 045 internationally accredited research articles from researchers awarded research grants by 31 March 2025	+4 045	Achieved	Most of these publications emanated from the research outputs produced two years ago, before significant budget cuts were implemented. These articles were subjected to review processes and only published in this financial year.
10	Outcome 1: A transformed, inclusive, responsive and coherent NSI	Research infrastructure grants	Number of research infrastructure grants awarded	21 annual research infrastructure grants were awarded by 31 March 2023	30 annual research infrastructure grants were awarded by 31 March 2024	25 research infrastructure grants awarded by 31 March 2025	31 research infrastructure grants awarded by 31 March 2025	+6	Achieved	Additional infrastructure grants were possible because of Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR) membership allocations that became available for reprioritisation, as well as the reprioritisation of funds owing to slow spending at the NRF.

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
11		Broadband capacity	Total available broadband capacity (TABC) provided by SANReN per annum	8 122,35 Gbps TABC provided by SANReN by 31 March 2023	8 592,48 Gbps TABC provided by SANReN by 31 March 2024	6 800 Gbps total available broadband capacity provided by SANReN by 31 March 2025	10 177,61 Gbps total available broadband capacity provided by SANReN by 31 March 2025	+3 377,61	Achieved	While some sites were removed from the network on request, the capacity of some regional links was upgraded from 1 Gbps to 10 Gbps to meet increasing demand. Furthermore, a 100 Gbps circuit was activated sooner than expected.
12		Public awareness of and engagement initiatives	Number of initiatives conducted to promote public awareness of and engagement with science throughout the country as reflected in the reports of the NRF and other implementing partners	12 initiatives promoting public awareness of and engagement with science were conducted, as reflected in the reports of the NRF and other implementing and collaborative partners by 31 March 2023	15 initiatives were conducted to promote public awareness of and engagement with science throughout the country as reflected in the reports of the NRF and other partners by 31 March 2024	12 initiatives promoting public awareness of and engagement with science were conducted by 31 March 2025	11 initiatives promoting public awareness of and engagement with science were conducted by 31 March 2025, where one initiative on coding training was offered to educators in 4 provinces instead of 9 provinces.	4 out of 9 provinces' educators were offered training on coding in coding	Not achieved	Only provinces that have begun implementing additional training in their provinces were included; those that had not yet begun their own training initiatives based on the first two years of training were left out to avoid potential fruitless expenditure.

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
13		South African science survey report	Adopted resolutions of the South African public relationship with science survey reflections conference published	South African public relationship with science survey conducted by 31 March 2023	South African public relationship with science survey report published by 31 March 2024	Resolutions of the South African public relationship with science survey reflection conference published by 31 March 2025	Resolutions of the South African public relationship with science survey reflection conference have been published on the DSTI website by 31 March 2025	None	Achieved	n/a
14	Outcome 6: Innovation in support of a capable state	Oversight over NRF, SACNASP and ASSAf to ensure that they respond to government priorities	Number of strategic and technical engagements with the NRF, SACNASP and ASSAf to ensure alignment with national priorities	13 bilateral engagement reports/ minutes with the NRF, SACNASP and ASSAf to ensure alignment with national priorities by 31 March 2023	12 strategic and technical engagements held with the NRF, SACNASP and ASSAf to ensure alignment with national priorities by 31 March 2024	12 strategic and technical engagements with the NRF, SACNASP and ASSAf to ensure alignment with national priorities by 31 March 2025	12 strategic and technical engagements were held with the NRF, SACNASP and ASSAf to ensure alignment with national priorities by 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
15	Outcome 3: Increased knowledge generation and innovation output	Approved palaeosciences strategy implementation plan	Implementation of the palaeosciences strategy aligned with the STI Decadal Plan priorities.	New indicator	The DSTI did not approve the revised palaeosciences strategy aligned with the STI Decadal Plan by 31 March 2024	DSTI-approved revised palaeosciences strategy aligned with the STI Decadal Plan by 31 March 2025	The revised palaeosciences strategy was not finalised for approval	Exco did not approve the revised palaeosciences strategy	Not achieved	Research stakeholder engagements recommended that the section of the strategy involving DSAC and the Department of Tourism be dealt with separately. DSAC indicated that the DSTI needed to engage with the Heritage Sector Forum. DSTI was invited to make a presentation to the forum, which recommended that a small group that could make meaningful contributions be established.
16		Nationally coordinated marine and coastal research and associated activities	Annual national plan for marine and coastal research activities	New indicator	New indicator	Annual national plan for marine and coastal research activities finalised by 31 March 2025	The annual plan was finalised and actioned through the Ocean20, and the first activity was launched by 31 March 2025	None	Achieved	None

Programme expenditure

Programme	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
Research Development and Support	5 366 978	5 363 651	3 327	5 776 655	5 763 206	13 449
Total	5 366 978	5 363 651	3 327	5 776 655	5 763 206	13 449

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

The Programme's five areas of underperformance will be addressed as follows:

- The 7 L-band receivers that could not be installed on the MeerKAT Extension antennas by 31 March 2025 are expected to be completed three months after the last antenna has been installed.
- The 3 MeerKAT extension antennas that could not be installed by 31 March 2025 are expected to be completed by June 2025. The problems with visas have been addressed, and other challenges on site have also been minimised.
- The 35 graduates and students that could not be placed in DSTI-funded work preparation programmes in SETI institutions by 31 March 2025 are expected to be placed in the first quarter of the 2024/25 financial year. The call has since been issued, and applications have been received and the interns are scheduled to start from 1 May 2025.
- Coding training that was not offered to educators in 5 provinces. The commitment in the provinces is outside the Department's control. When provinces start implementing what they have learnt, they will receive further training.
- The revised palaeosciences strategy was not finalised for approval by Exco. The section requiring DSAC that resulted in the delay, will be removed and be dealt with separately and once finalised will be included as an appendix to the implementation plan.

Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable.

PROGRAMME 5: Socio-Economic Innovation Partnerships

The purpose of the Programme is to enhance the growth and development priorities of government through targeted STI-based interventions and the development of strategic partnerships with other government departments, industries, research institutions and communities, as well as the provision of statistics and analyses for system-level monitoring and evaluation. The Programme has four chief directorates.

Technology Localisation, Beneficiation and Advanced Manufacturing

Provides policy, strategy and direction setting support for the R&D-led growth of strategic sectors of the economy and funds technology and innovation development programmes to advance strategic medium and long-term sustainable economic growth and sector development priorities, as well as government service delivery through the following value-adding functions:

- Investing in the medium and long-term knowledge generation capabilities of the NSI in targeted innovation areas.
- In partnership with other government departments and economic actors, spearheading focused efforts that exploit knowledge capabilities for economic benefits, including –
 - the development of advanced technologies and industries;
 - improved productivity and competitiveness, and technology transfer;
 - helping to modernise the local mining and mining equipment manufacturing sectors through an RDI partnership with the Minerals Council South Africa;
 - support to SMMEs and manufacturing firms in the supply chains of large-scale public procurement programmes;
 - indirectly contributing to improved government service.

Sector Innovation and Green Economy

Provides policy, strategy and direction-setting support for the R&D-led growth of strategic sectors of the economy and to enhance science and technology (S&T) capacity to support the transition to a circular economy, as follows:

- Facilitating the implementation of high-impact S&T interventions in selected socio-economic ecosystems.
- Identifying and initiating S&T programmes that support the expansion and integration of digi-

tal and sustainable resource utilisation along socio-economic ecosystem value chains.

- Facilitating policy and strategy development on R&D interventions that support the expansion of the digital and circular economies.
- Providing innovation policy and implementation support to economic actors in priority socio-economic ecosystems that incorporate provincial and sub-national socio-economic development.

Innovation for Inclusive Development

Provides leadership and guidance to harness STI for innovative policies and to create an enabling policy environment for innovation for inclusivity in partnership with sector departments, municipalities and the private sector. This is intended to enable the utilisation of knowledge for inclusive development and to use innovation to address poverty, unemployment and inequality through the following:

- Creating an enabling environment to achieve inclusivity through innovation in the modernisation of existing economic sectors, supporting new sources of growth, the procurement of locally developed technologies, the commercialisation of publicly funded intellectual property, and the use of innovation to achieve a capable state.
- Driving and catalysing inclusion through large national-level private and public sector innovation for inclusivity programmes in the Decadal Plan's four catalytic areas for inclusion and to increase the broad participation of the marginalised in the economy.
- Implementing regional and national programmes for innovation for inclusive development through innovation for local economic development and the Innovation for Service Delivery Programme.
- Creating an enabling policy environment for innovation for inclusivity and a capable state by influencing policies and encouraging STI uptake in policies through appropriate policy initiatives and decision-support tools.
- Coordinating and introducing STI initiatives in support of the DDM and positioning the district municipalities as a platform for innovation and inclusive development.
- Supporting national-level multi-stakeholder partnerships and interventions involving entrepreneurs, SMMEs and innovation intermediaries to achieve inclusivity and to enhance local systems of innovation and production.

- Facilitate and support interventions for the acquisition and deployment of locally developed technology products and the exploitation of publicly funded IP in developing and commercialising products in support of grassroots innovation.

Science and Technology Investment

Leads and supports the development of indicators and instruments for measuring and monitoring investments in STI and the performance of the NSI, and ways of strengthening the NSI and innovation policy. The chief directorate implements the R&D tax incentive in accordance with section 11D of the Income Tax Act, 1962, to promote private-sector R&D investment. Measurements include the National Survey on Research and Experimental Development, the Innovation Survey, the Report on Government Funding for Scientific and Technological Activities, the South African National Survey of Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer, and the annual report on the R&D tax incentive programme.

Institutional outcomes to which the Programme contributes

- A transformed, inclusive, responsive and coherent NSI.
- Human capabilities and skills for the economy and for development.
- Increased knowledge generation and innovation outputs.
- Knowledge utilisation for economic development in (a) revitalising existing (traditional) industries and (b) stimulating R&D-led industrial development.
- Knowledge utilisation for inclusive development.
- Innovation in support of a capable and developmental state.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Outcome 5: Knowledge utilisation for inclusive development

One of the young researchers supported by the DSTI through the South African Rooibos Council Sector Innovation Fund, Dr Taskeen Docrat, of the Cape Peninsula University of Technology, was the winner in the Distinguished Young Women Researchers – Natural and Engineering Sciences category at the 2024 South African Women in Science Awards.

Outcome 2: Human capabilities and skills for the economy and for development

Launch of the Next Generation Sanitation Knowledge Hub

The launch of the Next Generation Sanitation (NGS) Knowledge Hub on 14 May 2024 marked a milestone in advancing innovative sanitation technologies, both in South Africa and globally, highlighting transformative solutions in non-sewered sanitation. From a policy and systems perspective, the hub is set to become a crucial resource, fostering innovation and providing essential data, insights and connections that can influence policymaking and the implementation of sustainable sanitation solutions. The event was attended by over 70 key stakeholders, including policymakers, technology providers, innovators, research institutions, government officials, sanitation experts and international partners. While the hub is fully funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, which commissioned Haskè Conseil to develop it, funding from the DSTI played a pivotal role in the involvement of the South African Sanitation Technology Enterprise Programme (SASTEP) team and resources for implementation. The initiative highlights the importance of integrating innovative technologies with supportive policies to achieve long-term environmental and public health benefits.



Improving access to quality drinking water in schools

On 9 May 2024, a DSTI-funded water sterilisation unit was successfully installed at Salomon Senekal High School. The school relies on two boreholes to provide water to its students, but both boreholes became contaminated with E. coli, rendering the water unsafe for consumption.



Approval for this deployment was granted by TIA, DSTI, the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, and the Department of Education. The unit was connected to the school's water tanks, which currently receive water from the municipal supply. Comprehensive demonstrations and training sessions were conducted for two operators and senior staff members of the school to ensure the proficient operation of the system.



Seminar on “Innovation for Inclusive Development and Economics: Interpretations and Policy Implications” convened at CSIR, 7 August 2024

A seminar predicated on Chapter 2 of *Innovation for Inclusive Development and Transformation in South Africa*, published in 2022, was held in Pretoria and online on 7 August 2024. The chapter explores the complex and contested concept of innovation for inclusive development (IID), emphasising the need for a paradigm shift, from top-down, technocratic innovation to more socially inclusive models. The chapter argued the need to build a transformed NSI that actively includes marginalised communities in both the creation and the benefits of innovation, especially in the light of South Africa's persistent inequalities and uneven economic participation.

The event, which was aimed at academics, policymakers, and practitioners, with the broader goal of promoting dialogue around IID, featured key contributions from Prof. Mario Scerri, author of the chapter, and was chaired by Professor Charles Hongoro of the HSRC. Prof. Narnia Bohler-Muller opened the session, stressing the importance of integrating economic and social policy to address systemic inequities. A critical point raised during the seminar was that traditional economic models, with their focus on growth over equity, risk reproducing existing inequalities unless inclusive development becomes a central policy priority.

South African Sanitation Technology Enterprise Programme wins bronze at IWA 2024 Project Innovation Awards

The South African Sanitation Technology Enterprise Programme (SASTEP), led by the Water Research Commission (WRC), recently won a bronze award in the Market-Changing Water Technology and Infrastructure category at the 2024 International Water Association (IWA) Project Innovation Awards, where it competed against 108 submissions from 34 countries across six categories.

This award highlights SASTEP's role in advancing next-generation sanitation (NGS) technologies and driving their commercialisation in South Africa. The programme, made possible through funding from the DSTI and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, has successfully bridged the gap between research and market deployment, benefiting underserved communities. Support from the Department of Water and Sanitation and other stakeholders has been instrumental in SASTEP's success.



Grassroots Innovation Awards 2024

The DSTI, in partnership with the Technology Innovation Agency, held the 2nd Grassroots Innovation Awards at Science Forum South Africa on 5 December 2024. Hosting the event at the Science Forum was appropriate, as the forum served as a catalyst for encouraging lively discussions on the role of science in society among various stakeholders, including the scientific community, government, industry, civil society, and grassroots innovators. Over 200 stakeholders attended the event, including representatives of government departments, provincial departments, research councils, centres of innovation and entrepreneurship, living labs, and entities that support grassroots innovators. Representatives of international organisations that provide funds and assistance to grassroots innovators also attended.

Grassroots innovators were recognised in the following categories: Outstanding Women Grassroots Innovator, Outstanding Youth Grassroots Innovator, Disability Innovation Award, Social Innovation Award, Sales Beyond SA Borders/Export Potential Award, Innovator in the Market generating significant revenue Award, Labs/Centres for Innovation and Entrepreneurship Supporting Grassroots Innovators, and Grassroots Innovator of the Year 2024 Award.

Ms Shakila Maharaj received the first prize in the Disability category for developing the ShazaCin Accessible Media mobile app, which acts as an access tool and an art form, using the spoken word to make the visual world accessible to blind people.

They will benefit Amangwe High School and 10 other schools in the area and are intended to transform Grade 12 results significantly and build a repository of skills that are essential to the future of the region and the country.

The support programmes include the Sisanda App, a virtual laboratory designed to support Grade 12 physical science students; the Digital Schools Communicator, a mobile application that facilitates teacher-parent communication; and the Nka'Thuto EduPropeller initiative, which fosters youth entrepreneurship among Grade 12 learners by helping them identify and develop commercially viable ideas.



Schools Support Programmes launched in uMhlathuze

On 21 February, the Deputy Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI), Ms Nomalungelo Gina, launched support programmes to strengthen education in KwaZulu-Natal's City of uMhlathuze region.

The local municipality has adopted a science, technology, engineering, English and mathematics (STEEM) programme in collaboration with the Department of Science, Technology and Innovation (DSTI) as part of its commitment to enhancing learning and development among learners and educators in the region. The STEEM programme has received strong backing from various stakeholders in the area. Amangwe High School was identified as the location for a pilot project owing to its commitment to STEM education and potential to serve as a model for other schools in the region.

The support programmes, which are funded by the DSTI under the District Development Model, are designed to address specific needs in the education sector and contribute to the overall goal of improving STEM education in uMhlathuze.



Outcome 4: Knowledge utilisation for economic development in; revitalising Existing (traditional) industries and stimulating R&D-led development

Circular minerals and metals initiative

The Mandela Mining Precinct hosts the South African Circular Minerals and Metals Initiative, an initiative of the Department's Circular Innovation South Africa, to support circular and sustainable resource use in the South African mining sector. It was launched on 11 April 2024 and is the first of three circular economy initiatives in priority economic sectors for the country. A circularity research agenda in mining and metals is currently being developed.

Mandela Mining Precinct hosts open day

The Mandela Mining Precinct (MMP) held an open day on 18 November 2024 to showcase its research, development and innovation (RDI) under the South African Minerals Extraction RDI (SAMERDI) strategy. The MMP's partners and mining-related firms also exhibited at the event, which helped to confirm and strengthen the MMP's position as a key nodal point for mining RDI. The partnership between the DSTI and the Minerals Council South Africa continues to add value.

Technology localisation success

As part of the Technology Localisation Innovation Unit (TLIU) intervention, technological support was provided to two, unrelated firms (Khanyi Solutions and iLed) in past financial years. Khanyi Solutions responded to an Eskom request for proposals to develop a local LPU box that would replace the imported unit. The TLIU introduced Khanyi to iLed and together they had the capabilities to develop a LPU box with 70% local content. Khanyi was invited by Eskom to demonstrate its LPU box operation under real-life conditions, as a precursor to placing potential orders with Khanyi. The above example is a good illustration of the impact of past and current TLIU interventions.

Technology licence agreement signed for Digital Twin safety solution

The near-real-time digital risk assessment tool for the mining industry to assist in preventing collisions of trackless mobile machinery (TMM) was conceptualised and developed by the CSIR in 2021. In 2023, its operational value was demonstrated at one of South Africa's largest open-pit coal mines, and in 2025, the CSIR and PAISA Technology (Pty) Ltd concluded a commercialisation agreement, granting PAISA a licence to access the TMM Digital Twin risk profiling solution, along with continued support from CSIR experts in the cluster.

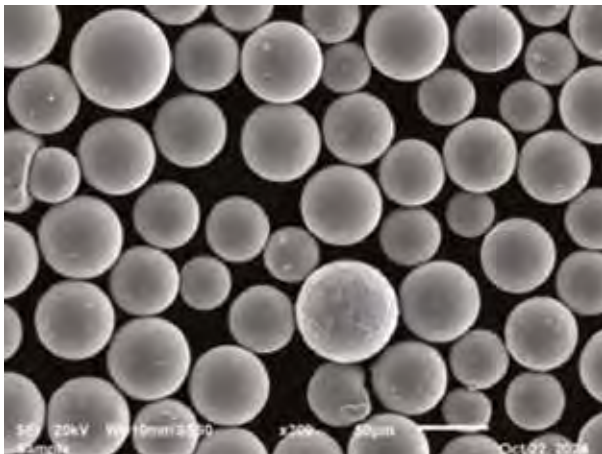


TMM Digital Twin platform

This agreement forms part of a broader commercialisation strategy aligned with PAISA's business and strategic growth plans, and has the potential to become PAISA's core business within five years. The partnership was facilitated through TIA, which introduced PAISA Technology to the CSIR. PAISA is a local, youth-owned, Level 1 BBBEE SMME focused on delivering AI-driven systems aimed at enhancing workplace safety.

Local metal powder production for additive manufacturing

The CSIR commissioned the ATO Lab Plus ultrasonic atomiser and had personnel trained to operate the equipment. During the facility's initial operation, a batch of 316L spherical stainless steel powder was produced. The powder underwent a range of tests to validate both the effectiveness of the equipment and the intrinsic properties of the powder. The atomised powder displayed a spherical morphology, characterised by smooth surfaces devoid of satellites, and was thus ideal for use in additive manufacturing. The locally produced 316L stainless steel powder was used for the 3D printing of a polishing tool.



Scanning electron microscopy image of the CSIR-produced 316L stainless steel powder



3D printed polishing tools for laminated engineering materials and the 3D printed part fitted to the polishing machine.

CSIR commissions the hot isostatic press and heat treatment facility

The hot isostatic press (HIP) process is used primarily to help improve material properties by increasing density and reducing defects such as pores, voids and cracks in materials, achieving up to 100% of theoretical density. This process involves using high temperature and isostatic gas pressure to act on all surfaces of the component being treated. In addition to the densifying effect, the HIP process is also used for consolidating powder metallurgy parts, which can be considered as manufacturing process rather than a post-manufacturing process.

The CSIR's HIP machine can perform in situ heat treatments, such as quenching of various alloys and components. Its size and features allow it to perform industrial type heat treatment, but also to be used as a technology development tool in the additive manufacturing value chain.

The metals/foundry industry is expected to benefit significantly from this industrial scale HIP facility at the CSIR.



The CSIR's HIP machine

Outcome 5: Knowledge utilisation for inclusive development

One of the beneficiaries of the Ekurhuleni Regional Innovation Networking Platform, an innovation support intervention funded to enable the development of subnational systems of innovation to facilitate inclusive access, filed a South African provisional patent application 2024/02607 on 17 April 2024, because of support they received from the Regional Innovation Support Programme.

Outcome 6: Innovation in support of a capable and developmental state

The high-level structures for STI agenda-setting across government (the Interministerial Committee on STI and the Presidential STI Plenary with government, business, academia and civil society) met between September and December 2023 and endorsed STI budget coordination as one of three critical levers and systematic enablers for the implementation of the 2022-2032 STI Decadal Plan. A task team with officials from the DSTI, the National Treasury (NT) and the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) was established to ensure the inclusion of STI priorities in government planning and budgeting processes. This will address the longstanding coordination challenges in the NSI, and improve the allocation and productivity of funding for STI. STI coordination will enable the optimal use of STI funds to increase the competitiveness of key economic sectors, achieve social development priorities and improve service delivery.

The task team developed a Public STI Budget Co-ordination Project Plan to integrate STI priorities into government budgeting and planning regimes/frameworks. This will be phased in over three years, as follows:

- Phase 1: Setting the scene for STI budget coordination implementation by incorporating STI priorities into DPME and NT frameworks.
- Phase 2: Intensifying STI budget coordination through tagging.
- Phase 3: Expanding the footprint of STI in all three spheres of government.

In the year under review, the following Phase 1 milestones were achieved:

- STI priorities were set out in the DPME's 2024-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan, the 2024 Guidelines for the Development of National and Provincial Government Departments' 2025-2030 Strategic Plans and 2025/26 Annual Performance Plans, and the 2024 National Guidelines for the Assessment of Draft 2025-2030 Strategic Plans and 2025/26 Annual Performance Plans.

- Eight national government departments were assessed in partnership with the DPME to ascertain the prominence and uptake of STI interventions. These were the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition; the Department of Small Business Development; the Department of Communication and Digital Technologies; the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy; the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment; the Department of Health; the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and the DSTI.
- STI priorities were set out in the National Treasury Guidelines on Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the 2025 Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE).



In addition, the DSTI identified and intends to advance meaningful collaboration efforts with STI/R&D-intensive national and provincial government departments through collaboration agreements over the current medium term to advance the policy mandate of the DSTI and joint implementation of STI/R&D initiatives based on agreed broad thematic areas.

These efforts will facilitate the implementation of the STI Decadal Plan priorities and societal grand challenges on national government planning and budgeting processes.

They will give the DSTI and all other STI-intensive government departments an opportunity to measure and evaluate performance over the medium-term and ensure that the appropriate budget set aside for STI is used for its intended purpose.

Use of technology to enable public participation

In the year under review, the eParticipation and Policy Modelling Platform for South Africa project has made important progress in supporting municipal officials with the exploration and adoption of technologies. A toolkit has been developed to capture the key opportunities and lessons from a database of over 400 international and local projects, addressing questions related to identity management, comment moderation, and input synthesis. Through multiple internal workshops and three peer-learning events, six municipalities from across South Africa engaged with one another about process design and the use of accessible technologies to enable more effective and inclusive public participation in planning and service delivery. These practices are currently being adopted in the first phase of pilot projects in eThekweni Municipality, the City of Cape Town and Rustenburg Local Municipality, while additional municipalities finalise their pilot plans.

Demonstration of smallholder soil testing service

Since 2019, when the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) proactively sought funding for a mobile soil laboratory service, the DSTI and the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) have been co-funding the development and delivery of more accessible and affordable soil and irrigation testing services for smallholder farmers. By ably and actively participating in the global wave to develop and refine near-infrared soil spectrometry toolsets, the ARC Natural Resources and Engineering (ARC-NRE) campus can now demonstrate how this technology can be used to extend the reach of soil and irrigation water testing laboratory services beyond major urban centres (i.e. beyond fixed placed soil chemistry laboratories).



Demonstrating the ARC Soil, Climate and Water near infrared soil spectrometry technology using at the ARC's off-grid "plant health clinic" van

The ARC-NRE is also able to advise about how near-infrared spectrometry technology is likely to develop to support precision (4IR) agricultural design and layout to improve the productivity of land use. The value proposition outlined by the ARC is that existing (higher price and longer turnaround time) chemical testing services can be used to calibrate infrared soil spectrometry toolsets. With large (global) libraries of spectral data for a larger number of soil types, more decentralised (and higher spatial resolution) near-infrared soil and irrigation testing services can be deployed to strengthen smallholder productivity and environmental sustainability. The ARC-NRE aims to build a network of mobile and decentralised near infrared spectrometry laboratories that can reach smallholder producers across South Africa and represent the diversity of South African soil and agricultural water properly. The ARC-NRE has partnered with its counterparts on the continent who strive to achieve the same goals.



Demonstrating the mobile and high-throughput near-infrared soil spectrometry laboratory machinery

Table 5: Programme 5 – Socio-economic Innovation Partnerships

Achieved						Not achieved				
The table below reports against the amended APP, which was tabled in Parliament on 11 December 2024.										
No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
1	Outcome 5 Knowledge utilisation for inclusive development	Job opportunities created and supported	Number of job opportunities created and supported through DSTI demonstrators/ models that experiment new ways of creating jobs	New indicator	44 job opportunities created and supported through demonstrators/ models that experiment with new ways for creating jobs by 31 March 2024	36 job opportunities created and supported through demonstrators/ models that experiment with new ways by 31 March 2025	45 job opportunities were created and supported through demonstrators/ models that experiment with new ways of creating jobs by 31 March 2025	9	Achieved	More opportunities were available in Q3 due to the transfer of funds to entities in Q2.
2		Income opportunities created and supported	Number of income opportunities created and supported through demonstrators/ models that experiment with new ways of creating income	New indicator	111 income opportunities created and supported through demonstrators/ models that experiment with new ways for creating income by 31 March 2024	110 income opportunities created and supported through demonstrators/ models that experiment with new ways of creating income by 31 March 2025	110 income opportunities were created and supported through demonstrators/ models that experiment with new ways of creating income by 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
3	Outcome 5 Knowledge utilisation for inclusive development	Technology demonstrations and diffusions for income generation	Number of technology demonstrations and diffusions in support of SMMEs and township and rural enterprise development	New indicator	4 technology demonstration, transfer and diffusion of solutions in support of SMMEs township and rural enterprise development by 31 March 2024	4 technology demonstrations, transfers and diffusions of solutions in support of SMMEs and township and rural enterprise development 31 March 2025	4 technology demonstrations, transfers and diffusions of solutions in support of SMMEs and township and rural enterprise development 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a
4		Implementation of youth capability development programme(s)	Number of Young Engineers Chagemaker Programme (YECP) participants supported by the DSTI in collaboration with the Water Research Commission (WRC) and municipalities	New indicator	20 YECP participants supported in collaboration with the WRC and municipalities by 31 March 2024	10 YECP participants supported by the DSTI in collaboration with the WRC and municipalities by 31 March 2025	20 YECP participants were supported by the DSTI in collaboration with the WRC and municipalities by 31 March 2025	+10	Achieved	New collaborations with national and international experts resulted in savings, which made it possible to accommodate additional participants

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
5	Outcome 5 Knowledge utilisation for inclusive development	Innovation intermediaries for innovation for inclusivity	Number of innovation intermediaries supported through DSTI funding instruments to achieve innovation for inclusivity	New indicator	2 innovation intermediaries supported through DSTI funding instruments to achieve innovation for inclusivity by 31 March 2024	2 innovation intermediaries supported through DSTI funding instruments to achieve innovation for inclusivity by 31 March 2025	2 innovation intermediaries were supported through DSTI funding instruments to achieve innovation for inclusivity by 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a
6		Grassroots innovators given support to commercialise their technology products	Number of grassroots innovators given support to commercialise their technology products through DSTI funding instruments	New indicator	100 grassroots innovators supported to commercialise their technology products through DSTI funding instruments by 31 March 2024	160 grassroots innovators given support to commercialise their technology products through DSTI funding instruments by 31 March 2025	160 grassroots innovators were given support to commercialise their technology products through DSTI funding instruments by 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
7	Outcome 5 Knowledge utilisation for inclusive development	Localised facilities for innovation for inclusivity	Number of localised facilities (e.g. living labs) supported through DSTI funding instruments to increase the footprint of innovation in rural and township communities	New indicator	15 localised facilities (e.g. living labs) supported through DSTI funding instruments to increase the footprint of innovation in rural and township communities by 31 March 2024	18 localised facilities (e.g. living labs) supported through DSTI funding instruments to increase the footprint of innovation in rural and township communities by 31 March 2025	18 localised facilities (e.g. living labs) were supported through DSTI funding instruments to increase the footprint of innovation in rural and township communities by 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a
8		SMME support	Number of SMMEs provided with technological support	New indicator	New indicator	20 SMMEs provided with technological support by 31 March 2025	21 SMMEs were provided with technological support by 31 March 2025	+1	Achieved	It is difficult to forecast the uptake of the support that is made available.

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
9	Outcome 5 Knowledge utilisation for inclusive development	Knowledge and innovation products added to the industrial development and green economy IP portfolios	Number of knowledge and innovation products added to the industrial development and green economy IP portfolios through fully funded or co-funded research initiatives	83 industrially relevant knowledge and innovation products (patents, prototypes, technology demonstrators or technology transfer packages) added to the industrial development and green economy IP portfolio by 31 March 2023	110 industrially relevant knowledge and innovation products (patents, prototypes, technology demonstrators or technology transfer packages) added to the industrial development and green economy IP portfolio by 31 March 2024	60 industrially relevant knowledge and innovation products (patents, prototypes, technology demonstrators or technology transfer packages) added to the industrial development and green economy IP portfolio by 31 March 2025	74 industrially relevant knowledge and innovation products (patents, prototypes, technology demonstrators or technology transfer packages) were added to the industrial development and green economy IP portfolio by 31 March 2025	+14	Achieved	Forecasting IP product development is difficult as it depends on (i) knowledge owners who are mostly outside the NSI who approach the NSI for technological assistance, or (ii) scientists and students who are maturing technologies, a process which has uncertain time frames and success rates.

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
10	Outcome 3: Increased knowledge generation and innovation output	Facilitating the implementation of S&T interventions in selected economic ecosystems	Number of Sector Innovation Fund (SIF) interventions implemented to support the development of human capacity and skills as well as knowledge and innovation outputs for socio-economic development	New indicator	6 SIFs implemented to support the development of human capacity and skills as well as knowledge and innovation outputs for socio-economic development by 31 March 2024	6 SIF interventions implemented to support the development of human capacity and skills as well as knowledge and innovation outputs for socio-economic development by 31 March 2025	6 SIF interventions were implemented to support the development of human capacity and skills as well as knowledge and innovation outputs for socio-economic development by 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
11	Outcome 4: Knowledge utilisation for economic development in (a) revitalising existing (traditional) industries and (b) stimulating R&D-led industrial development	Companies accessing the R&D tax incentive (RDTI)	RDTI Adjudication Committee recommendations processed for the Minister's consideration.	Preapproval decisions provided within 90 days from date of receipt for 9% (5) of 56 projects for the R&D tax incentive received between 24 February 2022 and November 2022	Of the 150, 39% (58) applications received decisions within 90 days	RDTI Adjudication Committee recommendations for 80% of project applications received in 2024/25 processed for the Minister's consideration for the R&D tax incentive (161 of 232 projects received between 1 April and 31 December 2024) by 31 March 2025	69% of project applications received in 2024/25 were processed (routed) for the Minister's consideration for the R&D tax incentive (161 of 232 projects received between 1 April and 31 December 2024) by 31 March 2025	-11%	Not achieved	The period during which applications for this APP target were finalised for the Minister's consideration was 1 April 2024 to 31 December 2024. The achievement of the target was negatively affected by the postponement of RDTI Adjudication Committee meetings because there was not a quorum, as well as the need to refer projects back to applicants who had not yet responded to the committee's request for additional information.

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
12	Outcome 2 Human capabilities and skills for the economy and for development	High-level HCD built for competitiveness and new industry development	Number of high-level research students (honours, master's and doctoral students) fully funded or co-funded in designated niche areas (advanced manufacturing, aerospace, chemicals, mining, advanced metals, digital transformation, the Sector Innovation Fund and STI for the circular economy)	238 high-level research students (of which 92 at PhD level) were fully funded or co-funded in designated niche areas by 31 March 2023	210 high-level research students (87 at PhD level) fully funded or co-funded in designated niche areas (advanced manufacturing, aerospace, chemicals, mining, advanced metals, digital transformation, the Industry Innovation Programme – incl. SIF and the green economy and STI for the circular economy) by 31 March 2024	180 high-level research students (40 at PhD level) fully funded or co-funded in designated niche areas (advanced manufacturing, aerospace, chemicals, mining, advanced metals, digital transformation, the SIF and STI for the circular economy) by 31 March 2025	246 high-level research students (103 at PhD level) were fully funded or co-funded in designated niche areas (advanced manufacturing, aerospace, chemicals, mining, advanced metals, digital transformation, the SIF and STI for the circular economy) by 31 March 2025	+66 (of which +63 at PhD level)	Achieved	It is desirable to exceed the target. Co-funding for bursaries, which can be leveraged to support multiple students, increased the number of students who could be supported.

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
13	Outcome 5 Knowledge utilisation for inclusive development	Innovation support interventions funded or co-funded in priority economic ecosystems	Number of innovation support interventions funded or co-funded to enable the development of sub-national systems of innovation in priority economic ecosystems, including the digital and circular economies	New indicator	12 innovation support interventions funded or co-funded to enable the development of sub-national systems of innovation that facilitate inclusive access by 31 March 2024	13 innovation support interventions funded or co-funded to enable the development of sub-national systems of innovation that facilitate inclusive access by 31 March 2025	13 innovation support interventions were funded or co-funded to enable the development of sub-national systems of innovation that facilitate inclusive access by 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a
14	Outcome 5 Knowledge utilisation for inclusive development	Knowledge products published on DSTI website	Number of knowledge products published on DSTI website to encourage STI uptake and inclusive development by sector departments	4 knowledge products on innovation for inclusive development were published by 31 March 2023	4 knowledge products published on DSTI website to encourage STI uptake and inclusive development by sector departments between 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024	4 knowledge products published on DSTI website to encourage STI uptake and inclusive development by sector departments between 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	4 knowledge products were published on DSTI website to encourage STI uptake and inclusive development by sector departments between 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
15	Outcome 6 Innovation in support of a developmental state	Decision-support interventions in support of a capable state	Number of decision-support interventions introduced, maintained and improved in support of a capable state	6 decision-support systems maintained and improved by 31 March 2023	6 decision-support systems introduced, maintained and improved by 31 March 2024	6 decision-support systems maintained and improved in support of a capable state by 31 March 2025	6 decision-support systems were maintained and improved in support of a capable state by 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a
16		Basic services supported through innovation in support of the District Development Model (DDM) or sector departments	Number of basic services supported through innovation in support of the DDM or sector departments	New indicator	5 basic services supported through innovation in support of the DDM or sector departments by 31 March 2024	5 basic services supported through innovation in support of the DDM or sector departments by 31 March 2025	5 basic services were supported through innovation in support of the DDM or sector departments by 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a
17		District municipalities supported with innovation solutions in one of the four DSTI DDM impact areas	Number of district municipalities supported with innovation solutions in one of the four DSTI DDM impact areas	New indicator	5 district municipalities supported with innovation solutions in one of the four DSTI DDM impact areas by 31 March 2024	5 district municipalities supported with innovation solutions in one of the four DSTI DDM impact areas 31 March 2025	5 district municipalities were supported with innovation solutions in one of the four DSTI DDM impact areas 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
18		District municipalities supported with systemic solutions to advance innovation-driven local economic development (LED)	Number of district municipalities supported with systemic solutions to advance innovation-driven LED	New indicator	3 district municipalities supported with systemic solutions to advance innovation-driven LED by 31 March 2024	4 district municipalities supported with systemic solutions to advance innovation-driven LED by 31 March 2025	4 district municipalities were supported with systemic solutions to advance innovation-driven LED by 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a
19	Outcome 6 Innovation in support of a development state	STI priorities on National Government Budgeting and Planning regime	STI Decadal Plan priorities incorporated into the DPME planning and the NT budgeting processes.	New indicator	Report on STI budget coordination project plan as per the task team resolution approved by the Director-General	Phase I of the STI Budget Coordination Project Plan implemented (DSTI Decadal Plan STI priorities included in the DPME planning and NT budgeting processes – 2024-2029 MTDP; Guidelines for the Development of draft 2025-2030 Strategic Plans	Phase I of the STI Budget Coordination Project Plan was implemented (DSTI Decadal Plan STI priorities included in the DPME planning and NT budgeting processes – 2024-2029 MTDP; Guidelines for the Development of draft	0	Achieved	n/a

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
20		Statistical reports and policy briefs approved by Exco for publication and/ or submitted to Cabinet and/or disseminated to policy audience	Number of statistical reports and policy briefs approved by Exco for publication and/ or submitted to Cabinet and/or disseminated to policy audience	6 statistical reports and policy briefs approved by Exco for publication and/ or submitted to Cabinet and/or disseminated to policy audience by 31 March 2023	4 statistical reports or policy briefs approved by Exco for publication and/ or submitted to Cabinet and/or disseminated to policy audience by 31 March 2024	and 2025/26 Revised Annual Performance Plans; and the National Guidelines for the Assessment of Draft Strategic Plans and Revised Annual Performance Plan including the NT MTEF and/or ENE guidelines) by 31 March 2025.	2025-2030 Strategic Plans and 2025/26 Revised Annual Performance Plans; and the National Guidelines for the Assessment of Draft Strategic Plans and Revised Annual Performance Plan including the NT MTEF and/or ENE guidelines) by 31 March 2025	0	Achieved	n/a

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation
21	Outcome 6 Innovation in support of a development state	Oversight over the CSIR and HSRC to ensure they respond to government priorities	Number of strategic and technical engagements with the CSIR and HSRC to ensure alignment with national priorities	8 strategic and/or technical engagements with the CSIR and/or HSRC to ensure alignment with national priorities by 31 March 2023	8 strategic and technical engagements with the CSIR and HSRC to ensure alignment with national priorities by 31 March 2024	8 strategic and technical engagements with the CSIR and HSRC to ensure alignment with national priorities by 31 March 2025	9 strategic and technical engagements were held with the CSIR and HSRC to ensure alignment with national priorities by 31 March 2025	+1	Achieved	The target reflects the minimum number of meetings required for alignment to governance arrangements. An additional DSTI-CSIR bilateral meeting was required for optimal strategic alignment.
22	Outcome 3 Increased knowledge generation and innovation output	Water security and waste management roadmaps implementation	Implementation of strategies to address water security and waste management	New indicator	Implementation of the Water and Waste RDI Roadmaps by supporting 14 Research grants, 4 technology demonstrators, and 5 technical assessments by 31 March 2024	Close-out report on the implementation of the Water and Waste RDI Roadmaps by 31 March 2025	Close-out report on the implementation of the Water and Waste RDI Roadmaps was finalised, but not approved by 31 March 2025	The Close-out report on the implementation of the Water and Waste RDI Roadmaps was not finalised by 31 March 2025	Not achieved	The Waste RDI Roadmap Close-out Report was submitted in time, but unsigned. The CSIR had a challenge with its financial reporting system and could not finalise the financials on the report in time. The report was signed in April 2025.

The table below reports against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan (not the amended plan tabled in Parliament on 11 December 2024).

No.	Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25 until date of re-tabling	Deviation between target and achievement 2024/25	Status	Reasons for deviation	Reasons for revisions to the outputs/output indicators/annual targets
1	Knowledge utilisation for economic development in (a) revitalising existing industries and (b) stimulating R&D-led industrial development	Companies accessing the R&D tax incentive	Turnaround time for providing preapproval decisions on projects for the R&D tax incentive	Preapproval decisions provided within 90 days from date of receipt for 9% (5) of 56 projects for the R&D tax incentive received between 24 February 2022 and November 2022	Of the 150, 39% (58) applications received decisions within 90 days	Preapproval decisions provided within 90 days from date of receipt for 80% of projects for the R&D tax incentive by 31 March 2025	Preapproval decisions provided within 90 days on 38% (12 of 32) of projects for the R&D tax incentive.	-42%	Not achieved	The period during which applications for this APP target were finalised was 1 January 2024 to 30 June 2024. The achievement of the target was negatively affected by changes within the Department and the Ministry following the national elections, including delays in the signing of application responses by the responsible signatories.	Delays in the signing of approval letters by the Ministry and delays caused by public holidays made it necessary to revise the target.

Programme expenditure

Programme	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
Socio-Economic Innovation Partnerships	1 625 226	1 618 600	6 626	1 727 550	1 723 454	4 096
Total	1 625 226	1 618 600	6 626	1 727 550	1 723 454	4 096

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

There are two areas of underperformance under the Programme.

- To address the underperformance in the area of project applications for R&D tax incentives, the following steps will be undertaken in the 2025/26 financial year:
 - Stringent monitoring measures for:
 - (1) the turnaround times for the submission of technical evaluation reports by external consultants;
 - (2) the processing of committee recommendations immediately after adoption of the minutes;
 - (3) improved attendance and conclusion of RDTI adjudication meetings.
- Close-out report on the implementation of the Water and Waste RDI Roadmaps that could not be finalised by 31 March 2025 was finalised and approved in April 2025.

Performance in relation to standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions

Not applicable.

5. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

5.1 TRANSFER PAYMENTS

The Department transfers funds to various entities that assist it in achieving its mandate. The information below is a summary of transfers made in the period under review and reasons these transfers were made. Detailed information regarding the entities to which the transfers were made is disclosed fully in the Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements in Part E.5.

Programme 1: Administration

Organisation/theme	Budget R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Reason for transfer payment
Institutional and programme support	16 432	8 419	Assistance for research activities
Total	16 432	8 419	

Programme 2: Technology Innovation

Organisation/theme	Budget R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Reason for transfer payment
Biofuels	9 823	9 823	Biofuels research
Bio-economy Strategy	66 540	66 319	Implementation of the Bio-economy Strategy
Emerging research areas	120 909	120 600	R&D in emerging research areas
Energy Grand Challenge	31 947	31 947	Support for R&D in the renewable energy sector
Health innovation	74 291	69 525	R&D for new health products and services
HIV and Aids prevention and treatment technologies	32 537	32 537	Research into technologies to prevent and combat HIV/Aids
Hydrogen Strategy - Capital	91 753	91 753	Support for research infrastructure in the hydrogen and energy sector
Hydrogen Strategy - Current	45 764	45 764	Support for R&D in the hydrogen and energy sector
Indigenous knowledge systems (IKS)	57 097	57 083	Implementing IKS initiatives
Innovation projects	272 148	272 148	Promoting intellectual property management, regulation and commercialisation
International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology	17 373	17 373	R&D for new health products
South African National Space Agency	153 347	153 347	Supporting the creation of an environment conducive to industrial development and space technology
Space science	375 660	41 186	R&D to support space science initiatives
Technology Innovation Agency	432 715	432 715	Stimulating and intensifying technology innovation and commercialisation output
Support for offices of technology transfer	47 449	47 449	Intellectual Property Fund and capacitating offices of technology transfer
Total	1 829 353	1 489 567	

Programme 3: International Cooperation and Resources

Organisation/theme	Budget R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Reason for transfer payment
Global Science: Bilateral Cooperation	8 013	6 513	Growing international partnerships with the aim of leveraging resources for R&D and human development
Global Science: International Resources	44 495	44 495	Growing international partnerships with the aim of leveraging resources for R&D and human development
Global Science: Multilateral Cooperation	11 295	10 953	Growing international partnerships with the aim of leveraging resources for R&D and human development
Total	63 803	61 961	

Programme 4: Research Development and Support

Organisation/theme	Budget R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Reason for transfer payment
Academy of Science of South Africa	31 946	31 946	Promoting innovative and independent scientific thinking
Astronomy	38 051	38 051	Support for radio and optical astronomy
Basic science development and support	35 821	35 821	Policy and institution building (10-year plan and centres of excellence)
Cyberinfrastructure	282 808	282 808	Operation and management of Centre for High Performance Computing initiatives and the connectivity of research institutions
Human resource development	899 470	897 575	Implementation of human capacity development initiatives
National Research Foundation	941 446	941 446	Supporting and promoting research by funding human resource development
Research and development infrastructure	844 983	844 878	Infrastructure development
Science awareness	93 473	93 473	Research and initiatives towards youth involvement in the science arena
South African Research Chairs Initiative	565 558	565 558	Funding for research chairs at higher education institutions
Square Kilometre Array	1 350 417	1 350 417	Infrastructure for the SKA project
Strategic science platforms	221 138	221 138	Strategic science platforms for R&D
Total	5 305 111	5 305 111	

Programme 5: Socio-Economic Innovation Partnerships

Organisation/theme	Budget R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Reason for transfer payment
Advanced Manufacturing Technology Strategy	32 500	32 345	Implementing the Advanced Manufacturing Technology Strategy
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	938 394	938 394	Providing scientific and technological services and solutions, and identify opportunities for new technologies to be further developed and exploited in the private and public sectors for commercial and social benefit
Environmental Innovation	35 887	35 887	Identifying and initiating S&T programmes that support the growth of the environmental technologies and services sector in South Africa
Human Sciences Research Council	300 635	300 635	Conducting large-scale policy-relevant social science research
Information Communication Technology	27 801	27 801	Implementing the South African ICT Research, Development and Innovation Roadmap. Facilitating policy and strategy development on R&D interventions that support the growth of the ICT sector (excluding the ICT retail sector).
Innovation for inclusive development	50 020	49 119	Developing indicators and instruments for measuring and monitoring investments in S&T and the performance of the national system of innovation. Support for experimentation with S&T-based innovations for tackling unemployment, poverty and inequality through the creation of sustainable job and wealth opportunities, and enhancing the delivery of basic services.
Local Manufacturing Capacity	75 550	71 831	Support for technology localisation. Assistance for local companies to develop their technology capabilities so that they can leverage procurement opportunities under the infrastructure build programmes of state-owned enterprises. Funding for technology stations to render technology support to small and medium enterprises.
Local systems of innovation	2 938	2 938	Support for local innovation interventions and science parks. Support for industry innovation partnerships.
Mining research and development	58 957	58 957	Promotion of mining research and development
Resource-based industries	31 313	31 313	S&T policy strategy and direction-setting support to harness value from South Africa's natural resources.
Science and technology indicators	14 318	14 318	Develop and monitor science and technology indicators.
Total	1 568 313	1 568 313	

6. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

The Department did not receive any conditional grants.

7. DONOR FUNDS

The Department received official development assistance (ODA) from the European Union for the year under review. Below is a brief summary of the activities supported by these ODA partners in science and technology.

Name of donor	European Union
Full amount of the funding (R'000)	1 668
Period of the commitment	3 years
Purpose of the funding	LEAP-RE (Long-Term Joint EU-AU Research and Innovation Partnership on Renewable Energy)
Expected outputs	Implementing the LEAP-RE programme, which seeks to create a long-term partnership of African and European stakeholders in a quadruple helix approach involving government (programme owners and funding agencies), research and academia, the private sector and civil society. A framework, methodology and cooperation model will be created to optimise impact. The aim is to reduce fragmentation by aligning existing bilateral and multilateral frameworks. LEAP-RE establishes and jointly implements research, innovation and capacity-building activities that respond to the Multi-Annual Roadmaps developed in PRE-LEAP-RE. The programme opted for a large-scale, inclusive consortium of 96 partners from 34 countries and two international organisations, which ensures broad thematic, geographical and stakeholder coverage, demonstrates the feasibility of the collaboration and builds trust in view of a long-term partnerships addressing the post-2025 period. LEAP-RE draws on the experience and partnership developed in PRE-LEAP-RE, which conceptualised and developed a framework for long-term, bi-regional cooperation in research, innovation and capacity building in renewable energies. This partnership is further strengthened by previous collaboration between partners in other projects supporting the EU-Africa High-Level Policy Dialogue on STI, such as LEAP-Agri, ERAfrica, LEAP4FNSSA (Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture), Research and Innovation Network for Europe and Africa, and CAAST-Net Plus. Furthermore, the proposal includes a number of research and innovation partners, eight individual projects (formalised as work packages), which were chosen from expressions of interest received in late 2019.
Actual outputs achieved	Research, innovation and capacity-building activities that respond to the Multi-Annual Roadmaps developed in PRE-LEAP-RE.
Amount received in current period (R'000)	1,844
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	1,844
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	These funds are audited by the Auditor-General or external auditors at the request of the donor.

Name of donor	European Union
Full amount of the funding (R'000)	R5 000
Period of the commitment	Ongoing
Purpose of the funding	ESASTAP
Expected outputs	The ESASTAP programme is a coordination and support platform created to strengthen STI cooperation between South Africa (SA) and the European Union (EU). The programme is divided into six different work packages, each of which is further broken down into separate tasks, addressing specific areas of cooperation within broader SA-EU STI relations. 1. Promoting SA participation in the EU Framework Programme. 2. Analysing SA participation in the EU Framework Programme and the impact of this. 3. Promoting SA research and innovation programmes in Europe to enhance reciprocal SA-EU bilateral cooperation activities. 4. Supporting the SA National Contact Points. 5. Supporting bilateral SA-EU STI policy dialogues and contributing to the implementation of the EU-SA Joint S&T Cooperation Committee. 6. Coordinating and communicating about the programme, and disseminating information.
Actual outputs achieved	Activity 1: Promoting SA participation in the EU Framework Programme Several ESASTAP roadshows/information days and exhibitions were organised in the 2024/25 financial year to raise awareness of opportunities for the South African national system of innovation in SA-EU STI cooperation initiatives. The focus included the dissemination of information on EU programmes to historically disadvantaged institutions. The DSTI facilitated the inclusion of SA as member country in programmes such as the European Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership to ensure that SA derives maximum benefit from collaboration with EU counterparts through the programmes. The EDCTP administration fees for 2024 were covered through ESASTAP. In quarter 2 of the 2024/25 financial year the Department, through ESASTAP, participated in two international resource-leveraging engagements organised by the Vaal University of Technology and Nelson Mandela University. The events aimed to promote SA-EU STI opportunities. In quarter 3 of the 2024/25 financial year, ESASTAP convened an information-sharing session at the Central University of Technology, participated in the 2024 Universities South Africa Higher Education Conference. ESASTAP convened a five-year celebration of the European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST) and an ESASTAP exhibition at Science Forum South Africa 2024. Activity 2: Analysing SA participation in the EU Framework Programme The DSTI conducted an analysis of SA participation in the Framework Programme, Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe. The analysis was used to enhance the inclusive participation of SA stakeholders in EU-funded programmes and to strengthen cooperation with EU member states and associated countries. Activity 3: Promoting SA research and innovation programmes in Europe to enhance reciprocal SA-EU bilateral cooperation activities ESASTAP, in partnership Stellenbosch University and the MSCAdcovacy project funded under Horizon Europe, hosted a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) roundtable to promote the MSCA initiative in the SA NSI in November 2024. Activity 4: Supporting the SA National Contact Points The Department convened the first SA National Contact Point (NCP) network workshop to orientate the NCPs about relevant EU programmes and their roles and responsibilities as NCPs. The information-sharing sessions were conducted with the NCPs.

Name of donor	European Union
Actual outputs achieved	Activity 5: Supporting the bilateral SA-EU STI policy dialogues and contributing to the implementation of the EU-SA Joint S&T Cooperation Committee The Joint S&T Cooperation Committee (JSTCC) is an annual meeting between SA and the EU to assess progress with STI cooperation between the two partners. The meeting alternates between the two continents (Africa and Europe) and is co-chaired by the Directors-General of the DSTI and the European Commission Directorate for Research and Innovation (DG RTD). The ESASTAP programme is responsible for the implementation of the recommendations emanating from the JSTCC discussions. Through the ESASTAP platform, the DSTI hosted a bilateral engagement in a form of a working dinner between SA and the DG RTD, with senior officials from the DG RTD and the EU Ambassador to SA. The DSTI and EU counterparts convened the 17th SA-EU JSTCC Meeting in November 2024. ESASTAP supported the strategic engagements held on the margins of the JSTCC meeting, which included a visit to SA's Square Kilometre Array site by the EU delegation and institutional visits. The DSTI, in collaboration with the Science Diplomacy Capital for Africa (SDCfA) and the EU through the EU Delegation to South Africa and the DG RTD convened a special high-level lecture as part of ESASTAP, with Mr Marc Lemaître, Director-General of the DG RTD as guest speaker. The Department facilitated a range of engagements with South African organisations in the NSI. Stakeholders interested in cooperation with the European Union used the opportunity to engage in strategic, high-level engagements and conversation with Mr Lemaître. Activity 6: Coordinating and communicating about the programme, and disseminating information The DSTI appointed an ESASTAP programme manager to oversee the effective management and implementation of ESASTAP activities. The programme manager oversees the management of the ESASTAP website, a dedicated communication tool used by the DSTI to disseminate SA-EU STI cooperation information and opportunities to the SA NSI.
Amount received in current period (R'000)	1 379
Amount spent by the Department (R'000)	1 379
Reasons for the funds unspent	The ESASTAP funds were received on 11 October 2024.
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	These funds are audited by the Auditor-General or external auditors at the request of the donor.

8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

8.1 CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Department implemented its Asset Management Policy during the year under review. The necessary reconciliations and asset verifications were performed, which assisted in identifying damaged assets and those that needed to be replaced. To ensure minimum disruptions to officials when performing their functions, new laptops were procured to replace obsolete and damaged ones.

To ensure efficient operations, the Department is planning to procure new vehicles to replace old vehicles that are no longer economical to service.



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GOVERNANCE

I. INTRODUCTION

The Department is committed to maintaining the highest standards of corporate governance in its management of public finances and resources. The main pillars of the Department's corporate governance arrangements are set out below.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Department acknowledges that uncertainty or risk is an integral part of its activities and that not having mechanisms in place to identify and manage risks could result in the unavailability of service, a deficiency of information, financial loss, increased costs, loss of reputation and failure to meet strategic objectives.

The Department views enterprise risk management (ERM) as a proactive strategy for successful mandate delivery and stakeholder value creation. It understands that managing risk in an enterprise-wide context ensures accountability and sustainability. The Department is committed to addressing adverse events timeously and leveraging potential opportunities from future uncertainties.

The Department has implemented various processes to ensure that staff are committed to ERM and understand their risk management roles and responsibilities. These processes include awareness sessions, articles in the Department's newsletter, regular risk assessments, and follow-ups to address identified risks.

The Department has a directorate and an effective management system (policy, framework, strategy, guidebooks and annual implementation plan) for ERM. In the period under review an ERM maturity assessment was performed using the tool provided by National Treasury. The outcome of the maturity assessment was positive.

The implementation plans for ERM and business continuity management (BCM) are driven by the Directorate: ERM and progress is monitored quarterly by the ERM Committee (ERMC) and the Audit Committee (AC).

To ensure the quality, integrity and reliability of the Department's ERM processes and responses, the Department has an ERM Committee (ERMC) comprising four independent members and one ex officio member. The ERMC met quarterly to exercise its oversight responsibilities. The ERMC Charter was reviewed and updated, and the Minister approved it on the recommendation of the ERMC and the Acting Director-General.

During the period under review, the ERMC's adequacy and effectiveness were evaluated by management and self-assessed by the committee members. The evaluations focused on the composition and quality of the committee; the understanding of the Department, including risks; the oversight role; and process and procedure. The outcomes of both evaluations were positive.

The chairpersons for the AC and Information Technology Steering Committee (ITSC) are standing invitees to the ERMC. During the period under review, the ERMC continued to play an integral part in ensuring that the Department maintained and enhanced its ERM maturity level. The following table indicates the members of the ERMC, the chairpersons of the AC and ITSC, and the meetings they attended in the period under review:

Name	Member status	Meetings attended	Notes
S Badat	Independent member (Chairperson)	5 of 5	Reappointed for a second three-year term, with effect from 1 February 2024
C Boltman	Independent member	5 of 5	Appointed for a three-year term, with effect from 1 February 2024
S Carson	Independent member	5 of 5	Appointed for a three-year term, with effect from 1 February 2024
M Shale	Independent member	5 of 5	Appointed for a three-year term, with effect from 1 February 2024

Name	Member status	Meetings attended	Notes
SGM Zwane	Ex officio member	2 of 2	Appointed as Acting Director-General with effect from 1 October 2024
Z Ngwenya	Ex officio member	3 of 3	Appointed as Acting Deputy Director-General: Institutional Planning and Support with effect from 1 October 2024
Z Monnakgotla	AC Chairperson	5 of 5	Standing invitee
Z Kabini	ITSC Chairperson	2 of 2	Standing invitee whose term ended in the period under review

The Department's Internal Audit Function and AC provide independent assurance on the Department's ERM processes and advise on the effectiveness of risk management controls and risk mitigation initiatives.

Strategic, operational, and functional risk profiles were finalised and approved prior to the start of the period under review, and risk mitigation was monitored quarterly by the ERMIC during that period. In addition, risk assessments were conducted for key projects, including some projects managed on behalf of the Department by its entities.

During the period under review, and as part of ensuring that the Department has a relevant and updated BCM system in place, the following were revised and approved: (a) All crisis management team plans; (b) the crisis communication plan; (c) the business impact analysis; (d) the BCM Strategy and (e) the IT continuity plan.

The strategic, operational, and functional risk profiles and the annual implementation plans for ERM and BCM for the 2025/26 financial year were finalised and approved in the last quarter of the period under review, on the ERMIC's recommendation.

The ERMIC Chairperson briefed the Director-General quarterly and the Minister annually on the effectiveness and adequacy of ERM across the Department.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The Department has an effective system for fraud risk management, including a policy, a framework, a strategy, a whistleblowing policy and an annual fraud prevention and detection plan.

The fraud risk profile was finalised and approved before the period under review and served as the basis for formulating the annual fraud prevention and detection plan. The fraud prevention and detection plan is driven by the Directorate: ERM and progress is monitored quarterly by the ERMIC and the AC. The fraud risk profile and the annual fraud prevention and detection plan for the 2025/26 financial year were finalised and approved in the last quarter of 2024/25 on the recommendation of the ERMIC.

Using various communication platforms, the Department actively promoted awareness of fraud and corruption and the use of the National Anti-Corruption Hotline. The Department commemorates International Anti-Corruption Day in November of each year. In the period under review, the theme for the Department's International Anti-Corruption Day activities was banking scams.

When allegations of fraud and corruption are reported, their veracity is thoroughly investigated using internal and/or external resources. The outcome of an investigation guides the Accounting Officer on the steps to be taken to finalise the matter (disciplinary action, recovery of state resources or criminal investigation). If warranted, the Department will report a matter to the appropriate law enforcement authority (e.g. the South African Police Service, the Special Investigating Unit or the Office of the Public Protector) for further investigation. However, this was not necessary in the period under review. The progress of investigations is reported on in the Ethics Committee and in closed sessions at all ERMIC meetings.

In the period under review, the Public Service Commission did not refer any new matters to the Department for investigation.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Conflicts of interest are minimised through awareness workshops conducted for employees periodically (quarterly/annually) and through pop-up messages to staff on individual laptops, as well as through other means of communication. Conflicts of interest must be declared at the beginning of meetings or processes linked to procurement or recruitment and selection. The chairperson of such committees is required to ask whether any panel members may have a conflict of interest before the meeting or process begins and, where a conflict of interest has been identified, request the relevant member to recuse him or herself from the meeting or process.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct in the department is promoted through conducting of awareness sessions/workshops and in the DSTI quarterly newsletter issued by the Chief Directorate Communication. September month has been identified by the DPSA as the public service month, and as such, the DSTI utilises this period to promote Code of Conduct to employees through the address made by senior managers and video shows that are shared with the staff on ethical conduct as prescribed in the Code of Conduct for the public service. A breach of Code of Conduct is dealt with in terms of the Disciplinary Code and Procedures for the Public Service (PSCBC Resolution 1/2003 and Chapter 7 of the SMS Handbook).

6. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Department has an issue with ventilation which does not meet requirements and a heating, ventilation and air-conditioning system that is not functional. Furthermore, the building structure is leaking. However, the Department has registered a project with the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure to attend to the reported challenges.

7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

Matters raised by the Portfolio Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation and how the Department addressed these matters

Date	Subject	Matters raised by the Portfolio Committee	How the matters were addressed by the DSTI
3 September 2024	Orientation briefings on the programmes, plans, finances and challenges by the Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf)	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily and recorded on the Parliamentary Monitoring Group (PMG) website (www.pmg.org.za/minutes).
3 September 2024	Orientation briefings on the programmes, plans, finances and challenges by the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP)	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily and recorded on the PMG website (www.pmg.org.za/minutes).
10 September 2024	2019 White Paper on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) and the Decadal Plan	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily and recorded on the PMG website (www.pmg.org.za/minutes).

Date	Subject	Matters raised by the Portfolio Committee	How the matters were addressed by the DSTI
8 October 2024	Briefings on the 2023/24 Annual Reports and Audit Outcomes of DSTI, National Advisory Council on Innovation and SACNASP	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily during the meeting.
9 October 2024	Briefings on the 2023/24 Annual Reports and Audit Outcomes of the Human Sciences Research Council, Technology Innovation Agency and ASSAf	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily during the meeting.
10 October 2024	Briefings on the 2023/24 Annual Reports and Audit Outcomes of South African National Space Agency (SANSA) including the SANSA facility tour	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily during the meeting.
11 October 2024	Briefings on the 2023/24 Annual Reports and Audit Outcomes of Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) including the CSIR campus tour	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily during the meeting.
15 October 2024	Briefing by the DSTI/National Research Foundation (NRF)/South African Agency for Science and Technology Advancement on the programme and initiatives around the Science Engagement Strategy and Briefing by NRF on 2023/24 Annual Report	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily and recorded on the PMG website (www.pmg.org.za/minutes).
29 October 2024	Briefing by the CSIR on the 10-year Foundational Digital Capabilities Research Programme	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily and recorded on the PMG website (www.pmg.org.za/minutes).
29 October 2024	Briefing by the DSTI on the 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan and 2023/24 Annual Report	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily and recorded on the PMG website (www.pmg.org.za/minutes).
19 November 2024	Briefing by the DSTI on the National Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies Research, Development and Innovation Strategy and the Hydrogen Society Roadmap	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily and recorded on the PMG website (www.pmg.org.za/minutes).
20 November 2024	Briefing by the Department of Communications and Digital Technologies DSTI/SANSA on the establishment and the status of the satellite draft strategy and progress on its implementation	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily and recorded on the PMG website (www.pmg.org.za/minutes).
26 November 2024	Briefing by the DSTI/NRF on the Human Capacity Development programme, including the full specifics of the Postgraduate Funding Policy	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily and recorded on the PMG website (www.pmg.org.za/minutes).

Date	Subject	Matters raised by the Portfolio Committee	How the matters were addressed by the DSTI
4 February 2025	Briefing by the DSTI on the 2024/25 Second and Third Quarter Financial and Non-financial Performance Reports, including progress with the implementation of the Audit Action Plan	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily and recorded on the PMG website (www.pmg.org.za/minutes).
11 February 2025	Briefing by the DSTI and NRF on the astronomy programmes of the South African Radio Astronomy Observatory (SARAO) and South African Astronomical Observatory.	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily during the meeting.
18 February 2025	Briefing by the DSTI and Department of Tourism on the Astro-Tourism Strategy.	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily and recorded on the PMG website (www.pmg.org.za/minutes).
24-28 February 2025	Oversight visits to the South African Radio SARAO Square Kilometre Array Radio Telescope in Carnarvon and surrounds	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily during the oversight visit
11 March 2025	Briefing by the DSTI and National Intellectual Property Management Office on the Intellectual Property from Publicly Financed Research and Development Act	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily and recorded on the PMG website (www.pmg.org.za/minutes).
15 March 2025	Briefing by the DSTI on specifics of South Africa's active STI cooperation agreements, as well as the Science Diplomacy Capital for Africa initiative.	All questions were answered and no follow-up questions were raised.	All questions were addressed satisfactorily and recorded on the PMG website (www.pmg.org.za/minutes).

8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

There were no Standing Committee on Public Accounts resolutions.

9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

The Department of Science, Technology and Innovation received an unqualified/unmodified report with no findings in the 2023/24 financial year.

10. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

The Department of Science, Technology and Innovation (DSTI) does not have an Internal Control Unit.

II. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

II.1 INTERNAL AUDIT

The purpose of the Internal Audit Function (IAF) is to strengthen the DSTI's ability to create, protect, and sustain value by providing the Audit Committee and management with independent, risk-based and objective assurance, advice, insight and foresight.

The mandate of the IAF is to provide independent assurance and advisory services on the DSTI's governance, risk management and control processes consistent with the requirements of the Global Internal Audit Standards (GIAS) and the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (PFMA). The IAF draws its mandate from PFMA and relevant Treasury Regulations, in particular Treasury Regulation 3.2. The IAF evaluates the adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of operations, the reliability of financial and performance information, and compliance with laws and regulations.

The IAF implements a three-year rolling annual audit plan and a five-year strategic plan.

Among other requirements, the IAF Charter sets out the IAF's mandate, organisational position, reporting relationships, authority, responsibility, scope of work and types of services for the IAF. The IAF Charter and audit methodology are consistent with the International Professions Practices Framework (IPPF) issued by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA). The IPPF comprises the GIAS, Topical Requirements and Practice Guidance.

The DSTI IAF prepares the following for approval by the AC:

- A rolling three-year strategic internal audit plan.
- An annual internal audit plan for the first year of the rolling three-year strategic internal audit plan.
- Plans indicating the proposed scope of each audit in the annual internal audit plan.
- A strategic plan which provides a roadmap for strengthening the quality and value of internal audit services over a five-year period.

The Chief Audit Executive (CAE) reports administratively to the Accounting Officer (AO) and functionally to the Audit Committee (AC), thereby ensuring the independence of the IAF. Administrative matters related to operational activities are managed through the Deputy Director-General: Institutional Planning and Support. At the beginning of each financial year, all officials in the IAF are required to sign the Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics of the Institute of Internal Auditors South Africa (IIASA), affirming their commitment to these principles. Moving forward, this undertaking will be aligned with Domain 2 of the new GIAS.

The current personnel structure comprises the following:

- The Chief Audit Executive.
- The Director: Internal Audit.
- Four Deputy Directors: Internal Audit.
- One Assistant Director: Internal Audit.
- One Personal Assistant.

The CAE develops, implements and maintains a quality assurance and improvement programme to ensure that the IAF conform with GIAS. The programme includes internal and external assessments of the IAF's conformance with the GIAS and the efficiency and effectiveness of the IAF, identifying areas for improvement. The IAF prepared for external quality assurance and underwent the mandatory five-year assessment during the 2024/25 financial year and received a rating of "generally conforms" with GIAS. It was also rated as "generally effective", the highest rating that an external quality assurance review team can give.

To maintain effective internal and external stakeholder relationships, the IAF reviewed and implemented the internal audit stakeholder relationship management plan which identifies the IAF's stakeholders and outlines strategies and approaches for building and maintaining relationships that are effective and add value to the organisation.

The IAF was rated as effective by all stakeholders which includes evaluation results reported for individual audit engagements.

The approved 2024/25 internal audit coverage plan comprised a range of strategic, operational, financial and information technology (IT) audits, including of performance information, transfer payments, District Development Model initiatives, projects, IT security, cloud migration, the governance of entities, interim financial statements, procurement, and planning, budgeting and monitoring.

During the year under review, the IAF received two requests to audit strategic projects. One was completed and the other was postponed to the new financial year owing to resource constraints.

Four IT audits were discontinued due to capacity and budget constraints. These audits are to be done with the assistance of the panel of service providers whose appointment is underway.

The IAF follows up quarterly on internal audit recommendations made to address control weaknesses and reports on the status of implementation to the appropriate governance structures.

Control deficiencies highlighted in the area of contract/project management are receiving management attention, and frameworks and systems are being developed.

11.2 AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee (AC) is constituted to fulfil the Department's statutory obligations in terms of section 77 of the PFMA and the Treasury Regulations.

The AC is an oversight body, providing independent oversight over governance, risk management and the control processes of the Department.

The AC enhances the independence of the IAF as, while the CAE reports administratively to the AO and functionally to the AC to provide for the independence of the IAF. The AC reviews the effectiveness of the IAF, approves the annual audit plan and ad hoc services, and oversees management responses to recommendations on significant findings.

The AC provided adequate and effective oversight over financial reporting, non-financial reporting, internal controls, risk management, the internal audit process and the external audit process, and ensured alignment with regulatory requirements and best practices.

The AC's functions include the following:

- Ensuring that a combined assurance plan is applied to provide a coordinated approach to all assurance activities.
- Approving the combined assurance plan to be used by the Department.
- Monitoring the relationship between the external assurance providers and the Department.
- Considering risk update reports presented at every AC meeting and monitor progress reported.
- Monitoring the appropriateness of the combined assurance plan and its effectiveness in ensuring that significant risks are adequately addressed.

Audit Committee recommendations are tracked at its quarterly meetings until resolved.

The AC was positively evaluated by the DSTI management, the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) and IAF and there were no areas of concern.

The Audit Committee consists of four members. The committee is properly constituted, with a balanced representation of independent members with a diverse and appropriate mix of qualifications, skills and experience. The AC convened for four ordinary meetings during the year. No special meetings were held.

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

Member	Zanele Monnakgotla (Chairperson)	Trevor Boltman	Zack LeGuma	Ulandi Exner
Qualifications	BCom, Master of Finance, LLB and LLM (tax)	CIA, CGAP, CCSA, Postgraduate Diploma in Internal Audit	MBA, CA (SA), BCom Hons (Acc & Fin)	MPhil IT Governance, BCom Informatics, CISA, CISSP, CGEIT, CRISC, CDPSE
Professional affiliation, e.g. SAICA, the IIA or the IoDSA	IoDSA	IIASA, ACFESA, ACFE International, CIAGOL, IRMSA	SAICA	IoDSA, IITPSA, ISC2, ISACA
Appointment: Term of office	Start date	1 Oct. 2021	1 Oct. 2022	1 March 2024
	End date	30 Sept. 2027	30 Sept. 2025	28 Feb. 2027
Number of meetings attended	4	3	4	4
Has the AC member declared private and business interests at every meeting? (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is the AC member an employee of an organ of state? (Yes/No)	No (independent)	No (independent)	No (independent)	No (independent)
Number of other ACs on which the member served during the reporting period (whether in the public sector or not)	1	6	1	10
Number of other governance structures on which the member served during the reporting period, e.g. boards, risk committees or IT committees, whether in the DSTI or any other institution	2	1	0	2

The members of the AC are remunerated according to the SAICA/AGSA fee guidelines. The AC expenditure for the 2024/25 financial year amounted to R301 571.

None of the DSTI's AC members have worked or are working for an organ of state.

12. AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

PART 1: Audit Committee reflections – 2024/25

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

The CAE and IAF staff members report administratively to the AO and functionally to the AC to provide for the independence of the Internal Audit Function (IAF). The AC ensured that the IAF remained free from any conditions that might threaten the unit's ability to carry out its responsibilities in an unbiased manner, including matters of engagement selection, scope, procedures, frequency, timing and communication. The CAE's role in the Department did not extend beyond internal auditing. The overall performance of the IAF is effective, which was corroborated by the outcome of the external quality assurance review that was performed in October 2024, which gave IAF ratings of "generally conforms" and "generally effective".

PART 2: Audit Committee composition and meeting attendance

Name (Position)	Qualifications	Is the AC member an employee of an organ of state? (Yes/No)	Number of ordinary meetings attended	Number of special meetings attended
Zanele Monnakgotla (Chairperson)	BCom, Master of Finance, LLB and LLM (tax)	No	4	None
Trevor Boltman	CIA, CGAP, CCSA, Postgraduate Diploma in Internal Audit	No	3	None
Zack LeGuma	MBA, CA (SA), BCom Hons (Acc & Fin)	No	4	None
Ulandi Exner	MPhil IT Governance, BCom Informatics, CISA, CISSP, CGEIT, CRISC, CDPSE	No	4	None

PART 3: Audit Committee focus areas

Based on the outcomes of the audits conducted for the year, the internal controls overall were effective except for the controls pertaining to project/contract management which remain an area of concern that requires urgent management intervention.

The AC approved the rolling three-year strategic internal audit plan and annual operational plan prepared by internal audit. The AC also reviewed the internal audit reports submitted by the IAF based on the work conducted.

The AC Chair attends all Enterprise Risk Management Committee meetings and risk management is deemed adequate and effective.

The reporting on the financial and performance information was adequate, reliable and accurate.

No accounting or audit concerns were identified in internal and external audits.

Assurance provided in the area of compliance with legal and regulatory provisions was sufficient. No significant audit concerns were highlighted.

The in-year management and quarterly reports were of good quality. There were instances in which the verification controls could be improved to ensure that the evidence submitted is a true reflection of the performance reported.

The combined assurance framework and terms of reference for the combined assurance forum were drafted, and approved by the AC.

Review of the Annual Financial Statements (AFS)

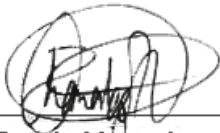
The AC performed oversight on the quarterly financial statements and the unaudited AFS prior to submission to AGSA on 31 May 2025 and was satisfied that there were no significant areas of concern.

External Audit – Auditor-General's Report

The overall audit outcome of the department is unqualified without findings (clean audit) which is the same as the previous year's audit outcome. The Committee concurs and accepts the conclusions of the AGSA on the AFS, Performance Information, Financial assessment and Compliance review, and is of the opinion that the audited AFS be accepted and read together with the audit report of the AGSA.

Conclusion

The Committee wishes to thank the Accounting Officer, Executive Management, Senior Management and all relevant staff for their continued support during the year.



Zanele Mennakgotla

Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Department of Science, Technology and Innovation

30 July 2025

13. BBBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

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

Has the Department applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (BBBEE Certificate Levels 1-8) with regard to the following:

Criteria	Response Yes / No	Discussion (include a discussion on your response and indicate what measures have been taken to comply)
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law	No	The department does not issue licences and concessions, however it grants approval for tax incentives in terms of applicable tax laws.
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy	Yes	The department has approved Preferential Procurement Strategy that consider BBBEE imperatives for the procurement of goods and services.
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises	No	The department does not have any state own enterprise that could be considered for sold.
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector	Yes	The department uses the PFMA, Treasury Regulations, PPPFA, SCM policy and related instructions notes in the procurement of goods and services contracts with the private sector.
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment	No	The department does not give incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of the BBBEE.



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HUMAN RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this part of the annual report has been prescribed by the Minister of Public Service and Administration (MPSA) for all departments in the public service.

2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The Department of Science, Technology and Innovation (DSTI) is undertaking an organisational structure review process, which includes the development of a service delivery model aimed at identifying new and better ways of delivering services and operations. The outcomes of the project will enable the Department to address skills deficits that could emerge and initiate relevant development interventions to build a capable and professional DSTI workforce for the future. The Department's approach will be to prioritise the upskilling and reskilling of its workforce through training that is aligned to the 4th industrial revolution and to address gaps related to the Department's core functions and hard-to-find skills.

As at 31 March 2025, there were 499 posts on the departmental establishment, 378 of which were filled and 121 vacant, translating to a vacancy rate of 24,24%. This was owing the impact of the National Treasury decision to reduce the baseline allocation for the compensation of employees, which resulted in all vacant positions being declared unfunded. With the budget available, it was possible to prioritise only a few posts for filling, and two executive positions were advertised. A total of 29 employees left the Department, four employees going to other posts in the Public Service, making the departmental turnover rate 25,05%. Most terminations (51,72%) were the result of contracts expiring, with resignations accounting for 37,93%, death for 3,45%, retirement due to ill health for 3,45% and misconduct for 3,45%.

The Department implemented training interventions in line with the Workplace Skills Plan it submitted to the Public Service Sector Education and Training Authority (SETA). Training was provided in areas such as project management, innovation and systems thinking, and managing performance in the Public Service. Employees also took part in the Compulsory Induction Programme and the Advanced Management Development Programme. The Department continued the internship (graduate development) programme that it implements in collaboration with the Human Sciences Research Council, as well as its bursary programme for employees.

The Department has achieved 56,2% representation of women at Senior Management Service (SMS) level and 3,4% representation of people with disabilities among employees at all levels, reflecting its commitment to diversity and inclusion. The Department has successfully implemented a comprehensive range of health and wellness services to support employee well-being. These services include counselling, quarterly health screenings, and an executive wellness programme. An intervention focused on mental health has been introduced as part of the broader wellness strategy. In addition, the Department promotes physical well-being through active participation in organised sports, including soccer and netball, and has a running club. To enhance employee support, the Department facilitated risk assessments to identify the need for reasonable accommodation, thereby ensuring a working environment that is safe, inclusive, and conducive to work.

As part of its physical wellness initiatives, the Department hosted its annual Sports Day to encourage physical fitness among employees. Departmental policies on health and productivity, as well as HIV/Aids and TB were approved. The policy on smoking was reviewed. As part of ensuring occupational health and safety (OHS), the Department conducted ergonomics assessments and indoor air quality evaluations at the National Advisory Council on Innovation and the National Intellectual Property Management Office workplaces. Two emergency evacuation drills were carried out to strengthen preparedness and safety protocols. Quarterly inspections were conducted to assess compliance with OHS regulations. Although OHS compliance training could not be conducted due to the unavailability of a suitable service provider, the Department will make sure that this critical training is implemented in the near future.

In relation to performance management, 99% of employees submitted their performance agreements and 98% complied with the requirements for their annual performance assessments. The Department will continue to apply its Performance Management and Development System policy in line with the relevant public service directives.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

3.1 PERSONNEL RELATED EXPENDITURE

The following tables summarise the final audited personnel-related expenditure by Programme and by salary band. In particular, it provides an indication of the amount spent on personnel, and the amount spent on salaries, overtime, homeowner's allowances and medical aid.

Table 3.1.1 Personnel expenditure by Programme for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Programme	Total expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	Training expenditure (R'000)	Professional and special services expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure as a % of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Administration	398 510	175 141	2 034	24 216	43.9%	867.0
Programme 2	1 553 288	49 707	-	3 807	3.2%	1 129.7
Programme 3	138 657	57 399	-	1 103	41.4%	1 221.3
Programme 4	5 363 651	46 871	-	-	0.9%	1 090.0
Programme 5	1 618 600	45 206	-	4 611	2.8%	1 076.3
Total	9 072 706	374,324	2 034	33 737	4.1%	990.3

Table 3.1.2 Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Salary band	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	% of total personnel cost	Number of employees	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	179	0.0%	1	179
Skilled (levels 3-5)	6 239	1.7%	20	311.9
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	49 286	13.2%	92	535.7
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	172 863	46.2%	174	993.5
Senior and top management (levels 13-16)	145 757	38.9%	91	1 601.7
Total	374 324	100%	378	990.3

Table 3.1.3 Salaries, overtime, home owner's allowance and medical aid by Programme for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Home owner's allowance (HOA)		Medical aid	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	HOA as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Medical aid as a % of personnel costs
Administration	155 270	88.6%	913	0.5%	2 627	1.5%	4 704	2.7%
Programme 2	44 789	90.1%	16	0.03%	518	1.0%	717	1.4%
Programme 3	52 155	90.9%	27	0.1%	580	1.0%	1 073	1.9%
Programme 4	42 002	89.6%	38	0.1%	519	1.1%	731	1.6%
Programme 5	40 241	89.0%	21	0.05%	385	0.9%	888	2.0%
Total	334 456	89.3%	1 015	0.3%	4 629	1.2%	8 113	2.2%

Table 3.1.4 Salaries, overtime, home owner's allowance and medical aid by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Salary band	Salaries		Overtime		Home owner's allowance (HOA)		Medical aid	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	HOA as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Medical aid as a % of personnel costs
Skilled (levels 1-2)	179	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled (levels 3-5)	5 287	84.7%	34	0.5%	244	3.9%	407	6.5%
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	39 655	80.5%	491	1.0%	1 885	3.8%	3 515	7.1%
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	155 329	89.9%	490	0.3%	1 643	1.0%	3 052	1.8%
Senior management (levels 13-16)	134 006	91.9%	-	-	857	0.6%	1 139	0.8%
Total	334,456	89.3%	1 015	0.3%	4 629	1.2%	8 113	2.2%

3.2 EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

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

This information is presented in terms of three key variables, namely, Programme, salary band, and critical occupation (see definition in notes below).

Departments have identified critical occupations that need to be monitored. In terms of current regulations, it is possible to create a post on the establishment that can be occupied by more than one employee. The vacancy rate therefore reflects the percentage of posts that are not filled.

Table 3.2.1 Employment and vacancies by programme as at 31 March 2025

Programme	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Programme 1	252	202	19.84%	3
Programme 2	62	44	29.03%	0
Programme 3	69	47	31.88%	2
Programme 4	55	43	21.82%	1
Programme 5	61	42	31.14%	1
Total	499	378	24.24%	7

Table 3.2.2 Employment and vacancies by salary band as at 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)	5	1	80%	0
Skilled (3-5)	45	20	55.5%	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	95	92	31.5%	3
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	229	174	24.01%	4
Senior management (levels 13-16)	125	91	27.2%	0
Total	499	378	24.24%	7

Table 3.2.3 Employment and vacancies by critical occupation as at 31 March 2025

Critical occupation	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
None	499	378	24.24	7
Total	499	378	24.24	7

Notes

- The CORE classification, as prescribed by the DPSA, should be used to complete this table.
- Critical occupations are defined as occupations or sub-categories within an occupation –
 - in which there is a current or anticipated scarcity of qualified and experienced people, either because people with such skills are not available or they are available but do not meet the relevant employment criteria;
 - for which people require advanced knowledge in a specific subject area or science or learning field, acquired by a prolonged course of study and/or specialised instruction;
 - where the inherent nature of the occupation requires the consistent exercise of discretion and is predominantly intellectual in nature; and
 - in respect of which a department experiences a high degree of difficulty in recruiting or retaining the services of employees.

3.3 FILLING OF SMS POSTS

The tables in this section provide information on employment and vacancies as it relates to members of the Senior Management Service by salary level. It also provides information on the advertising and filling of SMS posts, reasons for not complying with the prescribed time frames and disciplinary steps taken in this regard.

Table 3.3.1 SMS post information as on 31 March 2025

SMS Level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Director-General / Head of Department	0	0	0	0	0
Salary level 16	1	0	0.00	1	100
Salary level 15	9	7	77.7	2	22.2
Salary level 14	28	21	75.00	7	25
Salary level 13	87	63	72.4	24	27.5
Total	125	91	72.8	34	27.2

Table 3.3.2 SMS post information as at 30 September 2024

SMS Level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Director-General / Head of Department	0	0	0	0	0
Salary level I6	1	0	0.00	1	100
Salary level I5	9	7	77.7	2	22.2
Salary level I4	28	20	71.4	8	28.5
Salary level I3	87	64	73.56	23	26.4
Total	125	91	72.8	34	27.2

Table 3.3.3 Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

SMS level	Advertising	Filling of Posts	
	Number of vacancies per level filled within 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level advertised within 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level not filled within 12 months but filled within 12 months Director-General/ Head of Department
Director-General / Head of Department			
Salary level I6	0	0	0
Salary level I5	0	0	0
Salary level I4	0	0	0
Salary level I3	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

Table 3.3.4 Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS posts - Advertised within 6 months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Reasons for vacancies not being advertised within six months
The delays were due to budget constraints. The Department appointed officials to act in the positions.
Reasons for vacancies not being filled within 12 months
The delays were due to budget constraints. The Department appointed officials to act in the positions.

Notes

In terms of the Public Service Regulations Chapter 1, Part VII C.1A.3, departments must indicate good cause or reason for not having complied with the filling of SMS posts within the prescribed timeframes.

Table 3.3.5 Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed time frames for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Vacancies not advertised within six months
As the delays were due to budget constraints, no one was at fault.
Vacancies not filled within 12 months
As the delays were due to budget constraints, no one was at fault.

Notes

In terms of the Public Service Regulations Chapter 1, Part VII C.1A.2, departments must indicate good cause or reason for not having complied with the filling of SMS posts within the prescribed timeframes. In the event of non-compliance with this regulation, the relevant executive authority or head of department must take appropriate disciplinary steps in terms of section 16A(1) or (2) of the Public Service Act.

3.4 JOB EVALUATION

Within a nationally determined framework, executive authorities may evaluate or re-evaluate any job in his or her organisation. In terms of the Public Service Regulations, all vacancies at salary level 9 or higher must be evaluated before they are filled. 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 3.4.1 Job Evaluation by Salary band for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of jobs evaluated	% of posts evaluated by salary band	Posts upgraded Number	% of posts evaluated	Posts down-graded Number	% of posts evaluated
Lower Skilled (levels 1-2)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	95	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	229	1	0.44	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band A	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band B	28	1	3.57	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band C	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	499	2	4.01	0	0	0	0

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, as not all employees are automatically absorbed into the new posts and some of the posts upgraded could also be vacant.

Table 3.4.2 Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Gender	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Employees with a disability					0

The following table summarises the number of cases where remuneration bands exceeded the grade determined by job evaluation. Reasons for the deviation are provided in each case.

Table 3.4.3 Employees with salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
None	0	0	0	n/a
Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the level determined by job evaluation				0
Percentage of total employed				0

The following table summarises the beneficiaries of the above in terms of race, gender and disability.

Table 3.4.4. Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the grades determined by job evaluation	0
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3.5 EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

This section provides information on changes in employment over the financial year. Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the department. The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates by salary band and critical occupation (see definition in notes below).

Table 3.5.1 Annual turnover rates by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Salary band	Number of employees at beginning of period-1 April 2024	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	0	1	0	0.00%
Skilled (levels 3-5)	20	9	6	30%
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	93	1	3	3.23%
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	177	6	11	6.21%
Senior Management Service Bands A-13	70	2	7	8.57%
Senior Management Service Bands B-14	18	1	1	5.56%
Senior Management Service Bands C-15	6	1	0	0.00%
Senior Management Service Bands D-16	0	0	0	0.00%
Contracts	1	0	1	100%
Total	385	21	29	7.53%

Table 3.5.2 Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Critical occupation	Number of employees at beginning of period-April 2024	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
None	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

Notes

- The CORE classification, as prescribed by the DPSA, should be used to complete this table.
- Critical occupations are defined as occupations or sub-categories within an occupation –
 - (a) in which there is a current or anticipated scarcity of qualified and experienced people, either because people with such skills are not available or they are available but do not meet the relevant employment criteria;
 - (b) for which people require advanced knowledge in a specific subject area or science or learning field, acquired by a prolonged course of study and/or specialised instruction;
 - (c) where the inherent nature of the occupation requires the consistent exercise of discretion and is predominantly intellectual in nature; and
 - (d) in respect of which a department experiences a high degree of difficulty in recruiting or retaining the services of employees.

The table below identifies the major reasons why staff left the department.

Table 3.5.3 Reasons why staff left the Department for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Termination type	Number	% of total resignations
Death	1	3.45
Resignation	11	37.93
Expiry of contract	15	51.72
Dismissal – operational changes	0	0.00
Dismissal – misconduct	1	3.45
Dismissal – inefficiency	0	0.00
Discharged due to ill-health	1	3.45%
Retirement	0	0.00
Transfer to other public service departments	0	0.00
Other	0	0.00
Total	29	100
Total number of employees who left as a % of total employment		7.53

Table 3.5.4 Promotions by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupation	Employees 1 April 2024	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a % of employees by occupation	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a % of employees by occupation
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.5.5 Promotions by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Salary Band	Employees 1 April 2024	Promotions to another salary level	Salary bands promotions as a % of employees by salary level	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a % of employees by salary bands
Lower skilled (levels 11-2)	0	0	0.00	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	20	0	0.00	6	30%
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	93	0	0.00	60	65,6%
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	177	2	1.12	87	49,2%
Senior Management (levels 13-16)	95	2	2.10	53	55,8%
Total	385	4	1.03	206	53,5%

3.6 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

Table 3.6.1 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational categories as at 31 March 2025

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	32	2	3	4	35	1	5	9	91
Professionals	69	2	2	1	91	2	2	5	174
Technicians and associate professionals	19	2	0	0	63	5	0	3	92
Clerks	6	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	20
Service and sales workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft and related trades workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	126	6	5	5	203	9	7	17	378
Employees with disabilities	2	0	1	1	6	1	0	2	13

Table 3.6.2 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as at 31 March 2025

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management (16)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management (13-15)	32	2	3	4	35	1	5	9	91
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (9-12)	69	2	2	1	91	2	2	5	174
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents (6-8)	19	2	0	0	63	5	0	3	92
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (3-5)	6	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	20
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	126	6	5	5	203	9	7	17	378

Table 3.6.3 Recruitment for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	7
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.6.4 Promotions for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.6.5 Terminations for the period 1 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	0	0	0	0	1
Senior management	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	8
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	11
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	6
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	1	0	1	17	0	0	0	29
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.6.6 Disciplinary action for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Written warnings	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Disciplinary Hearing	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3

Table 3.6.7 Skills development for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	6	0	1	1	10	0	2	1	21
Professionals	25	0	1	0	29	2	0	2	59
Technicians and associate professionals	6	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	22
Clerks	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
Service and sales workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft and related trades workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	0	2	1	58	2	2	3	107
Employees with disabilities	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

3.7 SIGNING OF PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS BY SMS MEMBERS

All members of the SMS must conclude and sign performance agreements within specific time frames. Information regarding the signing of performance agreements by SMS members, reasons for not complying within the prescribed time frames, and disciplinary steps taken are shown in the table below.

Table 3.7.1 Signing of performance agreements by SMS members by 31 May 2024 (31 August 2024)

SMS Level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS members	Total number of signed performance agreements	Signed performance agreements as % of total number of SMS members
Director-General/Head of Department	0	0	0	0
Salary level I6	1	0	0	0
Salary level I5	9	6	6	100%
Salary level I4	28	22	22	100%
Salary level I3	87	66	66	100%
Total	125	94	94	100%

Notes

In the event of a national or provincial election occurring within the first three months of a financial year all members of the SMS must conclude and sign their performance agreements for that financial year within three months following the month in which the elections took place. For example if elections took place in April, the reporting date in the heading of the table above should change to 31 July 2024.

Table 3.7.2 Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members by 31 May 2024 (31 August 2024)

Reasons
n/a

Table 3.7.3 Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded performance agreements by 31 March 2025

Reasons
n/a

3.8 PERFORMANCE REWARDS

To encourage good performance, the Department has granted the following performance rewards during the year under review. The information is presented in terms of race, gender, disability, salary bands and critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

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

Race and gender	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
African					
Male	0	141	0	0	0
Female	0	222	0	0	0
Asian					
Male	0	6	0	0	0
Female	0	8	0	0	0
Coloured					
Male	0	4	0	0	0
Female	0	9	0	0	0
White					
Male	0	9	0	0	0
Female	0	18	0	0	0
Total	0	417	0	0	0

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

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within salary bands	Total Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
African						
Male	0	141	0	0	0	
Female	0	222	0	0	0	
Asian						
Male	0	6	0	0	0	
Female	0	8	0	0	0	
Coloured						
Male	0	4	0	0	0	
Female	0	9	0	0	0	
White						
Male	0	9	0	0	0	
Female	0	18	0	0	0	
Total	0	317	0	0	0	

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

Critical occupation	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within occupation	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

Notes

- The CORE classification, as prescribed by the DPSA, should be used to complete this table.
- Critical occupations are defined as occupations or sub-categories within an occupation –
 - in which there is a current or anticipated scarcity of qualified and experienced people, either because people with such skills are not available or they are available but do not meet the relevant employment criteria;
 - for which people require advanced knowledge in a specific subject area or science or learning field, acquired by a prolonged course of study and/or specialised instruction;
 - where the inherent nature of the occupation requires the consistent exercise of discretion and is predominantly intellectual in nature; and
 - in respect of which a department experiences a high degree of difficulty in recruiting or retaining the services of employees.

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

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			cost		Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within salary bands	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
Band A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Band B	0	6	0	0	0	0
Band C	0	20	0	0	0	0
Band D	0	74	0	0	0	0
Total	0	100	0	0	0	0

3.9 FOREIGN WORKERS

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign nationals in the Department in terms of salary band and major occupation.

Table 3.9.1 Foreign workers by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Salary band	1 April 2024		31 March 2025		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% change
Lower skilled (levels 3-5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	2	50	2	100	0	0
Legislators, senior officials and managers (levels 13-16)	2	50	0	0	2	100
Total	4	100	2	100	2	100

Table 3.9.2 Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2025

Major occupation	1 April 2024		31 March 2025		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% change
None	2	100	0	0	2	100
Total	2	100	0	0	2	0

3.10 LEAVE UTILISATION

The Public Service Commission identified the need for careful monitoring of sick leave within the public service. The following tables provide an indication of the use of sick leave and disability leave. In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.

Table 3.10.1 Sick leave for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Salary band	Total days	% days with Medical certification	Number of employees using sick leave	% of total employees using sick leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)
Lower skills (levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	43	88.4%	7	3.6%	6.14	50 094.01
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	361	77.8%	57	29.7%	6.33	665 571.39
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-2)	496	61.5%	85	44.3%	5.84	1 709 764.36
Top and senior management (levels 13-16)	317	86.4%	43	22.4%	7.37	1 690 810.76
Total	1 217	83.7%	192	50.8%	26	4 116 240.52

Table 3.10.2 Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Salary band	Total days	% Days with Medical certification	Number of Employees using disability leave	% of total employees using disability leave	Average days per employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled (levels 3-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	11	100%	1	33.3%	11	24 148.16
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	69	100%	2	66.7%	35	277 624.02
Senior management (levels 13-16)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	80	100%	3	100%	27	301 772.18

The table below summarises the utilisation of annual leave. The wage agreement concluded with trade unions in the PSCBC in 2000 requires the management of annual leave to prevent high levels of accrued leave being paid at the time of termination of service.

Table 3.10.3 Annual Leave for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Salary band	Total days taken	Number of employees using annual leave	Average per employee
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	9	1	9
Skilled (levels 3-5)	282	21	13.42
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	2571	98	26.23
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	4364	186	23.46
Senior management (levels 13-16)	2448	100	24.48
Total	9674	406	23.82

Table 3.10.4 Capped leave for the period 1 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	Total number capped leave available as at 31 March 2025	Total number of employees with capped leave as at 31 March	Average capped leave per employee as at 31 March 2024
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled (levels 3-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	-	-	-	311.46	14	22
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	-	-	-	388.01	15	26
Senior management (levels 13-16)	-	-	-	326.82	13	25
Total	-	-	-	1026.29	42	24

The following table summarises payments made to employees as a result of leave that was not taken.

Table 3.10.5 Leave payouts for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average per employee (R'000)
Leave payout for 2024/25 due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	-	-	-
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2024/25	-	-	-
Current leave payout on termination of service for 2024/25	1 607 887.09	28	57 424.54
Total	1 607 887.09	28	57 424.54

3.1.1 HIV/AIDS AND HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMMES

Table 3.11.1 Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV and related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
No employees are at high risk of exposure to HIV due to the nature of their work.	None

Table 3.11.2 Details of health promotion and HIV/Aids programmes

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		Ms Sipiwe Mthombeni Director: Special Programmes
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		The Directorate: Special Programmes has five positions (one director, one deputy director, two assistant directors and one administrative assistant). An amount of R2,269 million was allocated for the promotion of employees' health and wellness, including an HIV, Aids and TB programme and the gender and disability programmes.
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		The Department's Employee Assistance Programme services are outsourced to Lyra. The services offered include support for personal, family, work, financial, health and legal challenges. Key elements of the programme include counselling, health risk assessments, HIV counselling and testing, TB screenings, the distribution of male and female condoms, and education and awareness initiatives. The programme also coordinates sports activities, including soccer, netball, walking and running.
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		The committee, which is representative of different occupational levels (SMS and non-SMS members, the different Programmes and organised labour) consists of the following members: Mr David Mmakola Mr Benny Nhlapo Ms Zanele Khanyile Ms Sipiwe Mthombeni Mr Mkateko Mathebula Ms Mpho Ramakhale Mr Elvis Kgoale

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
			Ms Pertunia Mphato Mr Phakamile Jim Ms Nombulelo Dlalisa Ms Truelove Mnguni Mr Henry Witbooi Ms Neo Matlou Mr Maphoko Mphahlele Ms Mogale Mahlaela Ms Ncedisa Mafani Ms Zanele Ngwenya Ms Tumisang Modiole Mr Sizo Zwane Ms Johannah Moima Ms Karabo Mlambo Ms Palesa Motsoeneng Mr Kgomotso Seikaneng Ms Nokuthula Mthethwa Ms Kedi Aphane Mr Livhuwani Masevhe Ms Vivienne Gondwe Ms Tumi Maraba Ms Christinah Mlambo Ms Mpho Thakhuli Ms Ncumisa Runeyi Ms Asia Hector
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		The Policy on HIV/Aids and TB Management in the Workplace was reviewed and approved. .
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		The Department has adopted an HIV/AIDS, and TB Policy to demonstrate its commitment to implementing an effective HIV/Aids workplace programme. Awareness and education initiatives were carried out to address HIV-related risks and promote risk management. A candle lighting memorial and a World AIDS Day commemoration were held. The Department also conducted confidential HIV testing on a quarterly basis.
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counselling and Testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	X		The Department conducted quarterly voluntary HIV counselling and testing drives. An average of 9,7% of employees were tested during the reporting period.
8. Has the department developed measures/ indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	X		The Department has adopted measures and indicators as provided by the DPSA Employee Health and Wellness Strategic Framework for the Public Service. Quarterly progress reports with remedial actions were submitted to the DPSA. The Department's wellness unit monitors the implementation of services by Lyra. The Department also monitored the following indicators: - Percentage of employees participating in health screenings. - Percentage of employees participating in the voluntary HIV counselling and testing programme. - Number of SMS members receiving health screenings. - Number of wellness interventions implemented.

3.12 LABOUR RELATIONS

Table 3.12.1 Collective agreements for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Total number of collective agreements	None
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The following table summarises the outcome of disciplinary hearings conducted in the department in the year under review.

Table 3.12.2 Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
Correctional counselling	0	0
Verbal warning	0	0
Written warning	2	33
Final written warning	1	16.7
Suspended without pay	1	16.7
Fine	0	0
Demotion	0	0
Dismissal	1	16.7
Not guilty	1	16.7
Case withdrawn	0	0
Total	6	100

Table 3.12.3 Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
Gross insubordination	1	33.3
Refusal to participate in the lifestyle audit	1	33.3
Misrepresentation/gross dishonesty	1	33.3
Total	3	100

Table 3.12.4 Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Grievances	Number	% of total
Number of grievances resolved	5	100
Number of grievances not resolved	0	0
Total number of grievances lodged	5	100

Table 3.12.5 Disputes logged with councils for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Disputes	Number	% of total
Number of disputes upheld	0	0
Number of disputes dismissed	1	25
Number of disputes outstanding	3	75
Total number of disputes lodged	4	100

Table 3.12.6 Strike actions in the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Total number of person working days lost	None
Total costs of working days lost	None
Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay (R'000)	None

Table 3.12.7 Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Number of people suspended	0
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	1
Average number of days suspended	60
Cost of suspension (R'000)	77 571.10

3.13 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

This section highlights the efforts of the Department with regard to skills development.

Table 3.13.1 Training needs identified for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 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	53	0	6	2	8
	Male	41	0	6	3	9
Professionals	Female	99	0	7	8	15
	Male	78	0	7	5	12
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	72	0	6	6	12
	Male	22	0	6	1	7
Clerks	Female	11	0	2	0	2
	Male	9	0	2	0	2
Service and sales workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Craft and related trades workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations	Female	1	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	Female	236	0	21	16	37
	Male	142	0	21	9	30
Total		378	0	42	25	67

Table 3.13.2 Training provided for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2024	Training provided within the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	50	0	8	2	10
	Male	41	0	5	2	7
Professionals	Female	100	0	12	11	23
	Male	74	0	11	9	20
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	71	0	7	9	16
	Male	21	0	5	6	11
Clerks	Female	14	0	1	0	1
	Male	6	0	2	0	2
Service and sales workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Craft and related trades workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations	Female	1	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	Female	236	0	28	22	50
	Male	142	0	23	17	40
Total		378	0	51	39	90

3.14 INJURY ON DUTY

The following tables provide basic information on injury on duty.

Table 3.14.1 Injury on duty for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required basic medical attention only	2	100
Temporary total disablement	0	0
Permanent disablement	0	0
Fatal	0	0
Total	2	100

3.15 UTILISATION OF CONSULTANTS

The following tables relates information on the utilisation of consultants in the department. In terms of the Public Service Regulations, “consultant” means a natural or juristic person or a partnership who or which provides in terms of a specific contract on an ad hoc basis any of the following professional services to a department against remuneration received from any source:

- The rendering of expert advice.
- The drafting of proposals for the execution of specific tasks.

- (c) The execution of a specific task which is of a technical or intellectual nature but excludes an employee of a department.

Table 3.15.1 Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (work days)	Contract value in Rand
n/a	0	0	0
Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration Work days	Total contract value in Rand
0	0	0	0

Table 3.15.2 Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of historically disadvantaged individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that worked on the project
0	0	0	0

Table 3.15.3 Report on consultant appointments using donor funds for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (work days)	Donor and contract value in Rand
n/a	0	0	0
Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (work days)	Total contract value in Rand
0	0	0	0

Table 3.15.4 Analysis of consultant appointments using donor funds in terms of historically disadvantaged individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2024 to 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
n/a	0	0	0

3.16 SEVERANCE PACKAGES

Table 3.16.1 Granting of employee-initiated severance packages for the period 1 April 2024 to 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
Total	0	0	0	0





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PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT

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

I.1 IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

(a) Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	861	1,906
Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	-	(1,045)
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not recovered and written off	-	-
Closing balance	861	861

The Department did not incur irregular expenditure in the 2024/25 financial year. The irregular expenditure indicated in the table was incurred in previous financial years, and the Department is currently in the process of resolving the cases relating to the remaining amount of R860,447.80 through the PFMA Compliance and Reporting Framework issued by the National Treasury.

Reconciling notes

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment in 2024/25	-	-
Irregular expenditure that relates to 20XX/YY and identified in 20YY/ZZ	-	-
Irregular expenditure for the current year	-	-
Total	-	-

The Department did not incur any irregular expenditure in the 2023/2024 or 2024/2025 financial years, and the reconciling notes table is therefore not applicable.

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

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment	-	-
Irregular expenditure under determination	-	-
Irregular expenditure under investigation	-	-
Total	-	-

The Department did not have any irregular expenditure under assessment, determination or investigation in the 2023/2024 or 2024/25 financial years.

(c) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure condoned

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	-	-
Total	-	-

The Department did not have any irregular expenditure condoned.

(d) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure removed (not condoned)

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure NOT condoned and removed	-	1,045
Total	-	1,045

The Department did not have any irregular expenditure that was not condoned and removed in the 2024/25 financial year.

(e) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure recovered

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure recovered	-	-
Total	-	-

The Department did not incur any recoverable irregular expenditure. The Department obtained value for money on all irregular expenditure incurred in previous years, and there was therefore no need for recovery.

(f) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure written off	-	-
Total	-	-

The Department did not incur any recoverable irregular expenditure, and there was therefore no irrecoverable irregular expenditure to write off.

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)

Total contract value in Rand
Total

The Department does not have inter-departmental arrangements with any institution and this disclosure note is therefore not applicable.

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

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
	-	-
Total	-	-

The Department does not have inter-departmental arrangement with any institution and this disclosure note is therefore not applicable.

(i) Details of current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of irregular expenditure

Disciplinary steps taken

The Department has not had to take disciplinary or criminal steps as a result of irregular expenditure and this disclosure note is therefore not applicable.

1.2 FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE**(a) Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed	-	-
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	-	-
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

The Department did not incur fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the current financial year and does not have any outstanding fruitless and wasteful expenditure from previous years.

Reconciling notes

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in 2024/25	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that relates to 2024/25 and identified in 2023/24	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year	-	-
Total	-	-

The Department did not incur fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the current financial year and does not have any outstanding fruitless and wasteful expenditure from previous years.

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

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation	-	-
Total	-	-

The Department did not incur fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the current financial years and does not have any outstanding fruitless and wasteful expenditure from previous years.

(c) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered	-	-
Total	-	-

The Department did not incur fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the current financial years and does not have any outstanding fruitless and wasteful expenditure from previous years.

(d) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recovered and written off

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	-	-
Total	-	-

The Department did not incur fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the current financial years and does not have any outstanding fruitless and wasteful expenditure from previous years.

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

Disciplinary steps taken
Total

The Department did not incur fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the current financial years and does not have any outstanding fruitless and wasteful expenditure from previous years.

I.3 UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

(a) Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-
Add: unauthorised expenditure confirmed	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved with funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved without funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure recoverable	-	-
Less: unauthorised not recovered and written off	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

The Department did not incur unauthorised expenditure in the current or previous financial years.

Reconciling notes

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in 2024/25	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure that relates to 2023/24 and identified in 2024/25	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure for the current year	-	-
Total	-	-

The Department did not incur unauthorised expenditure in the current or previous financial years.

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

Description	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure under assessment	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under determination	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under investigation	-	-
Total	-	-

The Department did not incur unauthorised expenditure in the current or previous financial years.

I.4 ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE RELATING TO MATERIAL LOSSES IN TERMS OF PFMA SECTION 40(3)(B)(I) AND (III)

(a) Details of current and previous year material losses through criminal conduct

Material losses through criminal conduct	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Theft	-	-
Other material losses	-	-
Less: Recovered	-	-
Less: Not recovered and written off	-	-
Total	-	-

The Department did not incur any material losses through criminal conduct in the current or previous financial years.

(b) Details of other material losses

	2024/25	2023/24
Nature of other material losses	R'000	R'000
	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-

The Department did not incur any material losses through criminal conduct in the current or previous financial years.

(c) Other material losses recovered

	2024/25	2023/24
Nature of losses	R'000	R'000
(Group major categories, but list material items)	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-

The Department did not recover any material losses during the current or previous financial years.

(d) Other material losses written off

	2024/25	2023/24
Nature of losses	R'000	R'000
Losses in respect of damaged vehicle written-off	11	51
	-	-
Total	11	51

The number of damage and loss cases have decreased due to the number of cases written off.

2. LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

	Number of invoices	Consolidated value R'000
Valid invoices received	2761	9,683,436,380.81
Invoices paid within 30 days or agreed period	2756	9,683,243,950.73
Invoices paid after 30 days or agreed period	5	192,430.08
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and without dispute)	-	-
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and in dispute)	-	-

The amount includes invoices to suppliers and payments for transfers and subsidies. The Department paid 99,80% of invoices and contractual agreements within 30 days in the 2024/2025 financial year.

3. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

3.1 PROCUREMENT BY OTHER MEANS

No	Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R
1.	Renewing the annual membership of the Gartner Risk Management Leadership Council	Gartner South Africa	Sole provider	OR-023735	440 393,65
2.	Renew OrgPlus Support and Maintenance for 3 years	LRMG (Pty) Ltd	Sole provider	OR-023802	71 266,72
3.	Subscription to Sabinet Online for the provision of library material (Facilitating access to Information)	Sabinet	Sole provider	OR-023679	491 115,37
4.	Appoint XPro Security Solutions to repair the X-ray machine in the SMS basement parking area	XPro Security Solutions	Emergency/urgency	OR-023678	3 450,00
5.	Appoint Leadership Academy to offer Conducting An Audit from Cradle to Grave training	Leadership Academy	Sole provider	OR-023686	14 368,10
6.	Appoint the National School of Government to offer a compulsory induction programme for 10 newly appointed employees in the Department	National School of Government	Sole provider	OR-023745	62 520,00
7.	Appoint Leadership Academy to offer effective report writing (face-to-face) training	Leadership Academy	Sole provider	OR-023743	6 904,34
8.	Appoint Stellenbosch University to offer Advanced Earth Observation training	Stellenbosch University	Sole provider	Cancelled	8 000,00
9.	Appoint Leadership Academy to offer Data Analytics for Internal Auditors: Basic/Awareness Level (face-to-face) Training	Leadership Academy	Sole provider	OR-023749	6 904,34
10.	Approve the emergency procurement for utilising the services of Leano Construction Solutions for attending to blocked sewerage pipe at the chiller room	Leano Construction Solutions	Emergency/urgency	OR-023792	10 162,32
11.	Participation in the 2024 cohort of the Dream Venture Capital (VC) Investor Accelerator Programme	Dream VC	Sole provider	BAS 2430172	92 354,20
12.	Appoint the National School of Government to offer a compulsory induction programme to 10 newly appointed employees in the Department (online)	National School of Government	Sole provider	OR-023796	10 960,00
13.	Appoint the Library and Information Association of South Africa to offer professional membership services for a period of 12 months	Library and Information Association of South Africa	Sole provider	OR-023791	3 630,00

No	Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R
14.	Appoint the National School of Government to offer a compulsory induction programme to six newly appointed employees in the Department	National School of Government	Sole provider	OR-023812	20 922,00
15.	Payment for ESASTAP activities at the EuroScience Open Forum 2024 in Katowice, Poland, from 12 to 15 June 2024 (exhibition and catering for invited guests)	BERM Spółka Z Ograniczoną Odpowiedzialnością Spółka Komandytowa	Sole provider	BAS 2429993	123 660,00
16.	Attending to the blocked sewerage pipe at the chiller room of the Department	Leano Construction Solutions	Emergency / urgency	OR-023792	10 162,32
17.	Procure plagiarism detection software (iThenticate) for the National Advisory Council on Innovation	Mathomomayo Solutions	Sole provider	OR-023821	134 250,31
18.	Supplying a rigging equipment required to install the radiator for the generator	Barloworld Power	Impractical to follow normal SCM process	OR-023820	19 716,75
19.	National Science and Technology Forum for its 2023/24 membership	National Science and Technology Forum	Sole provider	OR-023840	847 127,00
20.	Render hygiene services at the Department with effect from 8 July 2024 to 31 July 2024	Staza Cleaning Services (Pty) Ltd	Impractical to follow normal SCM process	OR-023890	59 093,33
21.	Attend training on conducting IT Auditing for Non-IT Auditors (Basics of IT Auditing) training from 21 to 23 August 2024	Leadership Academy	Sole provider	OR-023838	9 247,15
22.	Attend 2024 Institute of Risk Management South Africa Annual Conference and Masterclass	Institute of Risk Management South Africa	Sole provider	OR-023844	44 731,44
23.	Attend training on conducting IT Auditing for Non-IT Auditors (Basics of IT Auditing) training from 21 to 23 August 2024	Leadership Academy	Sole provider	OR-023882	9 247,15
24.	Attend Being a Director Parts 1-5, Financial Insights for Non-financial Directors and Governance of Ethics training, and Certified Directors exam	The Institute of Directors South Africa	Sole provider	OR-023860	22 195,63
25.	Attend CatalyzU Venture Capital Fellowship course	Young African Catalysts	Sole provider	OR-023884	23 400,00
26.	Deep cleaning services at the Department	Staza Cleaning Services (Pty) Ltd	Impractical to follow normal SCM process	OR-023891	55 392,99
27.	Renewing the maintenance licence for TeamMate software	Wolters Kluwer Tax and Accounting Southern Africa (Pty) Limited	Sole provider	OR-023876	71 089,54

No	Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R
28.	Provision of the services of safety officer and emergency medical services at the South African Women in Science Awards (SAWiSA) event	Glen Safety Consultants Pty Ltd	Impractical to follow normal SCM process	OR-023877	38 160,96
29.	Purchase of Dr Esther Mahlangu's design blankets and walking sticks for the Minister's VIP guests at SAWiSA 2024	Esther Mahlangu Arts	Sole provider	OR-023892	32 500,00
30.	One-year ACL (Audit Command Language) subscription for three licences	SurTech Solutions	Sole provider	OR-023898	213 900,00
31.	Attend Future Fit Leadership Skills Series 2024 training	Gordon Institute of Business Science	Sole provider	OR-023900	5 500,00
32.	Attend Being a Director Parts 1-5, Financial Insights for Non-financial Directors and Governance of Ethics training, and Certified Directors exam	Institute of Directors South Africa	Sole provider	OR-023912	47 996,63
33.	Subscription to Quantec Enterprises for library services (access to an academic database)	Quantec Enterprises	Sole provider	OR-023923	332 000,00
34.	Supply and deliver diesel to the Department building	K-Factor Petroleum	Emergency/urgency	OR-023959	29 832,00
35.	Attend Veeam Backup and Replication Training	Torque IT	Sole provider	OR-023960	20 585,00
36.	Provision of safety officer at the launch of National Science Week scheduled to take place on 28 September 2024	Central University of Technology	Impractical to follow normal SCM process	OR-023928	6 900,00
37.	Appoint a service provider to cater breakfast and lunch for Minister's guests at the launch of National Science Week	Central University of Technology (Hotel School)	Sole provider	OR-023937	161 450,00
38.	International Conference on Theory and Practice of Electronic Governance	Wits Commercial Enterprise (Pty) Ltd	Sole provider	AI-909748	10 000,00
39.	International Conference on Theory and Practice of Electronic Governance	Wits Commercial Enterprise (Pty) Ltd	Sole provider	AI-909747	10 000,00
40.	Subscription to EBSCO for a database that fulfils diverse information needs, like Harvard Business Review	EBSCO International Inc	Sole provider	OR-023987	531 001,58
41.	Subscription to LexisNexis for the provision of access to legal, government and business information sources (library material)	LexisNexis Risk Management Solutions	Sole provider	OR-023971	341 547,42

No	Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R
42.	Library and Information Association of South Africa (professional body for library and information services sector)	Library and Information Association of South Africa	Sole provider	OR-024077	3 811,50
43.	Subscription to Sabinet Online for the provision of library material (World Share Management Services)	Sabinet	Sole provider	OR-024049	324 297,70
44.	ArcGIS Enterprise standard support and maintenance (one-year subscription licence)	Esri South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Sole provider	OR-023976	185 484,63
45.	Procuring 230 Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection books, to be used as corporate promotional items for the Minister's trips abroad	Jacana Media	Sole provider	OR-023967	69 450,00
46.	Managing Performance in the Public Service (online training)	National School of Government	Sole provider	OR-024014	3 000,00
47.	Replace the water pump for the generator	Barloworld Power	Emergency/urgency	OR-023981	85 437,19
48.	Repair the irrigation system	Leano Construction Solutions (Pty) Ltd	Impractical to follow normal SCM process	Cancelled	7 038,00
49.	Technological Change and Innovation System workshop for seven departmental employees.	Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies	Sole provider	OR-024005	41 650,00
50.	Deep cleaning and sanitising services at the Minister's residence on 11 October 2024	Staza Cleaning Services (Pty) Ltd	Emergency/urgency	OR-023989	14 375,00
51.	Technology management training	Enterprises University of Pretoria	Sole provider	OR-024017	8 945,55
52.	Reinstall DSTV and television wall mounting at the Minister's residence	Montech (Pty) Ltd	Emergency/urgency	OR-024026	7 098,00
53.	Repair the X-ray machine at the Ministry basement	XPro Security Solutions	Emergency/urgency	OR-024011	4 137,70
54.	Unblock the sewerage pipe at the chiller room	Leano Construction Solutions (Pty) Ltd	Emergency/urgency	OR-024021	10 306,62
55.	Renewal of Department's institutional membership and individual memberships	South African Monitoring and Evaluation Association	Sole provider	OR-024038	13 024,00
56.	Training on /seven Habits of Highly Effective People	Talwin Consulting T/A Franklin Covey SA	Sole provider	OR-024040	14 720,00
57.	Advanced Management Development Programme	National School of Government	Sole provider	AI-910268	137 886,00
58.	Public Service Reorientation Programme	National School of Government	Sole provider	OR-024078	90 360,00
59.	The Department of Science and Innovation's Multilateral Cooperation Organisations' membership dues to cover 2024/25 to 2026/27 financial years	Centre for Science and Technology of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries	Sole provider	BAS 2433070	368 928,00

No	Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R
60.	Membership of the Transformative Innovation Policy Consortium for a further three years	University of Sussex	Sole provider	BAS 2431796	1 362 912,00
61.	EUREKA Network annual membership fees	Eureka Association AISBL	Sole provider	BAS 2430723	733 709,00
62.	Multilateral Cooperation and Africa membership dues for the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	Sole provider	BAS 2430445	249 069,00
63.	Multilateral Cooperation and Africa membership dues for the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	Sole provider	BAS 2430446	124 518,00
64.	Multilateral Cooperation and Africa membership dues for the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Global Science Forum	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	Sole provider	BAS 2430447	264 165,00
65.	Multilateral Cooperation and Africa Membership dues for the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development International Council for Scientific and Technical Information	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	Sole provider	BAS 2430448	99 310,00
66.	Multilateral Cooperation and Africa Membership dues for the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) – International Council for Scientific and Technical Information (ICSTI)	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	Sole provider	BAS 2430449	99 310,00
67.	Payment of ESASTAP activities at the EuroScience Open Forum 2024 in Katowice, Poland from 12 to 15 June 2024 (exhibition and catering for invited guests)	BERM Spółka Z Ograniczoną Odpowiedzialnością Spółka Komandytowa	Sole provider	BAS 2430173	11 557,00
68.	Procurement of library material (Institute of Internal Auditors South Africa Quality Assessment Manual 2024)	The Institute of Internal Auditors South Africa	Sole provider	OR-024201	12 052,00
69.	Subscription to Sabinet Online for the provision of library material	SABINET	Sole provider	OR-024117	518 126,75
70.	European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership Association administration costs	European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership	Sole provider	BAS 2431798	251 192,00
71.	Renewing ScopTEL annual software assurance	Scopserv Integrated Services	Sole provider	OR-024159	239 093,12

No	Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R
72.	Individual membership of the Institution of Directors South Africa	The Institute of Directors South Africa	Sole provider	OR-024166	4 150,00
73.	The Renewal of ScienceDirect Database Subscription	Elsevier	Sole provider	BAS 2432614	580 848,76
74.	Training programme on Being a Director Parts 1-5, Governance of Ethics and Finance for Non-financial Directors	The Institute of Directors South Africa	Sole provider	OR-024114	44 406,00
75.	Replace offices door cylinders, issue new keys and a master key	Multi Locking Security System	Emergency/urgency	OR-024137	159 500,34
76.	Compulsory Induction Programme for eight newly appointed employees in the Department	National School Government	Sole provider	OR-024163	50 016,00
77.	Once off maintenance of security equipment systems at the Department	Triple SL Tech	Impractical to follow normal SCM process	OR-024198	55 272,86
78.	Installation of network cabling for connecting from departmental data line in the CSIR Data Centre (building 9) to buildings 22 and 23 (NACI and NIPMO)	Integral Networking	Sole provider	OR-024175	275 759,40
79.	Supply of 1 000 litres of diesel for the generator	Maanda-Nes Investments	Emergency/urgency	OR-024180	28 727,00
80.	Renewing annual membership of the Gartner Risk Management Leadership Council for a period of 36 months	Gartner South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Sole provider	OR-024192	404 013,00
81.	Water extraction at the Department	Staza Cleaning Services (Pty) Ltd	Emergency/urgency	OR-024212	6 244,50
82.	Supply of language interpretation services for the National System of Innovation Transformation Summit on 13 and 14 March 2025	Ulimi Izandla - Language of the Hands	Impractical to follow normal SCM process	OR-024214	18 800,00
83.	Individual membership at the Institution of Directors South Africa	The Institute of Directors South Africa (IoDSA)	Sole provider	OR-024197	8 300,00
84.	Information Systems Audit and Control Association membership fees	Information Systems Audit and Control Association South Africa Chapter	Sole provider	BAS 2432613	4 811,67
					11 449 451,53

3.2 CONTRACT VARIATIONS AND EXPANSIONS

The contract variations and expansions on the table below relates to those that were varied and expanded by more than 15% of the initial contract amount.

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (expansion or variation)	Contract number	Original contract value		Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s (if applicable)		Value of current contract expansion or variation	
				R		R		R	
Extension of the Employment Equity Audit contract with Equity Pro Pty Ltd T/A EES-Siyakha from 30 June 2024 to 31 December 2025	Equity Pro Pty Ltd T/A EES-Siyakha	Expansion	DSI/CON IC2868/2022	51 520,00		0,00		0,00	
Extension of the contract between Department and Kamo Placements for the provision of a temporary employment service for the position of Administrative Officer (previously referred to as Senior Secretary): Agricultural Biotechnology and Health Innovation for a period of one month and 24 days	Kamo Placements	Expansion	DSI/CON C3091/2024	208 838,90		0,00		43 390,12	
Extend the service level agreement between the Department and Staza Cleaning Services for a further period of three months, with effect from 1 November 2024 to 31 January 2025	Staza Cleaning Services (Pty) Ltd	Expansion	DSTI/CON C3699/2024	851 572,64		0,00		841 632,29	
Extension of the service level agreement between the Department and Hayani Waste and Transport (Pty) Ltd for waste management services, with effect from 1 December 2024 to 31 January 2025	Hayani Waste and Transport (Pty) Ltd	Expansion	DSTI/CON C3619/2024	142 543,01		0,00		46 590,50	
Extend the service level agreement between the Department and Staza Cleaning Services for a further period of three months, with effect from 1 February to 31 March 2025	Staza Cleaning Services (Pty) Ltd	Expansion	DSTI/CON C3699/2024	851 572,64		841 632,29		561 088,15	
Extend the service level agreement between the Department and Staza Cleaning Services for a further period of three months, with effect from 1 to 30 April 2025	Staza Cleaning Services (Pty) Ltd	Expansion	DSTI/CON C3699/2024	851 572,64		1 402 720,44		280 544,08	
Total				2 957 619,83		2 244 352,73		1 773 245,14	



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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

I. REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Science, Technology and Innovation (DSTI) set out on pages 183 to 334, 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 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 DSTI as at 31 March 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standards (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.

Other matter

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

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES.

7. The supplementary information set out on 311 to 334 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on them.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

8. 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.
9. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

11. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description, which is located at page 180 of the annexure to the auditor's report, forms part of our auditor's report.

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

12. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for the selected material performance indicators presented in the annual performance report. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.
13. I selected the following material performance indicators related to Programme 4: Research Development and Support presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2025. I selected those indicators that measure the department's performance on its primary mandated functions and that are of significant national, community or public interest.
- Number of PhD students awarded bursaries annually as reflected in the reports from the NRF and other relevant entities
 - Number of pipeline postgraduate students awarded bursaries annually as reflected in the reports from the NRF and other relevant entities
 - Number of emerging researchers awarded research grants through NRF-managed programmes as reflected by the NRF project reports
 - Number of black female emerging researchers awarded research grants through NRF-managed programmes as reflected by the NRF project reports
 - Number of graduates and students placed in DSTI-funded work preparation programmes in science, engineering, technology and innovation (SETI) institutions
 - Number of research infrastructure grants awarded
 - Number of researchers awarded research grants as reflected in the NRF project reports
 - Number of research articles published by NRF-funded researchers and cited in the Web of Science Citation Database as reflected in the NRF project reports
 - Number of additional receivers installed on the MeerKAT telescope to enhance the performance of the MeerKAT telescope
 - Number of additional Meer KAT antennas installed
14. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected material performance indicators against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the department's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.
15. 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 presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner
- there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over- or underachievement of targets.

16. I performed the procedures to report material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

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

Other matter

18. I draw attention to the matter below.

ACHIEVEMENT OF PLANNED TARGETS

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

20. The table that follows provide information on the achievement of planned targets and lists the 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 85 to 87.

Programme 4: Research Development and Support

Targets achieved: 70%		
Budget spent: 99,9%		
Key indicator not achieved	Planned target	Reported achievement
Number of additional receivers installed on the MeerKAT telescope to enhance the performance of the MeerKAT telescope	9 L-band receivers installed on the additional MeerKAT Extension antennas completed by 31 March 2025	2 L-band receivers were installed on the MeerKAT Extension antennas by 31 March 2025
Number of additional MeerKAT antennas installed	9 MeerKAT Extension antennas installed by 31 March 2025	6 MeerKAT Extension antennas installed by 31 March 2025
Number of graduates and students placed in DSTI-funded work preparation programmes in SETI institutions	750 graduates and students placed in DSTI-funded work preparation programmes in SETI institutions by 31 March 2025	715 graduates and students placed in DSTI-funded work preparation programmes in SETI institutions by 31 March 2025

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

OTHER INFORMATION IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

25. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information referred to does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected material indicators in the scoped-in programme presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in this auditor's report.
26. My opinion on the financial statements, the report on the audit of the annual performance report and the report on compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
27. 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 material indicators in the scoped-in programme presented in the annual performance report or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
28. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read this information, 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

29. 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.
30. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Auditor-General.

Pretoria
30 July 2025



AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

ANNEXURE TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure includes the following:

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

Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

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

Financial statements

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

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

Communication with those charged with governance

I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit. I also provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999	Section 1; 38(1)(b); 38(1)(c)(i); 38(1)(c)(ii); 38(1)(d); 38(1)(f); 38(1)(h)(iii); 39(1)(a); 39(2)(a); 40(1)(a); 40(1)(b); 40(1)(c)(i); 43(1); 43(4); 44; 45(b)
Treasury Regulations, 2005	Regulation 4.1.1; 4.1.3; 5.1.1; 5.2.1; 5.2.3(a); 5.2.3(d); 5.3.1; 6.3.1(a); 6.3.1(b); 6.3.1(c); 6.3.1(d); 6.4.1(b); 7.2.1; 8.1.1; 8.2.1; 8.2.2; 8.2.3; 8.4.1; 9.1.1; 9.1.4; 10.1.1(a); 10.1.2; 11.4.1; 11.4.2; 11.5.1; 12.5.1; 15.10.1.2(c); 16A3.2; 16A3.2(a); 16A6.1; 16A6.2(a); 16A6.2(b); 16A6.3(a); 16A6.3(b); 16A6.3(e); 16A6.4; 16A6.5; 16A6.6; 16A7.1; 16A7.3; 16A7.6; 16A8.3; 16A8.4; 16A9.1(b)(ii); 16A9.1(d); 16A9.1(e); 16A9.1(f); 16A9.2; 16A9.2(a)(ii); 17.1.1; 18.2; 19.8.4
Construction Industry Development Board Act 38 of 2000	Section 18(1)
Construction Industry Development Board Regulations, 2004	Regulation 17; 25(7A)
Division of Revenue Act 24 of 2024	Section 11(6)(a); 12(5); 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 202/21	Paragraph 1
Erratum National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 2
National Treasury Instruction No. 1 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4
National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.4
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 4A of 2016/17	Paragraph 6
National Treasury Instruction No. 7 of 2017/18	Paragraph 4.3
PFMA National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 03 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1; 4.2 (b); 4.3; 4.4(a); 4.17; 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; 2.1(a); 2.1(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 5.1; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7; 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.8; 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.6; 7.8; 8.2; 8.5; 9.1; 10.1; 10.2; 11.1; 11.2
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)
Public Service Regulations, 2016	Regulation 18(1); 18(2); 25(1)(e)(i); 25(1)(e)(iii)
State Information Technology Agency Act 88 of 1998	Section 7(3)

2. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Appropriation per Programme									
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
1. Administration	399,079	-	11,987	411,066	398,510	12,556	96,9%	418,573	399,172
2. Technology Innovation	1,908,299	-	(12,500)	1,895,799	1,553,287	342,512	81,9%	2,494,133	2,441,703
3. International Cooperation and Resources	140,205	-	1,870	142,075	138,658	3,417	97,6%	146,080	144,520
4. Research Development and Support	5,363,584	-	3,394	5,366,978	5,363,651	3,327	99,9%	5,776,655	5,763,206
5. Socio-Economic Innovation Partnerships	1,629,977	-	(4,751)	1,625,226	1,618,600	6,626	99,6%	1,727,550	1,723,454
TOTAL	9,441,144	-	-	9,441,144	9,072,707	368,437	96,1%	10,562,991	10,472,056
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance									
ADD:									
Departmental receipts				5,361				6,438	
NRF receipts									
Aid assistance				3,223				56,467	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (total revenue)				9,449,728				10,625,896	
ADD:									
Aid assistance					3,223				57,248
Prior year unauthorised expenditure approved without funding					-				-
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (total expenditure)					9,075,930				10,529,304

Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Appropriation per Programme									
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	644,865	(326)	(4,100)	640,439	628,421	12,018	98,1%	672,820	648,334
Compensation of employees	385,373	-	-	385,373	374,324	11,049	97,1%	389,517	367,294
Salaries and wages	338,942	3,060	(580)	341,422	334,456	6,966	98,0%	346,992	328,672
Social contributions	46,431	(3,060)	580	43,951	39,869	4,082	90,7%	42,525	38,622
Goods and services	259,492	(326)	(4,100)	255,066	254,097	969	99,6%	283,303	281,040
Administrative fees	2,044	440	2,350	4,834	4,757	77	98,4%	3,635	4,121
Advertising	9,001	(261)	10,960	19,700	19,665	35	99,8%	22,168	21,576
Minor assets	439	(420)	-	19	8	11	41,2%	518	482
Audit costs: External	11,444	(1,663)	(3,855)	5,926	5,922	4	99,9%	5,984	5,978
Bursaries: Employees	1,877	(320)	(50)	1,507	1,503	4	99,8%	973	881
Catering: Departmental activities	3,936	(2,180)	(30)	1,726	1,585	141	91,9%	2,049	1,548
Communication (G&S)	11,479	2,248	3,240	16,967	16,851	116	99,3%	15,723	15,338
Computer services	48,782	187	(862)	48,107	48,100	7	100,0%	41,540	41,264
Consultants: Business and advisory services	26,068	(2,779)	(6,093)	17,196	17,104	92	99,5%	17,654	16,433
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	919	(620)	-	299	247	52	82,7%	1,691	1,679
Contractors	1,928	998	620	3,546	3,531	15	99,6%	6,058	6,024

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Appropriation per Programme									
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Agency and support/ outsourced services	12,455	(2,349)	2,850	12,956	12,854	102	99,2%	12,224	11,669
Entertainment	533	(344)	45	234	166	68	71,0%	425	192
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	500	(280)	1,720	1,940	1,924	16	99,2%	1,966	1,946
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	1,672	(937)	315	1,050	968	82	92,2%	1,784	1,698
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	5,341	(2,821)	-	2,520	2,448	72	97,1%	2,935	2,864
Operating leases	11,371	(6,748)	-	4,623	4,579	44	99,1%	2,973	2,558
Property payments	30,602	668	(13,000)	18,270	18,795	(525)	102,9%	27,317	27,041
Transport provided:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Appropriation per Programme									
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Travel and subsistence	59,716	17,023	(5,097)	71,642	71 381	260	99,6%	89,108	89,193
Training and development	3,037	(1,000)	-	2,037	2 034	3	99,9%	2,512	2,494
Operating payments	7,741	496	610	8,847	8 792	55	99,4%	5,732	5,296
Venues and facilities	8,512	22	(1,958)	6,576	6 354	222	96,6%	16,917	19,373
Rental and hiring	96	314	4,135	4,545	4 527	18	99,6%	1,417	1,391
Transfers and subsidies	8,783,117	326	1,200	8,784,643	8,428,220	356,423	95,9%	9,876,079	9,810,991
Departmental agencies and accounts	6,918,057	-	(53,112)	6,864,945	5,929,365	935,580	86,4%	7,970,914	7,136,218
Departmental agencies	6,918,057	-	(53,112)	6,864,945	5,929,365	935,580	86,4%	7,970,914	7,136,218
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	334,986	(334,986)	-	-	343,354
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	1,492,110	-	572	1,492,682	1,800,459	(307,777)	120,6%	1,517,047	1,972,698
Public corporations	1,492,110	-	572	1,492,682	1,788,740	(296,058)	119,8%	1,517,047	1,971,320
Subsidies on products	938,394	-	-	938,394	938,394	-	100,0%	971,434	971,432
Other transfers to public corporations	553,716	-	572	554,288	850,346	(296,058)	153,4%	545,613	999,888
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	11,719	(11,719)	-	-	1,378
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	11 719	(11 719)	-	-	1,378

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Appropriation per Programme									
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT	2024/25							2023/24	
	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Non-profit institutions	372,845	-	52,370	425,215	360,805	64,410	84,9%	387,234	356,221
Households	105	326	1,370	1,801	2,605	(804)	144,6%	884	2,500
Social benefits	-	326	1,200	1,526	1,625	(99)	106,5%	608	1,584
Other transfers to households	105	-	170	275	980	(705)	356,4%	276	917
Payments for capital assets	13,162	-	2,900	16,062	16,055	7	100,0%	13,992	12,680
Buildings and other fixed structures									
Machinery and equipment	13,162	-	2,900	16,062	16,055	7	100,0%	13,992	12,680
Transport equipment	3,608	(2,833)	-	775	769	6	99,2%	1,000	-
Other machinery and equipment	9,554	2,833	2,900	15,287	15,286	1	100,0%	12,992	12,680
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	11	(11)	-	100	51
Total	9,441,144	-	-	9,441,144	9,072,707	368,437	96,1%	10,562,991	10,472,056

Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Detail per Programme 1 – Administration for the year ended 31 March 2025									
2024/25								2023/24	
Subprogramme	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
1.1 Ministry	3 602	-	-	3 602	2 943	659	81,7%	5,745	2,789
1.2 Institutional Planning and Support	170 131	800	28 687	199 618	189 095	10 523	94,7%	205,104	191,291
1.3 Corporate Services	219 365	(8 100)	(16 700)	194 565	192 648	1 917	99,0%	187,500	185,228
1.4 Office accommodation	5 981	7 300	-	13 281	13 825	(544)	104,1%	20,224	19,864
Total	399 079	-	11 987	411 066	398 510	12 556	96,9%	418,573	399,172

Economic classification									
Current payments	369,485	-	7,970	377,455	372,912	4,543	98,8%	388,340	377,674
Compensation of employees	182,260	-	(2,500)	179,760	175,141	4,619	97,4%	184,749	175,649
Salaries and wages	15, 827	4,500	(3,000)	159,327	155,270	4,057	97,5%	163,119	156,314
Social contributions	24,433	(4,500)	500	20,433	19,870	563	97,2%	21,630	19,335
Goods and services	187,225	-	10,470	197,695	197,771	(76)	100,0%	203,591	202,026
Administrative fees	417	210	2,350	2,977	2,968	8	99,7%	1,923	1,759
Advertising	8,174	(275)	11,550	19,449	19,427	22	99,9%	21,379	21,355
Minor assets	439	(420)	-	19	8	11	41,2%	513	479
Audit costs: External	11,444	(1,663)	(3,855)	5,926	5,922	4	99,9%	5,984	5,978

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Detail per Programme 1 – Administration for the year ended 31 March 2025									
2024/25								2023/24	
Subprogramme	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Bursaries: Employees	1,827	(320)	-	1,507	1,503	4	99,8%	973	881
Catering:									
Departmental activities	3,158	(1,690)	-	1,468	1,462	6	99,6%	1,342	1,326
Communication (G&S)	7,362	(630)	3,000	9,732	9,669	63	99,3%	8,724	8,692
Computer services	48,782	162	(862)	48,082	48,077	5	100,0%	41,393	41,230
Consultants: Business and advisory services	13,007	(415)	(800)	11,792	11,773	19	99,8%	11,517	11,450
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	719	(580)	-	139	133	6	95,4%	1,446	1,441
Contractors	1,763	(208)	620	2,175	2,170	5	99,8%	2,943	2,932
Agency and support/ outsourced services	8,530	(2,133)	3,800	10,197	10,140	57	99,4%	7,376	7,362
Entertainment	413	(360)	-	53	34	19	63,7%	86	72
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	500	(280)	1,720	1,940	1,924	16	99,2%	1,966	1,946
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	1,561	(968)	340	933	869	64	93,1%	1,682	1,649

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for the year ended 31 March 2025

Detail per Programme 1 – Administration for the year ended 31 March 2025									
2024/25								2023/24	
Subprogramme	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Consumable: stationery, printing and office supplies	4,994	(2,530)	-	2,464	2,432	32	98,7%	2,799	2,763
Operating leases	7,098	(2,478)	-	4,620	4,579	41	99,1%	2,950	2,558
Property payments	30,602	668	(13,000)	18,270	18,795	(525)	102,9%	27,317	27,041
Transport provided:									
Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	28,066	13,572	-	41,638	41,603	34	99,9%	50,992	50,932
Training and development	3,037	(1,000)	-	2,037	2,034	3	99,9%	2,512	2,494
Operating payments	2,664	123	610	3,397	3,388	9	99,7%	2,416	2,366
Venues and facilities	2,573	1,210	862	4,645	4,633	12	99,7%	4,288	4,267
Rental and hiring	96	5	4,135	4,236	4,229	7	99,8%	1,070	1,053
Transfers and subsidies	16,432	-	1,117	17,549	9,532	8,017	54,3%	16,141	8,767
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	4,000	(4,000)	-	-	-
Departmental agencies	-	-	-	-	4,000	(4,000)	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Detail per Programme 1 – Administration for the year ended 31 March 2025									
2024/25								2023/24	
Subprogramme	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	16,432	-	-	16,432	4,419	12,013	26,9%	15,726	6,571
Households	-	-	1,117	1,117	1,113	4	99,7%	415	945
Social benefits	-	-	1,117	1,117	1,113	4	99,7%	410	942
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
Payment for capital assets	13,162	-	2,900	16,062	16,055	7	100,0%	13,992	12,680
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	13,162	-	2,900	16,062	16,055	7	100,0%	13,992	12,680
Transport equipment	3,608	(2,833)	-	775	769	6	99,2%	1,000	-
Other machinery and equipment	9,554	2,833	2,900	15,287	15,286	1	100,0%	12,992	12,680
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	11	(11)	-	100	51
Total	399,079	-	11,987	411,066	398,510	12,556	96,9%	418,573	399,172

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for the year ended 31 March 2025

Detail per Programme 1 – Administration for the year ended 31 March 2025									
2024/25								2023/24	
Subprogramme 1.1: Ministry	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	3,602	-	-	3,602	2,943	659	81,7%	5,745	2,789
Compensation of employees	3,602	-	-	3,602	2,943	659	81,7%	5,745	2,789
Salaries and wages	3,602	-	-	3,602	2,544	1,058	70,6%	5,145	2,411
Social contributions	-	-	-	-	398	(398)	-	600	378
Goods and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication (G&S)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[illegible]

Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,602	-	-	3,602	2,943	659	81,7%	5,745	2,789

Subprogramme: 1.2: Institutional Planning and Support	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	153 699	800	27 825	182 324	179 806	2 518	98,6%	189,106	183,285
Compensation of employees	94 541	-	(7 500)	87 041	84 807	2 234	97,4%	92,567	87,385
Salaries and wages	80 995	4 500	(7 500)	77 995	76 618	1 377	98,2%	82,464	79,239
Social contributions	13 546	(4 500)	-	9 046	8 189	857	90,5%	10,103	8,146
Goods and services	59 158	800	35 325	95 283	94 999	284	99,7%	96,539	95,900
Administrative fees	206	-	2 350	2 556	2 553	3	99,9%	1,547	1,522
Advertising	7 669	-	11 550	19 219	19 200	19	99,9%	20,839	20,822
Minor assets	228	(220)	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Bursaries: Employees	527	(525)	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	2 882	(1 550)	-	1 332	1 330	2	99,9%	1,260	1,255
Communication (G&S)	1 375	-	3 000	4 375	4 317	58	98,7%	3,995	3,990
Computer services	6 086	(5 222)	(862)	2	-	2	-	923	789
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	-	7 200	7 200	7 183	17	99,8%	5,872	5,813
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	718	-	620	1 338	1 335	3	99,8%	852	850
Agency and support/outsourced services	3 253	-	3 800	7 053	6 999	54	99,2%	4,940	4,934
Entertainment	387	(360)	-	27	21	6	79,6%	71	63
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	1 720	1 720	1 710	10	99,4%	1,626	1,615
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	125	(65)	340	400	337	63	84,2%	50	39
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	781	(130)	-	651	645	6	99,1%	146	125
Operating leases	1 691	(1 688)	-	3	-	3	-	153	-
Property payments	4 227	(4 222)	-	5	-	5	-	117	-
Transport provided:									
Departmental activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	25 181	13 572	-	38 753	38 745	8	100,0%	47,854	47,835
Training and development								15	-
Operating payments	2 182	-	610	2 792	2 787	5	99,8%	2,180	2,166
Venues and facilities	1 640	1 210	862	3 712	3 708	4	99,9%	3,189	3,181
Rental and hiring			4 135	4 135	4 129	6	99,9%	910	899

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Transfers and subsidies	16 432	-	862	17 294	9 281	8 013	53,7%	15,898	7,955
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	4 000	(4 000)	-	-	-
Departmental agencies	-	-	-	-	4 000	(4 000)	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	16 432	-	-	16 432	4 419	12 013	26,9%	15,726	6,571
Households	-	-	862	862	862	0	100,0%	172	134
Social benefits	-	-	862	862	862	0	100,0%	167	131
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Payment for financial assets				-	8	(8)	-	100	51
Total	170 131	800	28 687	199 618	189 095	10 523	94,7%	205,104	191,291

Subprogramme: 1.3: Corporate Services	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	206 203	(8 100)	(19 855)	178 248	176 339	1 909	98,9%	173,265	171,737
Compensation of employees	84 117	-	5 000	89 117	87 391	1 726	98,1%	86,437	85,475
Salaries and wages	73 230	-	4 500	77 730	76 108	1 622	97,9%	75,510	74,663
Social contributions	10 887	-	500	11 387	11 283	104	99,1%	10,927	10,811
Goods and services	122 086	(8 100)	(24 855)	89 131	88 948	183	99,8%	86,828	86,262
Administrative fees	211	210	-	421	416	5	98,8%	376	238
Advertising	505	(275)	-	230	228	2	99,0%	540	533
Minor assets	211	(200)	-	11	8	3	71,2%	513	479
Audit costs: External	11 444	(1 663)	(3 855)	5 926	5 922	4	99,9%	5,984	5,978
Bursaries: Employees	1 300	205	-	1 505	1 503	2	99,9%	973	881
Catering: Departmental activities	276	(140)	-	136	131	5	96,6%	82	71
Communication (G&S)	5 987	(630)	-	5 357	5 352	5	99,9%	4,729	4,701
Computer services	42 696	5 384	-	48 080	48 077	3	100,0%	40,470	40,441
Consultants: Business and advisory services	13 007	(415)	(8 000)	4 592	4 590	2	99,9%	5,645	5,637
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	719	(580)	-	139	133	6	95,4%	1,446	1,441
Contractors	1 045	(208)	-	837	835	2	99,8%	2,091	2,082
Agency and support/outsourced services	5 277	(2 133)	-	3 144	3 141	3	99,9%	2,436	2,428

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Entertainment	26	-	-	26	12	14	47,1%	15	9
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	500	(280)	-	220	215	5	97,5%	340	331
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	1 436	(903)	-	533	532	1	99,8%	1,632	1,610
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	4 213	(2 400)	-	1 813	1 786	27	98,5%	2,653	2,638
Operating leases	4 051	(2 300)	-	1 751	1 717	34	98,0%	97	90
Property payments	21 750	(900)	(13 000)	7 850	7 833	17	99,8%	9,676	9,645
Transport provided:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental activity	2 885	-	-	2 885	2 858	26	99,1%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	3 037	(1 000)	-	2 037	2 034	3	99,9%	3,138	3,097
Training and development	482	123	-	605	601	4	99,3%	2,497	2,494
Operating payments	933	-	-	933	925	8	99,2%	236	200
Venues and facilities	96	5	-	101	100	1	99,1%	1,099	1,086
Rental and hiring	1 436	(903)	-	533	532	1	99,8%	160	154
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	255	255	252	3	98,7%	243	811
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	255	255	252	3	98,7%	243	811
Social benefits			255	255	252	3	98,7%	243	811
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	13 162	-	2 900	16 062	16 055	7	100,0%	13,992	12,680
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	13 162	-	2 900	16 062	16 055	7	100,0%	13,992	12,680
Transport equipment	3 608	(2 833)	-	775	769	6	99,2%	1,000	-
Other machinery and equipment	9 554	2 833	2 900	15 287	15 286	1	100,0%	12,992	12,680
Software and other intangible assets									
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	3	(3)	-	-	-
Total	219 365	(8 100)	(16 700)	194 565	192 648	1 917	99,0%	187,500	185,228

Subprogramme: 1.4 Office accommodation	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	5 981	7 300	-	13 281	13 825	(544)	104,1%	20,224	19,864
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goods and services	5 981	7 300	-	13 281	13 825	(544)	104,1%	20,224	19,864
Administration fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication (G&S)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	1 356	1 510	-	2 866	2 863	3	99,9%	2,700	2,468

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Property payments	4 625	5 790	-	10 415	10 962	(547)	105,3%	17,524	17,396
Travel and subsistence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5 981	7 300	-	13 281	13 825	(544)	104,1%	20,224	19,864

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Detail per Programme 2 – Technology Innovation for the year ended 31 March 2025									
2024/25								2023/24	
Subprogramme	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
2.1 Space Science	545,366	902	(4,170)	542,098	205,251	336,847	37,9%	955,968	950,543
2.2 Hydrogen and Energy	192,160	28	(1,800)	190,388	188,738	1,650	99,1%	198,672	198,294
2.3 Bioeconomy	221, 542	(170)	45,350	266,722	261,392	5,330	98,0%	210,725	208,287
2.4 Innovation Priorities and Instruments	888,616	(40)	(54,950)	833,626	832,803	823	99,9%	1,068,616	1,025,465
2.5 National Intellectual Property Management Office	55,532	-	3,520	59,052	59,943	(891)	101,5%	55,256	54,645
2.6 Office of the DDG: Technology Innovation	5,083	(720)	(450)	3,913	5,160	(1,247)	131,9%	4,896	4,470
Total	1,908,299	-	(12,500)	1,895,799	1,553,287	342,512	81,9%	2,494,133	2,441,703
Economic classification									
Current payments	78,946	(156)	(12,500)	66,290	63,566	2,724	95,9%	82,189	72,892
Compensation of employees	55,788	-	(3,500)	52,288	49,707	2,581	95,1%	55,472	46,632
Salaries and wages	48,280	-	(3,500)	44,780	44,789	(9)	100,0%	49,779	42,055
Social contributions	7,508	-	-	7,508	4,918	2,590	65,5%	5,693	4,578
Goods and services	23,158	(156)	(9,000)	14,002	13,859	143	99,0%	26,717	26,260

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Detail per Programme 2 – Technology Innovation for the year ended 31 March 2025									
	2024/25							2023/24	
Administrative fees	156	278	-	434	422	12	97,3%	378	310
Advertising	590	-	(590)	-	-	-	-	17	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	50	-	(50)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	526	(473)	(30)	23	14	9	61,2%	67	15
Communication (G&S)	1,135	722	(90)	1,767	1,754	13	99,3%	1,624	1,566
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	3,818	149	(2,700)	1,267	1,255	12	99,1%	1,034	1,006
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	165	446	-	611	602	9	98,6%	1,315	1,308
Agency and support/ outsourced services	2,752	(75)	(700)	1,977	1,950	27	98,6%	2,281	2,214
Entertainment	38	(19)	-	19	2	17	9,1%	31	9
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	73	(23)	(40)	10	4	6	37,9%	10	2
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	178	(242)	-	(64)	1	(65)	(2,1%)	86	75
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Detail per Programme 2 – Technology Innovation for the year ended 31 March 2025									
	2024/25							2023/24	
Transport provided:									
Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	10,949	(507)	(2,950)	7,492	7,429	63	99,2%	10,732	10,696
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	104	(28)	-	76	57	19	75,1%	509	496
Venues and facilities	2,624	(384)	(1,850)	390	368	22	94,4%	8,633	8,564
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	1,829,353	156	-	1,829,509	1,489,721	339,788	81,4%	2,411,944	2,368,811
Departmental agencies and accounts	1,403,121	-	(47,670)	1,355,451	1,095,882	259,569	80,8%	1,990,185	1,706,976
Departmental agencies	1,403,121	-	(47,670)	1,355,451	1,095,882	259,569	80,8%	1,990,185	1,706,976
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	116,437	(116,437)	-	-	167,337
Public corporations and private enterprises	125,609	-	(4,700)	120,909	190,224	(69,315)	157,3%	108,730	362,514
Public corporations	125,609	-	(4,700)	120,909	183,474	(62,565)	151,7%	108,730	361,514
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	125,609	-	(4,700)	120,909	183,474	(62,565)	151,7%	108,730	361,514
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	6,750	(6,750)	-	-	1,000
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	6,750	(6,750)	-	-	1,000
Non-profit institutions	300,623	-	52,370	352,993	87,023	265,970	24,7%	312,864	131,819
Households	-	156	-	156	155	1	99,1%	165	165
Social benefits	-	156	-	156	155	1	99,1%	165	165
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Detail per Programme 2 – Technology Innovation for the year ended 31 March 2025									
	2024/25							2023/24	
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,908 299	-	(12,500)	1,895,799	1,553,287	342,512	81,9%	2,494,133	2,441,703

Detail per Programme 2 – Technology Innovation for the year ended 31 March 2025									
	2024/25							2023/24	
Subprogramme: 2.1: Space Science	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	15,689	884	(3,500)	13,073	10,702	2,371	81,9%	23,281	18,263
Compensation of employees	12,216	-	(3,500)	8,716	6,379	2,337	73,2%	10,902	5,964
Salaries and wages	10,949	-	(3,500)	7,449	5,776	1,673	77,5%	9,688	5,385
Social contributions	1,267	-	-	1,267	603	664	47,6%	1,214	579

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Goods and services	3,473	884	-	4,357	4,324	33	99,2%	12,379	12,299
Administrative fees	-	72	-	72	69	3	96,1%	47	45
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	80	(78)	-	2	1	1	46,1%	7	1
Communication (G&S)	105	375	-	480	476	4	99,1%	398	364
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	95	378	-	473	471	2	99,6%	239	236
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	607	-	607	602	5	99,2%	1,315	1,308
Agency and support/outsourced services	1,024	(115)	-	909	907	2	99,8%	1,359	1,356
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	5	-	-	5	2	3	46,0%	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	10	(5)	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	2,074	(310)	-	1,764	1,761	3	99,8%	2,310	2,307
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Operating payments	30	(25)	-	5	-	5	-	392	388
Venues and facilities	50	(15)	-	35	34	1	97,2%	6,298	6,292
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	529,677	18	(670)	529 025	194 549	334 476	36,8%	932,687	932,280
Departmental agencies and accounts	529,677	-	(670)	529,007	153,347	375,660	29,0%	932,522	757,831
Departmental agencies	529,677	-	(670)	529,007	153,347	375,660	29,0%	932,522	757,831
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	2,000	(2,000)	-	-	60,000
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	33,185	(33,185)	-	-	112,284
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	33,185	(33,185)	-	-	112,284
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	33,185	(33,185)	-	-	112,284
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	6 000	(6 000)	-	-	2,000
Households	-	18	-	18	17	1	95,2%	165	165
Social benefit	-	18	-	18	17	1	95,2%	165	165
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	545,366	902	(4,170)	542,098	205,251	336,847	37,9%	955,968	950,543

Subprogramme 2.2: Hydrogen and Energy	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	12,873	(110)	(1,800)	10,963	9,314	1,649	85,0%	13,752	13,374
Compensation of employees	8,608	-	-	8,608	6,911	1,697	80,3%	8,246	7,918
Salaries and wages	7,785	-	-	7,785	6,228	1,557	80,0%	7,357	7,051
Social contributions	823	-	-	823	683	140	82,9%	889	866
Goods and services	4,265	(110)	(1,800)	2,355	2,403	(48)	102,0%	5,506	5,456
Administrative fees	10	81	-	91	91	(0)	100,2%	115	110
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	270	(267)	-	3	2	1	62,2%	5	3
Communication (G&S)	200	115	-	315	313	2	99,3%	260	256
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1,583	(80)	(1 500)	3	-	3	-	9	-

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Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	75	(75)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	240	(111)	-	129	129	0	99,8%	-	-
Entertainment	26	(23)	-	3	-	3	-	11	1
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	20	(18)	-	2	-	2	-	5	1
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	95	(168)	-	(73)	-	(73)	-	-	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1,237	536	-	1,773	1,771	2	99,9%	3,900	3,887
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	9	-	-	9	3	6	28,7%	79	77
Venues and facilities	500	(100)	(300)	100	95	5	94,7%	1,122	1,121
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	179,287	138	-	179,425	179,424	1	100,0%	184,920	184,920
Departmental agencies and accounts	3, 947	-	-	31,947	179,287	(147,340)	561,2%	43,912	184,920
Departmental agencies	31,947	-	-	31,947	179,287	(147,340)	561,2%	43,912	184,920
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	147,340	-	-	147,340	-	147,340	-	141,008	-
Households	-	138	-	138	137	1	99,6%	-	-
Social benefit	-	138	-	138	137	1	99,6%	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets									
Total	192,160	28	(1,800)	190,388	188,738	1 650	99,1%	198,672	198,294

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Subprogramme: 2.3: Bioeconomy	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	21 554	(170)	(2 500)	18 884	18 556	328	98,3%	20,180	17,789
Compensation of employees	14 802	-	-	14 802	14 524	278	98,1%	16,207	13,871
Salaries and wages	13 265	-	-	13 265	13 096	169	98,7%	14,735	12,551
Social contributions	1 537	-	-	1 537	1 427	110	92,9%	1,472	1,320
Goods and services	6 752	(170)	(2 500)	4 082	4 032	50	98,8%	3,973	3,918
Administrative fees	50	67	-	117	114	3	97,3%	76	66
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	130	(130)	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Communication (G&S)	240	170	-	410	407	3	99,2%	439	436
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1,500	(257)	(700)	543	540	3	99,5%	7	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	90	(86)	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Agency and support/outsourced services	240	189	-	429	425	4	99,1%	255	245
Entertainment	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	4	-
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies								3	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	45	(41)	-	4	1	3	33,4%	-	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	3,182	(67)	(800)	2,315	2,312	3	99,9%	2,211	2,204
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	45	(15)		30	25	5	81,7%	7	5
Venues and facilities	1,220		(1,000)	220	209	11	94,8%	966	960
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	199,988	-	47,850	247,838	242,836	5,002	98,0%	190,545	190,498
Departmental agencies and accounts	89,634	-	-	89,634	162,960	(73,326)	181,8%	62,931	116,619
Departmental agencies	89,634	-	-	89,634	162,960	(73,326)	181,8%	62,931	116,619
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	41,191	(41,191)	-	-	44,331
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	21 312	(21 312)	-	-	12,922
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	14 812	(14 812)	-	-	11,922
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	14 812	(14 812)	-	-	11,922
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	6 500	(6 500)	-	-	1,000
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	6 500	(6 500)	-	-	1,000
Non-profit institutions	110,354	-	47 850	158,204	17,373	140,831	11,0%	127,614	16,626
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Social benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	221,542	(170)	45,350	266,722	261,392	5 330	98,0%	210,725	208,287

Subprogramme: 2.4 Innovation Priorities and Instrument	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	11,144	(40)	(3,250)	7,854	7,340	514	93,5%	9,066	8,436
Compensation of employees	6,856	-	-	6,856	6,379	477	93,0%	6,569	6,033
Salaries and wages	5,274	-	-	5,274	5,640	(366)	106,9%	5,853	5,436
Social contributions	1,582	-	-	1,582	739	843	46,7%	716	597
Goods and services	4,288	(40)	(3,250)	998	962	36	96,3%	2,497	2,403
Administrative fees	20	24		44	43	1	96,7%	16	13
Advertising	40		(40)	-	-	-	-	8	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	50	-	(50)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	30	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	4	4

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for the year ended 31 March 2025

Communication (G&S)	330	(5)	(90)	235	234	1	99,5%	224	217
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	500	-	(500)	-	-	-	-	714	709
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	816	(16)	(700)	100	96	4	95,8%	417	410
Entertainment	-	2	-	2	1	1	38,2%	-	-
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	40	-	(40)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	20	(20)	-	-	-	-	-	80	73
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	2,312	(19)	(1,700)	593	566	27	95,5%	972	968
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	-	4	-	4	3	1	85,3%	6	2
Venues and facilities	130	(10)	(100)	20	19	1	95,0%	56	5
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	877,472	-	(51,700)	825,772	825,463	309	100,0%	1,059,550	1,017,029
Departmental agencies and accounts	751,863	-	(47,000)	704,863	598,715	106,148	84,9%	950,820	646,981
Departmental agencies	751,863	-	(47,000)	704,863	598,715	106,148	84,9%	950,820	646,981
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	38,600	(38,600)	-	-	25,700

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Public corporations and private enterprises	125,609	-	(4,700)	120,909	127,523	(6,614)	105,5%	108,730	231,555
Public corporations	125,609	-	(4,700)	120,909	127,523	(6,614)	105,5%	108,730	231,555
Subsidies on products									
Other transfers to public corporations	125,609		(4,700)	120,909	127,523	(6,614)	105,5%	108,730	231,555
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	60,625	(60,625)	-	-	112,793
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	888,616	(40)	(54,950)	833,626	832,803	823	99,9%	1,068,616	1,025,465

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Subprogramme: 2.5: National Intellectual Property Management Office	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	12,603	-	(1,000)	11,603	12,494	(891)	107,7%	11,014	10,561
Compensation of employees	10,052	-	-	10,052	10,981	(929)	109,2%	9,630	9,208
Salaries and wages	8,046	-	-	8,046	9,747	(1,701)	121,1%	8,509	8,208
Social contributions	2,006	-	-	2,006	1,235	771	61,5%	1,121	1,000
Goods and services	2,551	-	(1,000)	1,551	1,512	39	97,5%	1,384	1,353
Administrative fees	40	56	-	96	95	1	99,4%	72	70
Advertising	550	-	(550)	-	-	-	-	5	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	10	2	-	12	11	1	94,0%	6	4
Communication (G&S)	156	45	-	201	200	1	99,7%	203	196
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	140	108	-	248	244	4	98,3%	65	61
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	6	5
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	8	(7)	-	1	0	1	49,8%	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport provided:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1,001	(40)	-	961	934	27	97,2%	812	808
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	20	8	-	28	27	1	94,7%	25	23
Venues and facilities	624	(172)	(450)	2	-	2	-	188	186
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	42,929	-	4,520	47,449	47,449	(0)	100,0%	44,242	44,084
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	1,573	(1,573)	-	-	625
Departmental agencies	-	-	-	-	1,573	(1,573)	-	-	625
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	34,646	(34 646)	-	-	37,306
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	8,204	(8,204)	-	-	5,753
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	7,954	(7,954)	-	-	5,753
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	7,954	(7,954)	-	-	5,753
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	250	(250)	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	250	(250)	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	42,929	-	4,520	47,449	3,025	44,424	6,4%	44,242	400
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	55,532	-	3,520	59,052	59,943	(891)	101,5%	55,256	54,645

Subprogramme: 2.6: Office of the DDG: Technology Innovation	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	5,083	(720)	(450)	3,913	5,160	(1,247)	131,9%	4,896	4,470
Compensation of employees	3,254	-	-	3,254	4,534	(1,280)	139,3%	3,918	3,639
Salaries and wages	2,961	-	-	2,961	4,301	(1,340)	145,3%	3,637	3,423
Social contributions	293	-	-	293	233	60	79,4%	281	215
Goods and services	1,829	(720)	(450)	659	626	33	95,1%	978	831
Administrative fees	36	(22)	-	14	10	4	73,4%	52	5
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	6	-	-	6	-	6	-	40	2
Communication (G&S)	104	22	-	126	125	1	99,1%	100	97
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/outsourced services	432	(22)	-	410	393	17	95,7%	250	203
Entertainment	-	2	-	2	1	1	48,7%	-	-
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	-	2	-	2	1	1	49,7%	2	1
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	8	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1,143	(607)	(450)	86	85	1	98,5%	527	521
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venues and facilities	100	(87)	-	13	12	1	92,5%	3	-
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,083	(720)	(450)	3,913	5,160	(1 247)	131,9%	4,896	4,470

Detail per Programme 3 – International Cooperation and Resources for the year ended 31 March 2025									
2024/25							2023/24		
Subprogramme	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
3.1 Multilateral Cooperation and Africa	34,563	562	-	35,125	34,582	543	98,5%	35,843	35,435
3.2 International Resources	65,546	2 660	1 870	70,076	69,872	204	99,7%	70,708	69,472
3.3 Overseas Bilateral Cooperation	34,719	(5,503)	-	29,216	26,691	2,525	91,4%	34,381	31,043
3.4 Office of the DDG: International Cooperation and Resources	5,377	2,281	-	7,658	7,513	145	98,1%	5,148	8,571
Total	140,205	-	1 870	142,075	138,658	3 417	97,6%	146,080	144,520

Economic classification									
Current payments	76,402	(170)	1,870	78,102	76,527	1,575	98,0%	80,961	83,202
Compensation of employees	57,491	-	1,000	58,491	57,399	1,092	98,1%	56,727	55,271
Salaries and wages	52,061	(135)	1,000	52,926	52,155	771	98,5%	51,527	50,156

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Economic classification									
Social contributions	5,430	135	-	5,565	5,244	321	94,2%	5,200	5,115
Goods and services	18,911	(170)	870	19,611	19,128	483	97,5%	24,234	27,931
Administrative fees	1,110	(536)	-	574	561	13	97,8%	479	1,546
Advertising	79	74	-	153	147	6	96,1%	353	77
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental Activities	180	33	-	213	104	109	48,7%	260	173
Communication (G&S)	725	1 019	530	2,274	2,263	11	99,5%	1,674	1,619
Computer services	-	25	-	25	24	1	94,5%	70	34
Consultants: Business and advisory services	220	147	-	367	344	23	93,8%	431	344
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	760	-	760	758	2	99,8%	1,800	1,784
Agency and support/ outsourced services	345	(344)	-	1	-	1	-	26	-
Entertainment	62	32	45	139	129	10	92,7%	255	107
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	38	(31)	15	22	16	6	74,5%	57	31

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Economic classification									
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	99	(5)	-	94	14	80	14,6%	30	24
Operating leases	4,273	(4,270)	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport provided:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	5,891	3,863	280	10,034	10,001	33	99,7%	14,472	14,934
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	4,589	(948)	-	3,641	3,627	14	99,6%	2,280	2,255
Venues and facilities	1,300	(290)	-	1,010	843	167	83,5%	1,695	4,661
Rental and hiring	-	301	-	301	296	5	98,4%	347	338
Transfers and subsidies	63,803	170	-	63,973	62,131	1,842	97,1%	65,119	61,319
Departmental agencies and accounts	8,013	-	-	8,013	30,629	(22,616)	382,2%	6,470	22,286
Departmental agencies	8,013	-	-	8,013	30,629	(22,616)	382,2%	6,470	22,286
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	9,449	(9,449)	-	-	13,206
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	15,673	(15,673)	-	-	10,614
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	15,549	(15,549)	-	-	10,560
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	15,549	(15,549)	-	-	10,560
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	124	(124)	-	-	54
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	124	(124)	-	-	54
Non-profit institutions	55,790	-	-	55,790	6,210	49,580	11,1%	58,644	15,207
Households	-	170	-	170	169	1	99,6%	5	5
Social benefits	-	170	-	170	169	1	99,6%	5	2

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Economic classification									
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	140,205	-	1,870	142,075	138,658	3,417	97,6%	146,080	144,520

Subprogramme: 3.1: Multilateral Cooperation and Africa	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	23,268	392	-	23,660	23,460	200	99,2%	25,033	27,571
Compensation of employees	16,322	191	-	16,513	16,413	100	99,4%	15,635	16,904
Salaries and wages	14,523	91	-	14,614	14,516	98	99,3%	13,912	14,997
Social contributions	1,799	100	-	1,899	1,897	2	99,9%	1,723	1,907
Goods and services	6,946	201	-	7,147	7,047	100	98,6%	9,398	10,667
Administrative fees	77	117	-	194	193	1	99,3%	64	60
Advertising	-	132	-	132	129	3	98,0%	18	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	45	47	-	92	91	1	99,4%	-	-
Communication (G&S)	114	774	-	888	883	5	99,5%	620	616
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	348	-	348	344	4	98,9%	350	344
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,784
Agency and support/outsourced services	345	(344)	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	2,493	352	-	2,845	2,840	5	99,8%	5,073	5,066
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	3,400	(890)	-	2,510	2,506	4	99,9%	980	971
Venues and facilities	460	(338)	-	122	58	64	47,8%	488	1,824
Rental and hiring	-	3	-	3	1	2	40,8%	-	-

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Transfers and subsidies	11,295	170	-	11,465	11,123	342	97,0%	10,810	7,864
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	7,372	(7,372)	-	-	2,000
Departmental agencies	-	-	-	-	7,372	(7,372)	-	-	2,000
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	500	(500)	-	-	1,125
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	1,741	(1,741)	-	-	1,000
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	1,741	(1,741)	-	-	1,000
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	1,741	(1 741)	-	-	1,000
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	11,295	-	-	11,295	1,340	9,955	11,9%	10,810	3,738
Households	-	170	-	170	169	1	99,6%	-	2
Social benefit	-	170	-	170	169	1	99,6%	-	2
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	34,563	562	-	35,125	34,582	543	98,5%	35,843	35,435

Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 3.2 International Resources	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	21,051	2,660	1,870	25,581	25,377	204	99,2%	22,874	22,490
Compensation of employees	17,372	2,160	1,000	20,532	20,432	100	99,5%	16,641	17,002
Salaries and wages	15,643	2,150	1,000	18,793	18,698	95	99,5%	14,985	15,476
Social contributions	1,729	10	-	1,739	1,734	5	99,7%	1,656	1,526
Goods and services	3,679	500	870	5,049	4,945	104	97,9%	6,233	5,488
Administrative fees	17	148	-	165	164	1	99,5%	120	46
Advertising	-	12	-	12	10	2	82,7%	241	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	74	-	-	74	12	62	15,5%	222	147
Communication (G&S)	115	-	530	645	643	2	99,7%	474	467
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
Entertainment	12	-	45	57	54	3	93,9%	202	82
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

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for the year ended 31 March 2025

Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	-	-	15	15	13	2	86,6%	34	11
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	37	(5)	-	32	11	21	33,8%	10	8
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	2,295	175	280	2,750	2,747	3	99,9%	3,148	3,136
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	1,074	(273)	-	801	799	2	99,8%	1,233	1,223
Venues and facilities	55	145	-	200	197	3	98,7%	63	29
Rental and hiring	-	298	-	298	295	3	99,0%	345	337
Transfers and subsidies	44,495	-	-	44,495	44,495	-	100,0%	47,834	46,982
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	16,744	(16,744)	-	-	18,116
Departmental agencies	-	-	-	-	16,744	(16,744)	-	-	18,116
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	8,949	(8,949)	-	-	12,082
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	13,932	(13,932)	-	-	5,314
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	13,808	(13,808)	-	-	5,260
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	13,808	(13,808)	-	-	5,260
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	124	(124)	-	-	54

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

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Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	124	(124)	-	-	54
Non-profit institutions	44,495	-	-	44,495	4,870	39,625	10,9%	47,834	11,470
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	65,546	2,660	1,870	70,076	69,872	204	99,7%	70,708	69,472

Subprogramme: 3.3 Overseas Bilateral Cooperation	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	26,706	(5,503)	-	21,203	20,178	1 025	95,2%	27,906	24,570
Compensation of employees	19,775	(4,802)	-	14,973	14,181	792	94,7%	20,599	14,484
Salaries and wages	18,235	(4,602)	-	13,633	13,146	487	96,4%	19,124	13,471
Social contributions	1,540	(200)	-	1,340	1,035	305	77,3%	1,475	1,012

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Goods and services	6,931	(701)	-	6,230	5,996	234	96,2%	7,307	10,086
Administrative fees	1,005	(805)	-	200	191	9	95,5%	20	1,169
Advertising	79	(70)	-	9	8	1	84,9%	78	77
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	45	-	-	45	1	44	1,8%	13	11
Communication (G&S)	316	210	-	526	522	4	99,3%	370	365
Computer services	-	25	-	25	24	1	94,5%	36	34
Consultants: Business and advisory services	220	(201)	-	19	-	19	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	760	-	760	758	2	99,8%	-	-
Agency and support/outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	48	30	-	78	73	5	93,1%	26	23
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	10	(6)	-	4	3	1	84,8%	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	50	-	-	50	3	47	5,7%	20	16
Operating leases	4,273	(4,270)	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport provided:									

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

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Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	-	3,506	-	3,506	3,504	2	99,9%	5,546	5,536
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	115	215	-	330	322	8	97,5%	67	61
Venues and facilities	770	(95)	-	675	588	87	87,1%	1,124	2,791
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Transfers and subsidies	8,013	-	-	8,013	6,513	1,500	81,3%	6,475	6,473
Departmental agencies and accounts	8,013	-	-	8,013	6,513	1,500	81,3%	6,470	2,170
Departmental agencies	8,013	-	-	8,013	6,513	1,500	81,3%	6,470	2,170
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,300
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,300
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,300
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Other transfers to Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	34,719	(5,503)	-	29,216	26,691	2,525	91,4%	34,381	31,043

Subprogramme: 3.4 Office of the DDG: International Cooperation and Resources	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	5,377	2,281	-	7,658	7,513	145	98,1%	5,148	8,571
Compensation of employees	4,022	2,451	-	6,473	6,373	100	98,4%	3,852	6,881
Salaries and wages	3,660	2,226	-	5,886	5,794	92	98,4%	3,506	6,211
Social contributions	362	225	-	587	578	9	98,5%	346	670
Goods and services	1,355	(170)	-	1,185	1,140	45	96,2%	1,296	1,690
Administrative fees	11	4	-	15	14	1	91,0%	275	271
Advertising	5,377	2,281	-	7,658	7,513	145	98,1%	16	
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	16	(14)	-	2	-	2	-	25	15
Communication (G&S)	180	35	-	215	214	1	99,5%	210	171
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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for the year ended 31 March 2025

Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	2	2	-	4	3	1	69,3%	22	-	-
Fleet services (incl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	28	(25)	-	3	-	3	-	23	20	-
Consumables: Stationery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
printing and office supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1,103	(170)	-	933	910	23	97,5%	705	1,196	-
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venues and facilities	15	(2)	-	13	-	13	-	20	17	-
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

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Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,377	2,281	-	7,658	7,513	145	98,1%	5,148	8,571

Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Detail per Programme 4 – Research Development and Support for the year ended 31 March 2025									
2024/25							2023/24		
Subprogramme	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
4.1 Human Capital and Science Promotion	2 593 469	112	(41 522)	2 552 059	2 549 681	2 378	99,9%	2,733,490	2,721,580
4.2 Science Missions	236 808	(742)	(206)	235 860	235 363	497	99,8%	240,574	240,340
4.3 Basic Science and Infrastructure	1 173 376	30	300	1 173 706	1 173 477	229	100,0%	1,035,091	1,034,190
4.4 Astronomy	1 355 672	-	44 122	1 399 794	1 399 758	36	100,0%	1,762,620	1,762,012
4.5 Office of the DDG: Research Development and Support	4 259	600	700	5 559	5 371	188	96,6%	4,880	5,084
Total	5 363 584	-	3 394	5 366 978	5 363 651	3 327	99,9%	5,776,655	5,763,206

Economic classification									
Current payments	58 368	-	3 353	61 721	60 395	1 326	97,9%	64,334	61,031
Compensation of employees	41 959	-	6 000	47 959	46 871	1 088	97,7%	45,835	45,679
Salaries and wages	37 375	(355)	5 920	42 940	42 002	938	97,8%	41,271	40,859
Social contributions	4 584	355	80	5 019	4 870	149	97,0%	4,564	4,820
Goods and services	16 409	-	(2 647)	13 762	13 523	239	98,3%	18,499	15,352
Administrative fees	288	298	-	586	556	30	94,8%	691	382

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Advertising	158	(60)	-	98	91	7	92,6%	198	144
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	72	(54)	-	18	4	14	20,1%	290	24
Communication (G&S)	1 146	537	-	1 683	1 666	17	99,0%	1,954	1,692
Computer services								57	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 600	(1 588)	-	12	-	12	-	1,693	1,133
Scientific and technological services			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/outsourced services								1,435	1,061
Entertainment	18	1	-	19	0	19	1,9%	27	1
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	-	75	-	75	71	4	94,7%	25	15
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	70	(45)	-	25	1	24	3,2%	20	1
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	11 083	5	(1 727)	9 361	9 284	77	99,2%	9,661	9,011
Training and development									

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

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for the year ended 31 March 2025

Operating payments	384	1 199	-	1 583	1 571	12	99,3%	499	177
Venues and facilities	1 590	(376)	(920)	294	279	15	94,8%	1,949	1,711
Rental and hiring	-	8	-	8	2	6	20,1%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	5 305 216	-	41	5 305 257	5 303 256	2 001	100,0%	5,712,321	5,702,175
Departmental agencies and accounts	5 022 303	(170)	(170)	5 022 133	4 432 560	589 573	88,3%	5,457,862	4,997,481
Departmental agencies	5 022 303	-	(170)	5 022 133	4 432 560	589 573	88,3%	5,457,862	4,997,481
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	192 575	(192 575)	-	-	161,150
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	282 808	-	-	282 808	425 875	(143 067)	150,6%	254,188	352,900
Public corporations	282 808	-	-	282 808	425 075	(142 267)	150,3%	254,188	352,900
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	282 808	-	-	282 808	425 075	(142 267)	150,3%	254,188	352,900
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	800	(800)	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	800	(800)	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	251 121	(251 121)	-	-	189,404
Households	105	-	211	316	1 126	(810)	356,2%	271	1,240
Social benefit	-	-	41	41	146	(105)	355,3%	-	330
Other transfers to households	105	-	170	275	980	(705)	356,4%	271	910
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5 363 584	-	3 394	5 366 978	5 363 651	3 327	99,9%	5,776,655	5,763,206

Subprogramme: 4.1: Human Capital and Science Promotion	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	16 249	112	3 700	20 061	19 684	377	98,1%	20,476	19,042
Compensation of employees	12 309	-	3 700	16 009	15 671	338	97,9%	14,892	14,618
Salaries and wages	10 506	200	3 700	14 406	14 120	286	98,0%	13,414	13,183
Social contributions	1 803	(200)		1 603	1 551	52	96,7%	1,478	1,435
Goods and services	3 940	112	-	4 052	4 012	40	99,0%	5,584	4,424
Administrative fees	70	143		213	212	1	99,4%	209	201
Advertising	8	(3)		5	-	5	-	48	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	-	3		3	2	1	53,9%	119	-
Communication (G&S)	319	250		569	567	2	99,7%	760	515
Computer services								12	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	750	(741)		9	-	9	-	80	76
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	221	145	-
Entertainment	8	-	-	8	-	8	19	-	-
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	-	44	-	44	43	1	98,6%	23	13
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	42	(40)	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	2 443	547	-	2 990	2 985	5	99,8%	2,772	2,455
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	220	(18)	-	202	198	4	98,2%	242	40
Venues and facilities	80	(73)	-	7	5	2	69,0%	1,079	980
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	2 577 220	-	(45 222)	2 531 998	2 529 998	2 000	99,9%	2,713,014	2,702,538
Departmental agencies and accounts	2 577 220	-	(45 222)	2 531 998	2 495 282	36 716	98,5%	2,702,743	2,625,740
Departmental agencies	2 577 220	-	(45 222)	2 531 998	2 495 282	36 716	98,5%	2,702,743	2,625,740
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	2 398	(2 398)	-	-	2,831
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	11 517	(11 517)	-	10,000	59,712

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Public corporations	-	-	-	-	10 717	(10 717)	-	10,000	59,712
Subsidies on products									
Other transfers to public corporations				-	10 717	(10 717)	-	10,000	59,712
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	800	(800)	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises				-	800	(800)	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions				-	19 821	(19 821)	-	-	13,345
Households	-	-	-	-	980	(980)	-	271	910
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households				-	980	(980)	-	271	910
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2 593 469	112	(41 522)	2 552 059	2 549 681	2 378	99,9%	2,733,490	2,721,580

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Subprogramme: 4.2: Science Missions	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	15 565	(742)	(206)	14 617	14 225	392	97,3%	17,499	17,064
Compensation of employees	12 180	(400)	-	11 780	11 477	303	97,4%	12,369	12,333
Salaries and wages	11 041	(555)	-	10 486	10 287	199	98,1%	11,057	11,028
Social contributions	1 139	155	-	1 294	1 190	104	91,9%	1,312	1,305
Goods and services	3 385	(342)	(206)	2 837	2 748	89	96,9%	5,130	4,731
Administrative fees	53	173	-	226	220	6	97,5%	63	59
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	20	(19)	-	1	-	1	-	35	8
Communication (G&S)	352	280	-	632	627	5	99,3%	597	595
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	967	917
Entertainment	-	1	-	1	0	1	36,3%	6	1
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	8			8	-	8	-	13	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	2 542	(377)	(206)	1 959	1 898	61	96,9%	2,988	2,915
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	150	(145)		5	1	4	13,0%	236	137
Venues and facilities	260	(258)		2	0	2	22,2%	225	99
Rental and hiring	-	3		3	1	2	26,9%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	221 243	-	-	221 243	221 138	105	100,0%	223,075	223,277
Departmental agencies and accounts	221 138	-	-	221 138	195 918	25 220	88,6%	223,075	196,975
Departmental agencies	221 138			221 138	195 918	25 220	88,6%	223,075	196,975
Higher education institutions				-	23 820	(23 820)	-	-	20,700
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	700	(700)	-	-	4,000
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	700	(700)	-	-	4,000
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations				-	700	(700)	-	-	4,000
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
Non-profit institutions				-	700	(700)	-	-	1,400
Households	105	-	-	105	-	105	-	-	202

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Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202
Other transfers to households	105	-	-	105	-	105	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	236 808	(742)	(206)	235 860	235 363	497	99,8%	240,574	240,340

Subprogramme: 4.3: Basic Sciences and Infrastructure	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	9 869	30	300	10 199	9 970	229	97,8%	10,042	9,070
Compensation of employees	7 777	-	300	8 077	7 881	196	97,6%	7,849	7,800
Salaries and wages	6 797	-	300	7 097	6 976	121	98,3%	6,910	6,880
Social contributions	980	-	-	980	904	76	92,3%	939	920
Goods and services	2 092	30	-	2 122	2 090	32	98,5%	2,193	1,270
Administrative fees	54	(35)	-	19	17	2	92,0%	41	36
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Catering: Departmental activities	7			7	-	7	-	91	6
Communication (G&S)	224	(55)		169	166	3	98,1%	258	253
Computer services		-	-				-	45	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	850	(847)		3	-	3	-	444	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/outsourced services							-	247	-
Entertainment	6			6	-	6	-	-	-
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	-								
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	6	(5)		1	-	1	-	-	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	889	(350)		539	534	5	99,0%	620	554
Training and development			-					-	-
Operating payments	6	1 367		1 373	1 372	1	99,9%	21	-
Venues and facilities	50	(45)		5	0	5	7,4%	426	420
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	1 163 507	-	-	1 163 507	1 163 507	0	100,0%	1,025,049	1,025,120
Departmental agencies and accounts	880 699	-	-	880 699	358 374	522 325	40,7%	780,861	428,978
Departmental agencies	880 699			880 699	358 374	522 325	40,7%	780,861	428,978

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Higher education institutions					166 187	(166 187)	-	-	137,529
Foreign governments and international organisations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	282 808	-	-	282 808	413 658	(130 850)	146,3%	244,188	289,188
Public corporations	282 808	-	-	282 808	413 658	(130 850)	146,3%	244,188	289,188
Subsidies on products									
Other transfers to public corporations	282 808			282 808	413 658	(130 850)	146,3%	244,188	289,188
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions				-	225 288	(225 288)	-	-	169,354
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1 173 376	30	300	1 173 706	1 173 477	229	100,0%	1,035,091	1,034,190

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Subprogramme: 4.4 Astronomy	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	12 426	-	(1 141)	11 285	11 145	140	98,8%	11,437	10,829
Compensation of employees	6 294	-	1 300	7 594	7 485	109	98,6%	6,668	6,532
Salaries and wages	5 632		1 300	6 932	6 702	230	96,7%	5,933	5,840
Social contributions	662			662	783	(121)	118,3%	735	692
Goods and services	6 132	-	(2 441)	3 691	3 659	32	99,1%	4,769	4,297
Administrative fees	69	17		86	84	2	97,2%	348	59
Advertising	150	(57)		93	91	2	97,6%	150	144
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	32	(30)		2	-	2	-	45	11
Communication (G&S)	163	70		233	232	1	99,5%	235	229
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services								1,169	1,057
Scientific and technological services			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/outsourced services			-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Entertainment	2			2	-	2	-	-
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	14			14	1	13	5,7%	2
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	4 574		(1 521)	3 053	3 052	1	100,0%	2,820
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	8	(5)		3	-	3	-	-
Venues and facilities	1 120		(920)	200	200	0	99,8%	-
Rental and hiring	-	5		5	1	4	16,0%	-
Transfers and subsidies	1 343 246	-	45 263	1 388 509	1 388 614	(105)	100,0%	1,751,183
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 343 246	-	45 052	1 388 298	1 382 986	5 312	99,6%	1,751,183
Departmental agencies	1 343 246		45 052	1 388 298	1 382 986	5 312	99,6%	1,751,183
Higher education institutions				-	170	(170)	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	5 312	(5 312)	-	-	5,305
Households	-	-	211	211	146	65	69,0%	-	-
Social benefits	-	-	41	41	146	(105)	355,3%	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	170	170	-	170	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1 355 672	-	44 122	1 399 794	1 399 758	36	100,0%	1,762,620	1,762,012

Subprogramme: 4.5 Office of the DDG: Research Development and Support	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	4 259	600	700	5 559	5 371	188	96,6%	4,880	5,027
Compensation of employees	3 399	400	700	4 499	4 357	142	96,9%	4,057	4,397

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Salaries and wages	3 399		620	4 019	3 916	103	97,4%	3,957	3,928
Social contributions	-	400	80	480	442	38	92,0%	100	469
Goods and services	860	200	-	1 060	1 014	46	95,7%	823	630
Administrative fees	42			42	22	20	53,3%	30	26
Advertising	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	13	(8)		5	2	3	40,0%	-	-
Communication (G&S)	88	(8)		80	74	6	92,1%	104	99
Computer services									
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	2			2	-	2	-	2	-
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	-	31		31	28	3	89,1%	2	2
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies								5	-

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Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	635	185	-	820	815	5	99,4%	461	290
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venues and facilities	80	-	-	80	73	7	91,7%	219	213
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4 259	600	700	5 559	5 371	188	96,6%	4,880	5,084

Detail per Programme 5 – Socio –Economic Innovation Partnerships for the year ended 31 March 2025									
2024/25								2023/24	
Subprogramme	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
5.1 Sector Innovation and Green Economy	1 009 802	(1 139)	3 272	1 011 935	1 011 564	371	100,0%	1,056,167	1,054,980
5.2 Innovation for Inclusive Development	367 620	(4 494)	(2 751)	360 375	359 054	1 321	99,6%	381,602	381,063
5.3 Science and Technology Investment	24 442	7 626	-	32 068	31 717	351	98,9%	31,547	31,139

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Detail per Programme 5 – Socio –Economic Innovation Partnerships for the year ended 31 March 2025									
2024/25								2023/24	
Subprogramme	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
5.4 Technology Localisation, Beneficiation and Advanced Manufacturing	224 478	(6 213)	(5 272)	212 993	208 719	4 274	98,0%	251,342	249,530
5.5 Office of the DDG: Socio-Economic Innovation Partnerships	3 635	4 220	-	7 855	7 547	308	96,1%	6,892	6,742
Total	1 629 977	-	(4 751)	1 625 226	1 618 600	6 626	99,6%	1,727,550	1,723,454

Economic classification									
Current payments	61 664	-	(4 793)	56 871	55 021	1 850	96,7%	56,996	53,534
Compensation of employees	47 875	-	(1 000)	46 875	45 206	1 669	96,4%	46,734	44,063
Salaries and wages	43 399	(950)	(1 000)	41 449	40 241	1 208	97,1%	41,296	39,289
Social contributions	4 476	950	-	5 426	4 966	460	91,5%	5,438	4,774
Goods and services	13 789	-	(3 793)	9 996	9 814	182	98,2%	10,262	9,471
Administrative fees	73	190	-	263	249	14	94,8%	164	124
Advertising								221	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	-	4	-	4	2	2	57,3%	90	11

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Communication (G&S)	1 111	600	(200)	1 511	1 498	13	99,2%	1,747	1,769
Computer services								20	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	7 423	(1 072)	(2 593)	3 758	3 732	26	99,3%	2,979	2,500
Legal services	200	(40)	-	160	115	45	71,7%	245	237
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	828	203	(250)	781	764	17	97,9%	1,106	1,032
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	2	2	-	4	1	3	32,6%	26	3
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	-	10	-	10	8	2	77,9%	10	1
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	1	-	1	0	1	38,7%	-	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	3 727	90	(700)	3 117	3 064	53	98,3%	3,251	3,620
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	-	150	-	150	149	1	99,2%	28	2
Venues and facilities	425	(138)	(50)	237	231	6	97,3%	352	171
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	1 568 313	-	42	1 568 355	1 563 580	4 775	99,7%	1,670,554	1,669,920
Departmental agencies and accounts	484 620	-	(5 272)	479 348	366 294	113 054	76,4%	516,397	409,475
Departmental agencies	484 620	-	(5 272)	479 348	366 294	113 054	76,4%	516,397	409,475
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	16 524	(16 524)	-	-	410

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Public corporations and private enterprises	1 083 693	-	5 272	1 088 965	1 168 687	(79 722)	107,3%	1,154,129	1,246,669
Public corporation	1 083 693	-	5 272	1 088 965	1 164 642	(75 677)	106,9%	1,154,129	1,246,345
Subsidies on products	938 394	-	-	938 394	938 394	-	100,0%	971,434	971,432
Other transfers to public corporations	145 299	-	5 272	150 571	226 248	(75 677)	150,3%	182,695	274,913
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	4 045	(4 045)	-	-	324
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	4 045	(4 045)	-	-	324
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	12 033	(12 033)	-	-	13,220
Households	-	-	42	42	42	0	98,9%	28	146
Social benefits	-	-	42	42	42	0	98,9%	28	145
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1 629 977	-	(4 751)	1 625 226	1 618 600	6 626	99,6%	1,727,550	1,723,454

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Subprogramme: 5.1: Sector Innovation and Green Economy	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	12 992	(1 139)	(2 000)	9 853	9 482	371	96,2%	11,266	10,740
Compensation of employees	9 377	(807)	-	8 570	8 250	320	96,3%	9,455	9,209
Salaries and wages	8 153	(607)	-	7 546	7 346	200	97,4%	8,383	8,201
Social contributions	1 224	(200)	-	1 024	903	121	88,2%	1,072	1,009
Goods and services	3 615	(332)	(2 000)	1 283	1 233	50	96,1%	1,811	1,530
Administrative fees	27	15	-	42	41	1	97,6%	49	29
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Communication (G&S)	540	(15)	(200)	325	319	6	98,2%	433	432
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	900	-	(800)	100	82	18	82,5%	74	55
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	288	(24)	(250)	14	-	14	-	50	-
Entertainment	-	2	-	2	1	1	65,2%	24	3
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	-	2		2	1	2	25,0%	5	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1 760	(272)	(700)	788	784	4	99,5%	898	883
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments								22	1
Venues and facilities	100	(40)	(50)	10	4	6	43,7%	131	127
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	996 810	-	5 272	1 002 082	1 002 082	0	100,0%	1,044,901	1,044,240
Departmental agencies and accounts	35 887	-	-	35 887	13 285	22 602	37,0%	30,345	3,110
Departmental agencies	35 887	-	-	35 887	13 285	22 602	37,0%	30,345	3,110
Higher education institutions				-	11 617	(11 617)	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	960 923	-	5 272	966 195	974 456	(8 261)	100,9%	1,014,528	1,038,956
Public corporations	960 923	-	5 272	966 195	974 456	(8 261)	100,9%	1,014,528	1,038,956
Subsidies on products and production	938 394			938 394	938 394	-	100,0%	971,434	971,432
Other transfers to public corporations	22 529		5 272	27 801	36 062	(8 261)	129,7%	43,094	67,524
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions				-	2 723	(2 723)	-	-	2,055

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Households								28	119
Social benefits								28	118
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1 009 802	(1 139)	3 272	1 011 935	1 011 564	371	100,0%	1,056,167	1,054,980

Subprogramme: 5.2: Innovation for Inclusive Development	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	16 965	(4 494)	(2 793)	9 678	9 258	420	95,7%	9,486	8,947
Compensation of employees	12 355	(3 000)	(1 000)	8 355	7 994	361	95,7%	7,836	7,586
Salaries and wages	11 563	(3 100)	(1 000)	7 463	7 188	275	96,3%	6,977	6,787
Social contributions	792	100		892	806	86	90,4%	859	798
Goods and services	4 610	(1 494)	(1 793)	1 323	1 263	60	95,5%	1,650	1,361
Administrative fees	5	86		91	89	2	98,3%	36	25
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	-	2		2	1	1	73,0%	9	7
Communication (G&S)	109	150		259	256	3	98,7%	400	325
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	4 071	(2 274)	(1 793)	4	-	4	-	193	187
Legal services	200	(40)		160	115	45	71,7%	15	11
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	-	212		212	210	2	99,2%	206	203
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies								5	1
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	149	445		594	592	2	99,6%	643	590
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venues and facilities	76	(75)		1	-	1	-	143	12
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Transfers and subsidies	350 655	-	42	350 697	349 796	901	99,7%	372,116	372,116
Departmental agencies and accounts	350 655	-	-	350 655	332 003	18 652	94,7%	372,116	349,951
Departmental agencies	350 655			350 655	332 003	18 652	94,7%	372,116	349,951
Higher education institutions				-	4 907	(4 907)	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	4 335	(4 335)	-	-	13,000
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	4 335	(4 335)	-	-	13,000
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	4 335	(4 335)	-	-	13,000
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	8 509	(8 509)	-	-	9,165
Households	-	-	42	42	42	0	98,9%	-	-
Social benefit	-	-	42	42	42	0	98,9%	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	367 620	(4 494)	(2 751)	360 375	359 054	1 321	99,6%	381,602	381,063

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Subprogramme: 5.3: Science and Technology Investment	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	10 124	7 626	-	17 750	17 399	351	98,0%	16,021	15,613
Compensation of employees	8 306	4 660	-	12 966	12 666	300	97,7%	12,456	12,372
Salaries and wages	7 428	4 060		11 488	11 293	195	98,3%	11,165	11,116
Social contributions	878	600		1 478	1 373	105	92,9%	1,291	1,256
Goods and services	1 818	2 966	-	4 784	4 734	50	98,9%	3,565	3,241
Administrative fees	-	15		15	14	1	91,9%	39	37
Advertising								124	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities								9	4
Communication (G&S)	-	427		427	426	1	99,7%	476	472
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	852	2 564		3 416	3 413	3	99,9%	1,139	985
Legal services								230	226
Contractors								-	
Agency and support/ outsourced services	540	15		555	554	1	99,8%	850	829
Entertainment								-	-
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	426	(55)	-	371	327	44	88,1%	680	676
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	11
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	14 318	-	-	14 318	14 318	-	100,0%	15,526	15,526
Departmental agencies and accounts	14 318	-	-	14 318	14 318	-	100,0%	15,526	13,526
Departmental agencies	14 318	-	-	14 318	14 318	-	100,0%	15,526	13,526
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000

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Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24 442	7 626	-	32 068	31 717	351	98,9%	31,547	31,139

Subprogramme: 5.4: Technology Localisation, Beneficiation and Advanced Manufacturing	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	17 948	(6 213)	-	11 735	11 334	401	96,6%	13,331	11,493
Compensation of employees	14 983	(4 203)	-	10 780	10 392	388	96,4%	10,753	9,298
Salaries and wages	13 401	(3 853)		9 548	9 215	333	96,5%	9,237	8,258
Social contributions	1 582	(350)		1 232	1 177	55	95,6%	1,516	1,041
Goods and services	2 965	(2 010)	-	955	942	13	98,7%	2,578	2,194
Administrative fees	29	(11)		18	12	6	68,2%	19	15

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Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	-	2	-	2	1	1	41,7%	63	-
Communication (G&S)	336	(18)	-	318	317	1	99,6%	379	375
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 600	(1 362)	-	238	236	2	99,3%	1,573	1,273
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	-	8	-	8	7	1	91,1%	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	1	-	1	0	1	38,7%	-	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	900	(534)	-	366	365	1	99,6%	532	524
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	-	4	-	4	4	0	93,8%	2	1
Venues and facilities	100	(100)	-	-	-	-	-	10	7
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Transfers and subsidies	206 530	-	(5 272)	201 258	197 384	3 874	98,1%	238,011	238,037
Departmental agencies and accounts	83 760	-	(5 272)	78 488	6 688	71 800	8,5%	98,410	42,888
Departmental agencies	83 760	-	(5 272)	78 488	6 688	71 800	8,5%	98,410	42,888
Higher education institutions								-	410
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	122 770	-	-	122 770	189 896	(67 126)	154,7%	139,601	194,713
Public corporations	122 770	-	-	122 770	185 851	(63 081)	151,4%	139,601	194,389
Subsidies on products									
Other transfers to public corporations	122 770	-		122 770	185 851	(63 081)	151,4%	139,601	194,389
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	4 045	(4 045)	-	-	324
Other transfers to private enterprises				-	4 045	(4 045)	-	-	324
Non-profit institution				-	800	(800)	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-			-	-	27
Social benefits	-	-	-	-			-	-	27
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	224 478	(6 213)	(5 272)	212 993	208 719	4 274	98,0%	251,342	249,530

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Subprogramme: 5.5 Office of the DDG: Socio-Economic Innovation Partnerships	Adjusted appropriation	Shifting of funds	Virement	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure
Current payments	3 635	4 220	-	7 855	7 547	308	96,1%	6,892	6,742
Compensation of employees	2 854	3 350	-	6 204	5 904	300	95,2%	6,234	5,598
Salaries and wages	2 854	2 550		5 404	5 199	205	96,2%	5,534	4,928
Social contributions	-	800		800	705	95	88,2%	700	670
Goods and services	781	870	-	1 651	1 642	9	99,5%	658	1,144
Administrative fees	12	85		97	93	4	95,8%	21	18
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental Activities								1	-
Communication (G&S)	126	56		182	181	1	99,5%	59	166
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	2			2	-	2	-	2	-
Fleet services (incl. government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing, material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Consumable supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	492	506	998	997	1	99,9%	498	947	-
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	-	146	146	145	1	99,4%	4	-	-
Venues and facilities	149	77	226	226	(0)	100,1%	50	13	-
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,635	4,220	-	7,855	7,547	308	96,1%	6,892	6,742

Notes to the Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

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

Details of these transactions can be viewed in the note to the Transfers and Subsidies, disclosure notes and Annexure 1 (B, C, E, D, F and G) to the Annual Financial Statements.

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

Details of these transactions can be viewed in note 1 (Annual Appropriation) to the Annual Financial Statements.

3. Details on payments for financial assets

The details of these transactions can be viewed in note 6 to the Annual Financial Statements.

4. Explanations of material variances from amounts voted (after virement)

4.1 Per Programme:	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000 R'000	Variance as a % of final appropriation %
Programme Administration				
Compensation of employees	179,760	175,141	4,619	2,6%
Transfers and subsidies	17,549	9,532	8,017	45,7%

The variance under compensation of employees is due to the Department not filling vacancies, as that would have resulted in over-expenditure over the next three financial years. The variance under transfers and subsidies is due to the Department receiving fewer requests for financial assistance.

Programme

Technology Innovation

Compensation of employees	52,288	49,707	2,581	4,9%
Transfers and subsidies	1,829,509	1,489,721	339,788	18,6%

The variance under compensation of employees is due to the Department not filling vacancies, as that would have resulted in over-expenditure over the next three financial years. The variance under transfers and subsidies is mainly due to the funding for the Space Infrastructure Hub not being transferred owing to delays in finalising agreements between the DSTI and implementing agencies.

Programme

International Cooperation and Resources

Goods and services	19,611	19,128	483	2,5%
Transfers and subsidies	63,973	62,131	1,842	2,9%

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Notes to the Appropriation Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2025

The variance under goods and services is to cover accruals. The variance under transfers and subsidies is due to delays in finalising agreements between the DSTI and implementing agencies.

4.2	Per economic classification	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of final appropriation
		R'000	R'000	R'000	%
	Current payments	640 439	628 421	12 018	1.8%
	Compensation of employees	385,373	374,324	11,049	2,9%
	Goods and services	255,066	254,097	969	0,4%
	Transfers and subsidies	8,784,643	8,428,219	1,026,396	(0.11)
	Departmental agencies and accounts	6,865,115	5,929 365	935 750	13,7%
	Higher education institutions	-	334,987	(334,987)	-
	Public corporations and private enterprises	1,492,682	1,800,459	(307,777)	20,6%
	Non-profit institutions	425,215	360,805	64,410	15,1%
	Households	1,631	2,605	(974)	(59,7%)
	Payments for capital assets	16,062	16,055	7	0
	Machinery and equipment	16,062	16,055	7	0,05%

The variance under compensation of employees is due to the Department not filling vacancies, as that would have resulted in over-expenditure over the next three financial years. The variance under transfers and subsidies is mainly due to the funding for the Space Infrastructure Hub not being transferred owing to delays in finalising agreements between the DSTI and implementing agencies.

Statement of Financial Performance

for the year ended 31 March 2025

PERFORMANCE	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	<u>1</u>	9,441,144	10,562,991
Departmental revenue	<u>2</u>	5,361	6,438
Aid assistance	<u>3</u>	3,223	56,467
TOTAL REVENUE		9,449,728	10,625,896
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	<u>4</u>	374,324	367,294
Goods and services	<u>5</u>	254,097	281,040
Aid assistance	<u>3</u>	3,223	2,918
Total current expenditure		631,644	651,252
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	<u>7</u>	8,428,220	9,810,991
Aid assistance	<u>3</u>	-	54,330
Total transfers and subsidies		8,428,220	9,865,321
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible capital assets	<u>8</u>	16,055	12,680
Intangible assets	<u>8</u>	-	-
Total expenditure for capital assets		16,055	12,680
Unauthorised expenditure approved without funding			
Payment for financial assets	<u>6</u>	11	51
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		9,075,930	10,529,304
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		373,798	96,592
Reconciliation of net surplus for the year			
Voted funds		368,437	90,935
Departmental revenue	<u>14</u>	5,361	6,438
Aid assistance	<u>3</u>	-	(781)
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		373,798	96,592

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Statement of Financial Position

for the year ended 31 March 2025

POSITION	<i>Note</i>	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		368,266	89,844
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>9</u>	356,817	85,621
Prepayments and advances	<u>10</u>	8,137	2,988
Receivables	<u>11</u>	3,312	454
Aid assistance receivables	<u>3</u>	-	781
Non-current assets		1,568	1,580
Prepayments and advances	<u>10</u>	-	-
Receivables	<u>11</u>	1,568	1,580
TOTAL ASSETS		369,834	91,424
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		369,412	91,089
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	<u>13</u>	368,437	90,935
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	<u>14</u>	928	82
Payables	<u>15</u>	47	72
Aid assistance repayable	<u>3</u>	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		369,412	91,089
NET ASSETS		422	335
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		422	335
TOTAL		422	335

Statement of Change in Net Assets

for the year ended 31 March 2025

NET ASSETS	<u>Note</u>	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		335	390
Transfers:		87	-55
Debts revised		-	-
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(73)	(57)
Debts raised		160	2
Closing balance		422	335
TOTAL		422	335

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Cash Flow Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

CASH FLOW	<i>Note</i>	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		9,449 728	10,625,489
Annual appropriated funds received	<u>1.1</u>	9,441,144	10,562,991
Departmental revenue received	<u>2</u>	5,315	5,974
Interest received	<u>2.2</u>	46	57
Aid assistance received	<u>3</u>	3,223	56,467
Net (increase) decrease in working capital		(8,032)	7,846
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(95,450)	(30,769)
Surrendered to RDP Fund/Donor		781	(18,004)
Current payments		(631,644)	(651,252)
Interest paid		-	-
Payments for financial assets	<u>6</u>	(11)	(51)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(8,428,220)	(9,865,321)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	<u>16</u>	287,152	67,938
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	<u>8</u>	(16,055)	(12,680)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	<u>2.3</u>	-	407
(Increase) in non-current receivables		12	61
Net cash flows from investing activities		(16,043)	(12,212)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		87	(55)
Net cash flows from financing activities		87	(55)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		271,196	55,671
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		85,621	29,950
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>17</u>	356,817	85,621

Accounting Policies

for the year ended 31 March 2025

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the policies indicated below, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. Management has concluded that the financial statements fairly present the Department's primary and secondary information.

The historical cost convention has been used, except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements where necessary. 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, 1999, and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the Act and the Division of Revenue Act.

1. Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard.

2. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis due to the following reasons, among others:

- (i) The Department was allocated a budget over the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework period that includes R9,064 billion allocated for its operations in the next financial year. This budget will assist in paying for short-term financial obligations such as personnel and other priority projects.
- (ii) The Department's five-year strategic plan (2020–2025) came to an end in the 2024/25 financial year. The Department will be implementing the new 2025–2030 strategy that was tabled in Parliament.

3. Presentation currency

All amounts have been presented in South African rand (R), which is also the functional currency of the Department.

4. Rounding

All amounts have been presented in South African rand (R), which is also the functional currency of the Department. The figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand rand (R'000).

5. Foreign currency translation

Cash flows arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into South African rands using the spot exchange rates prevailing on the date of payment/receipt.

6. Comparative information

6.1 Prior period comparative information

Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary, figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.

6.2 Current year comparison with budget

A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each Programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Accounting Policies

for the year ended 31 March 2025

7. Revenue

7.1 Appropriated funds

Appropriated funds comprise departmental allocations. 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.

Appropriated funds are measured at the amount amounts receivable.

The net amount of any appropriated funds due to or from the National Revenue Fund at the reporting date is recognised as payable or receivable in the Statement of Financial Position.

7.2 Departmental revenue

Departmental revenue is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when received and is subsequently paid into the National Revenue Fund, unless otherwise stated.

Departmental revenue is measured as the cash amount received.

In-kind donations, if any, are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and are measured at a fair value.

Any amount owing to the National Revenue Fund at the reporting date is recognised as payable in the Statement of Financial Position.

7.3 Accrued departmental revenue

Accrued departmental revenue

Accruals in respect of departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when –

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

The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable. Write-offs, if any, are made according to the Department's debt write-off policy.

8. Expenditure

8.1 Compensation of employees

8.1.1 Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance on the date of payment.

8.1.2 Social contributions

Social contributions made by the Department in respect of current employees are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance on the date of payment. Social contributions made by the Department in respect of ex-employees are classified as transfers to households in the Statement of Financial Performance on the date of payment.

Accounting Policies

for the year ended 31 March 2025

8.2 Other expenditure

Other expenditure such as goods and services, transfers and subsidies and payments for capital assets are 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.

8.3 Accruals and payables not recognised.

Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the goods are received or in the case of services, when they are rendered to the Department or, in the case of transfers and subsidies, when they are due and payable. Accruals and payables not recognised are measured at cost.

Leases

8.3.1 Operating lease

Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance on the date of payment. The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

8.3.2 Finance leases

Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Finance lease payments if any, 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.

9. Aid assistance

9.1 Aid assistance received

Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value.

Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unused funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donor/National Treasury are recognised as a payable in the Statement of Financial Position.

Accounting Policies

for the year ended 31 March 2025

9.2 Aid assistance paid

Aid assistance paid is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance on the date of payment. Aid assistance payments made prior to the receipt of funds are recognised as a receivable in the Statement of Financial Position.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the Statement of Financial Position.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the Statement of Financial Position as a current liability.

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.

11. Prepayments and advances

Prepayments and advances are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the Department receives or disburses the cash.

Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.

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

12. Loans and receivables

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

13. Investments

Investments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at cost.

14. Financial assets

14.1 Financial assets (not covered elsewhere)

A financial asset is recognised initially at its cost-plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. At the reporting date, a Department shall measure its financial assets at cost, less amounts already settled or written-off, except for recognised loans and receivables, which are measured at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off.

14.2 Impairment of financial assets

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

15. Payables

Payables are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at cost.

Accounting Policies

for the year ended 31 March 2025

16. Capital assets

16.1 Immovable capital assets

Immovable capital assets are reflected in the asset register of the Department and recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value where the cost cannot be determined reliably. Immovable capital assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the Asset Register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment.

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

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

16.2 Movable capital assets

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

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

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or late as approved by the Office of the Accountant General) are measured at R1.

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

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

16.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the Department commences the development phase of the project.

Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value and, where fair value cannot be determined, the intangible assets are measured at R1. All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment. Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

Accounting Policies

for the year ended 31 March 2025

16.4 Project costs: Work in progress

Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance at cost when paid. Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in progress until the underlying assets are ready for use. Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in the Asset Register. Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the Asset Register. Where the Department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.

17. Provisions and contingencies

17.1 Provisions

Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

17.2 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the Department or when there is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

17.3 Contingent assets

Contingent assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when a possible asset arises from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the Department.

17.4 Capital commitments

Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements when there is a contractual arrangement or an approval by management in a manner that raises a valid expectation that the Department will discharge its responsibilities thereby incurring future expenditure that will result in the outflow of cash.

18. Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure. Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of changes in net asset until such time as the expenditure is either –

- approved by Parliament with funding and the related funds are received; or
- approved by Parliament without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the Statement of Financial Performance; or
- transferred to receivables for recovery.

Accounting Policies

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Unauthorised expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements comprise:

- unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year.
- unauthorised expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year.
- unauthorised expenditure incurred in the current year.

19. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

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.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed and comprises –

- fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year.
- fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year.
- fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred in the current year.

20. Irregular expenditure

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.

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed and comprises of –

- irregular expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- irregular expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- irregular expenditure incurred in the current year.

21. Changes in accounting estimates

Changes in accounting policies are applied in accordance with MCS requirements.

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the Department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

22. Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Accounting Policies

for the year ended 31 March 2025

23. Agent-principal arrangements

The Department is not party to any principal-agent arrangement. 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.

24. Departures from the MCS requirements

Management has concluded that the financial statements fairly present the Department's primary and secondary information, that the Department complied with the MCS and that there was no departure from any particular requirement to achieve fair presentation.

25. Capitalisation reserve

The capitalisation reserve comprises of financial assets and/or liabilities originating in a prior reporting period, but which are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position for the first time in the current reporting period. Amounts are recognised in the capitalisation reserves when identified in the current period and are transferred to the National Revenue Fund when the underlying asset is disposed of and the related funds are received.

26. Recoverable revenues

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.

27. Related-party transactions

A related-party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party. Related-party transactions within the Minister's portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.

The full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Department. The number of individuals and their full compensation is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

28. Inventories

At the date of acquisition, inventories are recorded at cost price in the statement of financial performance. Where inventories are acquired as part of a non-exchange transaction, the cost of inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Inventories are subsequently measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value or the lower of cost and current replacement value (the factors which could lead to the revaluation of inventory includes but not limited to obsolesce, defects, over-supply, and major price declines). Subsequent measurement of the cost of inventory is determined on a weighted average basis. The Department is not an inventory institution, and the note on inventory is therefore not applicable.

29. Public-private partnerships

Public-private partnerships are accounted for based on the nature and or the substance of the partnership. The transaction is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policies.

Accounting Policies

for the year ended 31 March 2025

A summary of the significant terms of the public-private partnership agreement, the parties to the agreement, and the date of commencement of the agreement, together with the description and nature of the concession fees received, the unitary fees paid, and the rights and obligations of the Department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

30. Employee benefits

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

Accruals and payables not recognised for the employee benefits are measured at cost or fair value as at the reporting date.

The provisions for employee benefits are measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

31. Transfer of functions

Transfer of functions are accounted for by the acquirer by recognising or recording assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer. Transfer of functions are accounted for by the transferor by derecognising or removing assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer.

32. Mergers

Mergers are accounted for by the combined department by recognised or recording assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their carrying amounts at the date of the merger. Mergers are accounted for by the combining departments by derecognising or removing assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts at the date of the merger.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

1. Annual appropriation

1.1 Annual appropriation

Funds appropriated in terms of the Appropriation Act (and the Adjustments Appropriation Act) for National Departments (voted funds) are included.

	Final appropriation 2024/25	Actual funds received 2024/25	Funds not requested/ not received 2024/25	Final appropriation 2023/24	Actual funds received 2023/24	Funds not requested/ not received 2023/24
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	376,972	376,972	-	427,173	427,173	-
Technology Innovation	1,931,151	1,931 151	-	2,490,533	2,490,533	-
International Cooperation and Resources	146,218	146,218	-	146,080	146,080	-
Research Development and Support	5,360,652	5,360,652	-	5,767,855	5,767,855	-
Socio-Economic Innovation Partnerships	1,626,151	1,626,151	-	1,731,350	1,731,350	-
Total	9,441,144	9,441,144	-	10,562,991	10,562,991	-

The final appropriation amount disclosed is based on the approved adjusted budget.

2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	<u>2.1</u>	78	80
Interest, dividends and rent on land	<u>2.2</u>	46	57
Sale of capital assets	<u>2.3</u>	-	407
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	<u>2.4</u>	5,237	5,894
Departmental revenue collected		5,361	6,438

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

The Department did not dispose of any capital assets on a recoverable basis, hence the decrease in departmental revenue. An amount of R8,394.36 for interest received from the bank was in transit at year-end. The funds were deposited on 31 March 2025 and subsequently disbursed in April 2025.

2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Other sales	2	76	76
Sales of scrap, waste, and other used current goods		2	4
Total		78	80

2.2 Interest, dividends and rent on land.

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Interest	2	46	57
Total		46	57

2.3 Sale of capital assets

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Machinery and equipment	2	-	407
Total		-	407

2.4 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Other receipts, including recoverable revenue	2	5,237	5,894
Total		5,237	5,894

2.4.1 Gifts, donations and sponsorships received in-kind (not included in the main note or sub-note)

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Gifts	Annexure 1H	520	-
Total		520	-

Among other things, the Department received an in-kind a contribution of R495,000 for G20 events from the University of the Free State.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

3. Aid assistance

3.1 Aid assistance received in cash from RDP

	Note <u>3</u>	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Foreign			
Opening balance		(781)	18,004
Prior year error		-	-
As restated		(781)	18,004
Transferred from Statement of Financial Performance		-	(781)
Paid during the year		781	(18,004)
Closing balance		-	(781)

The amount of R781,000 that was disclosed in the 2023/24 financial year was offset against donor funds received in the 2024/25 financial year. The Department used the full allocation of donor funds received in the 2024/25 financial year.

3.2 Analysis of balance by source

	Note <u>3</u>	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Aid assistance from RDP			-
RDP Fund		-	(781)
Closing balance		-	(781)

The Department used the full allocation of donor funds received in the 2024/25 financial year.

3.3 Analysis of balance

	Note <u>3</u>	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Aid assistance receivable		-	(781)
Aid assistance repayable		-	-
Closing balance		-	(781)

3.4 Aid assistance expenditure per economic classification

	Note <u>3</u>	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Current		3,223	2,918
Capital		-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	54,330
Closing balance		3,223	57,248

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

4. Compensation of employees

4.1 Salaries and wages

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Basic salary	<u>4</u>	250,456	245,484
Performance award		-	39
Service-based		218	186
Compensative/circumstantial		7,541	6,365
Other non-pensionable allowances		76,240	76,597
Total		334,455	328,671

4.2 Social contributions

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Employer contributions	<u>4</u>		
Pension		31,707	30,807
Medical		8,113	7,768
Bargaining council		49	48
Total		39,869	38,623
Total compensation of employees		374,324	367,294
 Average number of employees		 376	 389

The increase in compensation of employees is due to the cost-of-living adjustment effected.

5. Goods and services

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Administrative fees		4,757	4,120
Advertising		19,665	21,576
Minor assets	<u>5.1</u>	8	482
Bursaries (employees)		1,503	881
Catering		1,585	1,549
Communication		16,851	15,338
Computer services	<u>5.2</u>	48,101	41,264
Consultants: Business and advisory services		17,104	16,433
Legal services		247	1,678
Contractors		3,531	6,024
Agency and support/outsourced services		12,854	11,670
Entertainment		166	192

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Audit cost – external	<u>5.3</u>	5,922	5,978
Fleet services		1,924	1,946
Consumables	<u>5.4</u>	3,416	4,562
Operating leases		4,579	2,558
Property payments	<u>5.5</u>	18,795	27,041
Rental and hiring		4,527	1,391
Travel and subsistence	<u>5.6</u>	71,382	89,193
Venues and facilities		6,354	19,373
Training and development		2,034	2,494
Other operating expenditure	<u>5.7</u>	8,792	5,297
Total		254,097	281,040

Decreases in expenditure are attributable to the implementation of cost-containment measures related to travel. The Department also hosted fewer events during the 2024/25 financial year than in the previous financial year, resulting in a corresponding reduction in expenditure on venues and facilities. The decrease in property payments is due to the inclusion of invoices from the 2022/23 financial year, which were received as accruals from the municipality in the 2023/24 financial year.

"Other operating expenditure" includes costs related to courier and delivery services, as well as subscription, printing and publication services.

5.1 Minor assets

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Tangible assets	<u>5</u>		
Machinery and equipment		8	482
Intangible assets			
Total		8	482

5.2 Computer services

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
SITA computer services	<u>5</u>	14,724	15,508
External computer service providers		33,377	25,756
Total		48,101	41,264

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

5.3 Audit cost – External

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Regularity audits	5	5,922	5,978
Total		5,922	5,978

5.4 Consumables

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Consumables supplies	5	968	1,698
Uniform and clothing		-	121
Household supplies		153	521
Communication accessories		-	-
IT consumables		34	895
Other consumables		781	161
Stationery, printing, and office supplies		2,448	2,864
Total		3,416	4,562

5.5 Property payments

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Municipal services	5	1,276	6,911
Property management fees		4,119	4,457
Other		13,400	15,673
Total		18,795	27,041

The category of "other" includes accommodation user charges, cleaning services and security services.

5.6 Travel and subsistence

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Local	5	59,859	58,864
Foreign		11,523	30,329
Total		71,382	89,193

The decrease is attributable to the implementation of cost-containment measures related to travel.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

5.7 Other operating expenditure

	Note	2024/25	2023/24
	<u>5</u>	R'000	R'000
Professional bodies, membership, and subscription fees		6,347	3,264
Resettlement costs		463	436
Other		1,982	1,597
Total		8,792	5,297

5.8 Remuneration of members of a commission or committee (included under Consultants: Business and advisory services) *(Treasury Regulation 20.2.4)*

Name of Commission/Committee	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Audit Committee	332	374
Bioeconomy Audit Committee	46	21
Enterprise Risk Management Committee	529	426
Industrialisation Through Innovation Committee	-	297
Information Technology Steering Committee	24	121
NACI Council and Executive Committee	294	648
NACI TVET Reference Group Committee	16	421
NIPMO Full Cost Committee	244	61
Science, Technology and Innovation Policy and Foresight Symposium	-	27
Private Sector Partnership and Engagement Committee	51	21
Patenting and Patent Commercialisation in SA Committee	18	44
STI Indicators Committee	756	700
The Role of NSI in Implementing the NHI Committee	-	30
Transformation in the NSI Committee	22	180
	2,332	3,371

6. Payments for financial assets

	Note	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Other material losses written off	<u>6.1</u>	-	51
Debts written off	<u>6.2</u>	11	-
Total		11	51

The Department did not write off any cases related to damages and losses, but it did write off certain irrecoverable debts deemed uneconomical to recover.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

6.1 Other material losses written off

	Note 6	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Nature of losses			
Losses in respect of damaged vehicle written off		-	51
Total		<u>-</u>	<u>51</u>

6.2 Debts written off

	Note 6	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Nature of losses			
Other debts written off			
Irrecoverable debts written off		11	-
Total		<u>11</u>	<u>-</u>

7. Transfers and subsidies

		2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Departmental agencies and accounts	Note <u>Annexure 1B</u>	5,929,365	7,136,218
Higher education institutions	<u>Annexure 1C</u>	334,986	343,354
Foreign governments and international organisations	<u>Annexure 1E</u>	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	<u>Annexure 1D</u>	1,800,459	1,972,698
Non-profit institutions	<u>Annexure 1F</u>	360,805	356,221
Households, Gifts, Donations and Sponsorships	<u>Annexure 1G</u>	2,605	2,500
Total		<u>8,428,220</u>	<u>9,810,991</u>

7.1 Donations made in kind (not included in the main note)

		2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Gifts	Note <u>Annexure 1J</u>	980	917
Donations		-	-
Sponsorships		-	-
Total		<u>980</u>	<u>917</u>

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

8. Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Tangible assets		16,055	12,680
Machinery and equipment	8.1	16,055	12,680
Intangible assets		-	-
Software	8.1	-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks		-	-
Total		16,055	12,680

The increase was due to purchasing new laptops to replace obsolete ones.

8.1 Analysis of funds used to acquire capital assets – 2024/25

	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Tangible assets		-	
Machinery and equipment	16,055	-	16,055
Total	16,055	-	16,055

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

	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Machinery and equipment	12,680	-	12,680
Total assets acquired	12,680	-	12,680
Total	12,680	-	12,680

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

8.3 Finance lease expenditure included in expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Tangible assets			
Machinery and equipment		12,035	8,321
Total		12,035	8,321

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General Account		356,784	85,588
Disbursements		-	-
Cash on hand		33	33
Total		356,817	85,621

On 31 March 2025, an amount of R8,394 in interest earned from the bank and R4,012,000 from the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment was deposited into the Department's commercial bank account. However, these amounts are not included in the note because the interface took place through the Paymaster-General Account on 2 April 2025.

10. Prepayments and advances

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Travel and subsistence		142	79
Advances paid (not expensed)		1,749	2,909
Prepayments (not expensed)		6,246	-
Total		8,137	2,988
Analysis of total prepayments and advances		R'000	R'000
Current prepayments and advances		8,137	2,988
Non-current prepayments and advances		-	-
Total		8,137	2,988

The "prepayments not expensed", and analysis sub-notes were introduced in the 2024/25 financial year as per the Modified Cash Standard.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

10.1 Advances paid (not expensed)

	Amount as of 1 April 2024	Less: Amount expensed in current year R'000	Add/Less: Other R'000	Add: Current year advances R'000	Balance as at 31 March 2025 R'000
National departments	2,909	(1,779)	-	619	1,749
Provincial departments	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	2,909	(1,779)	-	619	1,749

	Amount as at 1 April 2023	Less: Amount expensed in current year R'000	Add/Less: Other R'000	Add: Current year advances R'000	Balance as at 31 March 2024 R'000
National departments	10,746	(9,825)	-	1,988	2,909
Provincial departments	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	10,746	(9,825)	-	1,988	2,909

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

10.2 Prepayments (not expensed)

	Amount as of 1 April 2024	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2025
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services	-	(9,050)	-	15,296	6,246
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
Capital assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	(9,050)	-	15,296	6,246

The "prepayments not expensed", and analysis sub-notes were introduced in the 2024/25 financial year as per the Modified Cash Standard.

11. Receivables

	Note	2024/25			2023/24		
		Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000	Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000
Claims recoverable	<u>11.1</u>	2,879	1,243	4,122	329	1,251	1,580
Recoverable expenditure	<u>11.2</u>	187	-	-	48	-	48
Staff debt	<u>11.3</u>	246	325	571	77	329	406
Total		3,312	1,568	4,880	454	1,580	2,034

11.1 Claims recoverable

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
National departments	<u>11</u>	491	33
Households and non-profit institutions		3,631	1,547
Total		4,122	1,580

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

11.2 Recoverable expenditure (disallowance accounts)

	Note	2024/25	2023/24
	<u>11</u>	R'000	R'000
Sal: Reversal control		-	20
Sal: Tax debt: CA		-	3
Damages to vehicles		18	18
Pension recoverable		15	7
Sal: Pension Fund		7	-
Sal: GEHS Refund Control Acc: CL		147	-
Total		187	48

11.3 Staff debt

	Note	2024/25	2023/24
	<u>11</u>	R'000	R'000
Salary overpayment		11	11
Cellphone debts		2	-
Income tax debt		-	-
Other debts		4	4
Travel-related debt		46	56
Bursary debt		508	335
Total		571	406

12. Investments

The Department acquired a 35% shareholding of Biovac valued at R112,627 million (calculated as percentage of retained earnings of R312,792 million of Biovac as at 31 December 2024) from the Department of Health at no cost. The value of the shares could not be disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position because they were transferred at no cost. At the time of the finalisation of the DSTI Annual Financial Statements the audit of Biovac had not yet been concluded.

13. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		90,935	24,407
Prior period error		-	-
As restated		90,935	24,407
Transfer from statement of financial performance		368,437	90,935
Voted funds not requested/not received	<u>1.1</u>		
Paid during the year		(90,935)	(24,407)
Closing balance		368,437	90,935

The amount of voted funds to be surrendered increased because the implementation agency struggled to spend the previous tranche transferred by the Department.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

14. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Opening balance		82	6
Prior period error		-	-
As restated		82	6
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		5,361	6,438
Paid during the year		(4,515)	(6,362)
Closing balance		928	82

15. Payables – current

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Clearing accounts	<u>15.1</u>	27	47
Other payables	<u>15.2</u>	20	25
Total		47	72

15.1 Clearing accounts

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Sal: Income tax: CL	<u>15</u>	27	39
Sal: Pension Fund: CL		-	8
Total		27	47

15.2 Other payables

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Other payables	<u>15</u>	20	25
Total		20	25

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

16. Net cash flow available from operating activities

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Net surplus as per Statement of Financial Performance		373,798	96,592
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		(86,646)	(28,654)
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables – current		(2,858)	(95)
(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments and advances		(5,149)	8,126
Increase/(Decrease) in payables – current		(25)	(185)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		-	(407)
Expenditure on capital assets		16,055	12,680
Surrenders to Revenue Fund	13	(95,450)	(30,769)
Surrenders to Donor Fund		781	(18,004)
Voted funds not requested/not received		-	-
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		287,152	67,938

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

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General Account Disbursements		356,784	85,588
Cash on hand		33	33
Total		356,817	85,621

18. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

18.1 Contingent liabilities

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Liable to			
Claims against the Department	Annexure 3B	-	-
Total		-	-

The Department received a claim at the end of the 2018/19 reporting period from a former manager of a science centre, who alleged unfair treatment and financial loss and therefore claimed restitution fees. On 20 June 2019, management received a legal opinion that indicated that the claim was frivolous and vexatious, and should therefore be dismissed with costs. Furthermore, the amount of the claim was not a reliable estimate, and could therefore not be disclosed. For the purpose of disclosure for the 2024/25 financial year, the Department requested a legal opinion to ascertain whether the status of the claim had changed. The legal opinion indicated that the status remained unchanged.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

18.2 Contingent assessments

The Department received a claim at the end of the 2018/19 reporting period from a former manager of a science centre, who alleged unfair treatment and financial loss and therefore claimed restitution fees. On 20 June 2019, management received a legal opinion that indicated that the claim was frivolous and vexatious, and should therefore be dismissed with costs. Furthermore, the amount of the claim was not a reliable estimate, and could therefore not be disclosed. For the purpose of disclosure for the 2024/25 financial year, the Department requested a legal opinion to ascertain whether the status of the claim had changed. The legal opinion indicated that the status remained unchanged.

19. Commitments

Capital commitments

Total commitments

Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
	-	-
	-	-

The disclosure is limited to capital assets only. The disclosure for goods and services commitments was discontinued in the 2020/21 financial year. The Department did not have any capital asset commitments in the year under review.

20. Accruals and payables not recognised

20.1 Accruals

Listed by economic classification

Goods and services

Capital assets

Total

		2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
	30 days	30+ days	Total
Goods and services	21,875	-	21,875
Capital assets	-	-	10
Total	21,875	-	21,875

Listed by Programme

Programme 1: Administration

Programme 2: Technology Innovation

Programme 3: International Cooperation and Resources

Programme 4: Research Development and Support

Programme 5: Socio-Economic Innovation Partnerships

Total

	R'000	R'000
Programme 1: Administration	12,511	18,889
Programme 2: Technology Innovation	2,060	565
Programme 3: International Cooperation and Resources	3,944	6,140
Programme 4: Research Development and Support	1,763	1,451
Programme 5: Socio-Economic Innovation Partnerships	1,597	292
Total	21,875	27,337

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

20.2 Payables not recognised

		2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000	
Listed by economic classification				
	30 days	30+ days	Total	Total
Goods and services	10,741	-	10,741	1,357
Capital assets	-	-	-	-
Total	10,741	-	10,741	1,357
	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000	
Listed by Programme				
Programme 1: Administration		7,025	1,332	
Programme 2: Technology Innovation		1,465	-	
Programme 3: International Cooperation and Resources		1,072	4	
Programme 4: Research Development and Support		990	-	
Programme 5: Socio-Economic Innovation Partnerships		189	21	
Total		10,741	1,357	
Confirmed balances with other departments	Annex 5	3,188	3,321	
Confirmed balances with other government entities		-	-	
Total		3,188	3,321	

The increase in departmental accruals is due to invoices that were received after year end.

21. Employee benefits

	<i>Note</i>	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Leave entitlement*		22,791	23,052
Service bonus (13th cheque)		8,409	8,182
Performance awards		-	-
Capped leave commitments		2,953	2,742
Other (long-service awards)		120	109
Total		34,273	34,085

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

*A negative amount of R88,325.52 was offset against leave entitlement. The amount was because of a pro rata calculation of leave taken by employees as at 31 March 2025. In terms of the pro rata calculation, employees are entitled to 5,49 or 7,50 days of leave from 1 January to 31 March, depending on the length of service of the employee. If an employee takes more, this results in a negative number for leave taken in the three-month period. The situation will be automatically rectified later in the leave period.

22. Lease commitments

22.1 Operating leases expenditure

2024/25	Land R'000	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Not later than 1 year	-	1,927	570	2,497
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	482	-	482
Total lease commitments	-	2,409	570	2,979

2023/24	Land R'000	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Not later than 1 year	-	100	563	663
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	540	540
Total lease commitments	-	100	1,103	1,203

22.2 Finance leases expenditure

2024/25	Land R'000	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Not later than 1 year	-	-	7,367	7,367
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	5,158	5,158
Total lease commitments	-	-	12,525	12,525

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

2023/24	Land R'000	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Not later than 1 year	-	-	5,556	5,556
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	10	10
Total lease commitments	-	-	5,566	5,566

23. Accrued departmental revenue

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Transfers received		4,012	-
Interest, Dividends and Rent on Land		8	-
Other		-	299
Total		4,020	299

23.1 Analysis of accrued departmental revenue

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Opening balance		-	-
Less: Amounts received		-	-
Add: Amounts recognised		4,020	299
Less: Amounts written-off/reversed as irrecoverable		-	-
Total		4,020	299

On 31 March 2025, an amount of R8,394 in interest earned from the bank and R4,012,000 from the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment was deposited into the Department's commercial bank account. The funds were deposited on 31 March 2025 and disbursed in April 2025

24. Unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Unauthorised expenditure		-	-
Irregular expenditure		-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		-	-
Total		-	-

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

The note was changed as per the PFMA Compliance and Reporting Framework issued by the National Treasury in the 2022/23 financial year. The details of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure are now reported in the annual report. The Department did not incur any unauthorised, irregular, fruitless or wasteful expenditure in the period under review.

25. Related party transactions

25.1 Related party transactions

Payments made

Goods and services

Total

2024/25
R'000

2023/24
R'000

-	-
-	-

25.2 DSTI public entities under ownership control of the Department

The following entities are under the ownership control of the Department in terms of Chapter 1 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999, and report to the Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation. The entities reported to the Minister of Higher Education, Science and Innovation for three months of the financial year, before the Ministry was split at the beginning of July 2024, and are related parties to the Department.

Schedule 3A – National public entities

- Human Sciences Research Council
- National Research Foundation
- South African National Space Agency
- Technology Innovation Agency

Schedule 3B – National government business enterprises

- Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

The Department's transactions with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research are limited to transfer and subsidy payments. Annexures 1C and 1E to the Annual Financial Statements reflect payments to the public entity. Where transactions other than these occur, they occur within a normal supplier/client relationship in terms of the procurement procedures of the Department and the Public Finance Management Act, 1999.

Unlisted public entities under ownership control of the Department

- South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
- Academy of Science of South Africa

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

25.3 The entities indicated below were related parties for three months from 1 April to 31 June 2024 before the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation was split.

DSTI public entities under ownership control of the Department of Higher Education and Training.

Schedule 3A – National public entities

Council on Higher Education
National Student Financial Aid Scheme
South African Qualifications Authority
Quality Council for Trades and Occupations
National Skills Fund

Sector Education and Training Authorities

Agriculture; Banking; Chemical Industries; Construction; Culture, Arts, Tourism, Hospitality and Sports; Education, Training and Development Practices; Energy and Water; Fibre; Processing and Manufacturing; Financial and Accounting Services; Food and Beverages; Health and Welfare; Insurance; Local Government; Manufacturing, Engineering and Related Services; Media, Information and Communication Technologies; Mining Qualifications; Public Service; Safety and Security; Services; Transport; Wholesale and Retail.

Technical and vocational education and training colleges

Boland; Buffalo City; Cape Town; Capricorn; Central Johannesburg; Coastal; East Cape Midlands; Ehlanzeni; Ekurhuleni East; Ekurhuleni West; Elangeni; Esayidi; False Bay; Flavius Mareka; Gert Sibande; Goldfields; Ikhala; Ingwe; King Hintsa; King Sabata Dalindyebo; Lephalale; Letaba; Lovedale; Maluti; Majuba; Mnambithi; Mopani; Motheo; Mthashana; Nkangala; Northlink; Orbit; Port Elizabeth; Rural; Sedibeng; South Cape; South West; Tshwane North; Tshwane South; Western; Thekwini; Umfolozi; Umgungundlovu; Vuselela; Sekhukhune; Taletso; Urban; Vhembe; Waterberg; West Coast

Community education and training colleges

Eastern Cape; Free State; Gauteng; KwaZulu-Natal; Limpopo; Mpumalanga; Northern Cape; North-West; Western Cape

25.4 Related-party relationships with other departments

All government departments and public entities in the same sphere of government are related parties to the Department of Science, Technology and Innovation; however, the Department has a related party relationship with the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) that provides office accommodation to the Department free of charge. The DPWI claims maintenance fees only. The Department has a relationship with the Academy of Science of South Africa that is funding its operations. All the transactions the Department has with these entities are at arm's length. The Department did not have transactions with these entities that require disclosure in terms of the Modified Cash Standard.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

26. Key management personnel

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Political office bearers (provide detail below)	5,233	4,778
Officials:	-	-
Levels 15 to 16	15,695	18,735
Level 14 (incl. CFO if at a lower level)	41,332	36,494
	-	-
Total	62,260	60,007

The key management personnel do not qualify for any remuneration other than the approved remuneration structures for the different classes of key management personnel (political office bearers and officials). Included in the values for levels 15 and 16 is the amount for the DDG level seconded to the Department.

27. Non-adjusting events after reporting date

	2024/25 R'000
	-
Total	-

28. Movable tangible capital assets

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustme nts R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	126,067	-	16,092	(12,117)	130,042
Transport assets	7,902	-	769	(1,530)	7,141
Computer equipment	58,570	-	3,083	(9,861)	51,792
Furniture and office equipment	21,149	-	10	(458)	20,701
Other machinery and equipment	38,446	-	12,230	(268)	50,408
FINANCE LEASE ASSETS	-	-	4,203	-	4,203
Finance Lease Assets	-	-	4,203	-	4,203
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	126,067	-	20,295	(12,117)	134,245

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

28.1 Movement for 2023/24

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Opening balance	Prior period errors	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	115,556	-	12,680	(2,169)	126,067
Transport assets	10,071	-	-	(2,169)	7,902
Computer equipment	54,475	-	4,095	-	58,570
Furniture and office equipment	21,140	-	9	-	21,149
Other machinery and equipment	29,870	-	8,576	-	38,446
FINANCE LEASE ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Finance Lease Assets	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	115,556	-	12,680	(2,169)	126,067

28.2 Minor assets

MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-	8,291	-	8,291
Value adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	8	-	8
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	-	-	8,299	-	8,299
	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	-	5,117	-	5,117
Number of minor assets at cost	-	-	4,912	-	4,912
Total	-	-	10,029	-	10,029

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Minor assets

MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Intangible assets R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Biological assets R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	-	-	7,809	-	7,809
Prior period error	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	482	-	482
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	8,291	-	8,291

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	-	5,117	-	5,117
Number of minor assets at cost	-	-	4,913	-	4,913
	-	-	10,030	-	10,030

28.2.1 Prior period errors

Nature of prior error	2023/24 R'000
	-
Total	-

29. Intangible capital assets

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025.

	Opening balance R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Software	7,483	-	-	7,483
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	7,483	-	-	7,483

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

29.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Cash	Non-cash	(Development work in progress current costs)	Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Software	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-

29.2 Disposals

DISPOSAL OF INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Sold for cash	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total disposals	Cash received actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Software	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

29.3 Intangible capital assets

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Opening balance R'000	Prior year error balances R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Software	7,483	-	-	-	7,483
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	7,483	-	-	-	7,483

30. Covid-19 response expenditure

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
	Annexure 11		
Goods and services		-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-
Total		-	-

The note was introduced in the 2020/21 financial year to allocate expenditure relating to Covid-19. The Department did not incur any Covid-19-related expenditure in the 2024/25 financial year.

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 1B

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/ACCOUNT	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER		2023/24	
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Rollovers	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
Agricultural Research Council	25,000	-	-	25,000	33,946	135,8%	30,000	21,483
Academy of Science of South Africa	8,013	-	-	8,013	16,631	207,6%	40,000	38,140
Human Sciences Research Council	380,000	-	-	380,000	385,950	101,6%	400,000	386,975
Council for Geoscience	294,495	-	-	294,495	-	0,0%	8,000	-
National Research Foundation	5,047,454	-	(53,112)	4,994,342	4,222,871	84,6%	5,643,114	4,855,989
South African Medical Research Council	110,000	-	-	110,000	193,518	175,9%	173,000	170,165
South African National Biodiversity Institute	52,000	-	-	52,000	48,920	94,1%	35,000	33,490
South African National Energy Development Institute	351,095	-	-	351,095	187,909	53,5%	230,000	220,502
South African National Space Agency	170,000	-	-	170,000	159,347	93,7%	655,000	653,331
Technology Innovation Agency	470,000	-	-	470,000	670,965	142,8%	753,000	752,873
Water Research Commission	10,000	-	-	10,000	9,308	93,1%	3,500	3,110
National Health Laboratory Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	160
Total	6,918,057	-	(53,112)	6,864,945	5,929,365		7,970,914	7,136,218

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 1C

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/ACCOUNT	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER		2023/24	
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Rollovers	Adjustments	Total available	Actual transfer	Amount not transferred	% of available funds transferred	Final budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		%	R'000
Cape Peninsula University of Technology	-	-	-	-	3,952	(3,952)	-100,0%	-
Central University of Technology	-	-	-	-	524	(524)	-100,0%	-
Durban University of Technology	-	-	-	-	2,000	(2,000)	-100,0%	-
Mangosuthu University of Technology	-	-	-	-	802	(802)	-100,0%	-
Nelson Mandela University	-	-	-	-	10,752	(10,752)	-100,0%	-
Northwest University	-	-	-	-	75,602	(75,602)	-100,0%	-
Rhodes University	-	-	-	-	253	(253)	-100,0%	-
Stellenbosch University	-	-	-	-	11,400	(11,400)	-100,0%	-
Tshwane University of Technology	-	-	-	-	1,439	(1,439)	-100,0%	-
University of Cape Town	-	-	-	-	89,529	(89,529)	-100,0%	-
University of Ford Hare	-	-	-	-	1,345	(1,345)	-100,0%	-
University of Johannesburg	-	-	-	-	4,623	(4,623)	-100,0%	-
University of KwaZulu-Natal	-	-	-	-	14,649	(14,649)	-100,0%	-
University of Limpopo	-	-	-	-	5,072	(5,072)	-100,0%	-
University of Mpumalanga	-	-	-	-	2,831	(2,831)	-100,0%	-
University of Pretoria	-	-	-	-	24,041	(24,041)	-100,0%	-
University of South Africa	-	-	-	-	3,993	(3,993)	-100,0%	-
University of the Free State	-	-	-	-	18,402	(18,402)	-100,0%	-
University of the Western Cape	-	-	-	-	19,587	(19,587)	-100,0%	-
University of the Witwatersrand	-	-	-	-	39,856	(39,856)	-100,0%	-
University of Venda	-	-	-	-	2,011	(2,011)	-100,0%	-
University of Zululand	-	-	-	-	1,592	(1,592)	-100,0%	-
Walter Sisulu University	-	-	-	-	731	(731)	-100,0%	-
Total	-	-	-	-	334,986	(334,986)	-	-
								343,354

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 1D

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS/SUBSIDIES TO PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

NAME OF PUBLIC CORPORATION/PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE			2023/24	
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Rollovers	Adjustments	Total available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred	Capital	Current	Final budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Public corporations:									
Transfers									
Council for Mineral Technology	31,127	-	-	31,127	31,127	100,0%	-	31,127	36,000
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	508,473	-	572	509,045	816,822	160,5%	372,158	444,664	402,502
South African Nuclear Energy Corporation Ltd	1,697	-	-	1,697	1,697	100,0%	-	1,697	7,111
The SA SME Fund Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Subtotal	541,297	-	572	541,869	849,646	156,8%	372,158	477,488	545,613
Subsidies									
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	938,394	-	-	938,394	938,394	100,0%	-	938,394	971,434
Subtotal: Public corporations	938,394	-	-	938,394	938,394	100,0%	-	938,394	971,434
Total	1,479,691	-	572	1,480,263	1,788,040	120,8%	372,158	1,415,882	1,517,047
									1,971,320

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

NAME OF PUBLIC CORPORATION/PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	TRANSFER ALLOCATION					EXPENDITURE				2023/24							
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	R'000	Rollovers	R'000	Adjustm ents	R'000	Total available	R'000	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferre d	Capital	R'000	Current	R'000	Final budget	Actual transfer	R'000
Private enterprises:																	
Transfers																	
Wits Health Consortium	124		-		-		124		124		100,0%	-		124		-	54
Manufacturing Indaba	345		-		-		345		345		100,0%	-		345		-	324
The Innovation Hub																	
Management	6,750		-		-		6,750		6,750		100,0%	-		6,750		-	1,000
Nematech	800		-		-		800		800		100,0%	-		800		-	-
CTP Pharma	3,700		-		-		3,700		3,700		100,0%	-		3,700		-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	700		-		-		700		700		100,0%	-		700		-	-
Subtotal	12,419		-		-		12,419		12,419		100,0%	-		12,419		-	1,378
Total	1,492,110		-		572		1,492,682		1,800,459		120,6%	372,158		1,428,301		1,517,047	1,972,698

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 1F

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS

NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2023/24	
	Adjusted Appropriation Act R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	% of available funds transferred %	Final budget R'000	Actual transfer R'000
Transfers								
African Astronomy Society	7,032	-	-	7,032	7,032	100,0%	7,042	7,042
Centre for Proteomic and Genomic Research	56,598	-	-	56,598	56,598	100,0%	55,000	53,699
Da Vinci TT100 Awards Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	4,498
Department of Mineral Resources	800	-	-	800	800	100,0%	-	-
Digital Africa Ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Empire Partner Foundation	12,000	-	-	12,000	12,000	100,0%	250	250
Greenfield Innovation	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	44
GreenMatter	1,250	-	-	1,250	1,250	100,0%	800	705
Green Youth Network	1,352	-	-	1,352	1,352	100,0%	800	750
HyPlat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,134
Innovation for inclusive development	121	-	-	121	121	100,0%	-	-
International Atomic Energy Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	5,418
International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology	-	-	-	-	20,123	-	17,000	16,626
Mapungubwe Institute for Strategy	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	2,015
Mobile Application Laboratory NP	8,700	-	-	8,700	8,509	97,8%	8,000	7,165
Mpilonhle	2,825	-	-	2,825	2,825	100,0%	3,000	2,500

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2023/24	
	Adjusted Appropriation Act R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	% of available funds transferred %	Final budget R'000	Actual transfer R'000
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	700
National Science and Technology Forum	10,000	-	-	10,000	13,864	138,6%	7,000	6,993
Nematech	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	741
Nka'thuto EduPropeller	-	-	-	-	350	-	300	277
NTE Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	872
Nuclear Medicine Research Infrastructure	150,000	-	-	150,000	165,090	110,1%	120,000	112,735
Packman Fruit Sorting Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,417
PIC DSI (SIF)	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	100,000	94,000
Sefako Makgatho University	1,355	-	-	1,355	1,354	99,9%	-	-
Sol Plaatje University	1,272	-	-	1,272	1,272	100,0%	-	-
South African Chemical Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104
South African San Institute	700	-	-	700	700	100,0%	800	700
South African Weather Service	4,000	-	-	4,000	4,000	100,0%	-	-
South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
South African Essential Oil Incubator	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	1,320
South African Institute of Physics	1,600	-	-	1,600	1,600	100,0%	2,000	1,600
South African Local Government Association	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300	2,000
South African Research Innovation Management Association	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,200	5,662

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2023/24	
	Adjusted Appropriation Act R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustment s R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	% of available funds transferred %	Final budget R'000	Actual transfer R'000
NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS								
South African Institute for Mathematical Sciences	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,100	1,635
Technology Higher Education Network	8,625	-	-	8,625	8,625	100,0%	9,000	8,769
TokaBio	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	1,300
Ultra SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
World Meteorological Organization	2,000	-	-	2,000	2,000	100,0%	2,000	2,000
Global Science: Africa	340	-	-	340	340	100,0%	-	-
Multilateral Agreement	102,275	-	52,370	154,645	-	0,0%	24,898	-
Unallocated	372,845	-	52,370	425,215	360,805		387,234	356,221
Total	372,845	-	52,370	425,215	360,805		387,234	356,221

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 1G

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSEHOLDS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2023/24	
	Adjusted Appropriation Act R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	% of available funds transferred	Final budget R'000	Actual transfer R'000
Transfers								
Leave gratuity: Chiteme, C	-	-	69	69	69	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Dimbaza, AMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	14
Leave gratuity: Dazela, KM	-	-	43	43	43	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Ditlopho, NJ	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	71
Leave gratuity: Dlangamandla, P	-	-	10	10	10	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Dube, M	-	-	10	10	10	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Fanele, M	-	-	75	75	173	230,7%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Geldenhuys, BP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	445
Leave gratuity: Jansen van Rensburg, J	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	298
Leave gratuity: Kgampe, JM	-	-	146	146	146	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Kgethe, C	-	-	17	17	17	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Letuka, M	-	-	54	54	54	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Mahlangu, T	-	-	12	12	12	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Mampheko, S	-	-	44	44	44	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Masebe, EFR	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	65
Leave gratuity: Mashaba, K	-	-	21	21	21	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Mashimbye, M	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	27
Leave gratuity: Masondo, T	-	-	10	10	10	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Mayisela, E	-	-	21	21	21	100,0%	-	-

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Leave gratuity: Mbonwa, LF	-	37	37	37	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Mjwara, P	-	126	126	126	100,0%	45	45
Leave gratuity: Moagi, K	-	17	17	17	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Mohlaba, B	-	60	60	60	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Morokong, TT	-	37	37	37	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Moseki, P	-	25	25	25	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Mthembu, DE	-	132	132	132	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Mudau, NA	-	-	-	-	-	50	165
Leave gratuity: Napo, V	-	121	121	121	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Ngoveni, TN	-	42	42	42	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Nqandela, N	-	96	96	96	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Nthite, M	-	-	-	-	-	37	37
Leave gratuity: Ntombela, E	-	10	10	10	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Roman, HJ	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Leave gratuity: Seleti, YN	-	-	-	-	-	49	59
Leave gratuity: Selomo, MC	-	-	-	-	-	31	31
Leave gratuity: Seoka, N	-	61	61	62	101,6%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Sethlare, VT	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
Leave gratuity: Shoba, S	-	89	89	89	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Suchanandan, T	-	-	-	-	-	143	143
Leave gratuity: Tshabalala, A	-	44	44	44	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Twatwa, Z	-	29	29	29	100,0%	-	-
Leave gratuity: Williams, F	-	-	-	-	-	57	57
Leave gratuity: Xosa, S	-	68	68	68	100,0%	-	-
Women in Science	-	-	-	980	-	271	917
TOTAL	-	1,526	1,526	2,605	-	884	2,500

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Gifts			
Received in kind			
University of the Free State	Venue for the G20 Event	497	-
Dell Technologies	Gift to replace a lost laptop	23	-
SUBTOTAL		520	-
TOTAL		520	-
Total Gifts			

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

STATEMENT OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN AID ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

NAME OF DONOR	PURPOSE	OPENING BALANCE	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE	PAID BACK ON/ BY 31 MARCH	CLOSING BALANCE
		R'000	R'000			
Received in cash						
European Union	ESASTAP Plus: To develop a skilled and capable workforce	-	1,379	1,379	-	-
European Union	PRE-LEAP RE	-	1,844	1,844	-	-
Subtotal		-	3 223	3 223	-	-
Received in kind						
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	3 223	3 223	-	-

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 1J

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE AND REMISSIONS, REFUNDS AND PAYMENTS MADE AS AN ACT OF GRACE

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Made in kind		
Women in Science	980	917
SUBTOTAL	980	917
TOTAL	980	917

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 2B

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS IN AND AMOUNTS OWING BY/TO ENTITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

NAME OF ENTITY	Nature of business	Cost of investment R'000		Net asset value of investment R'000		Amount owing to entities R'000		Amount owing by entities R'000	
		2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24
Controlled entities									
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlled entities									
	Pharmaceutical industry (35% shareholding)	-	-	112,627	94,804	-	-	-	-
Biovac									
Total	-	-	-	112,627	94,804	-	-	-	-

The Department acquired a 35% shareholding of Biovac valued at R112,627 million (calculated as percentage of retained earnings of R312,792 million of Biovac as at 31 December 2024) from the Department of Health at no cost. The value of the shares could not be disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position because they were transferred at no cost. At the time of the finalisation of the DSTI Annual Financial Statements the audit of Biovac had not yet been concluded.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 3B

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 March 2025

Nature of liability	Opening balance 1 April 2023	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid/cancelled/re duced during the year	Liabilities recoverable)	Closing balance 31 March 2025
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000

	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

The Department received a claim at the end of the 2018/19 reporting period. A former manager of science centre alleged unfair treatment and financial loss, and therefore claimed restitution fees. On 20 June 2019, management received a legal opinion that indicated that the claim was frivolous and vexatious and should therefore be dismissed with costs, and furthermore the amount of the claim was not a reliable estimate, and it could therefore not be disclosed. For the purpose of disclosure for the 2021/22 financial year, the Department requested a legal opinion to ascertain whether the status of the claim had changed and the legal opinion indicated that the status remained unchanged.

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 4

CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Government entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Department						
National School of Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Chief Justice	10	10	-	-	10	10
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Development	18	18	-	-	18	18
Department of Employment and Labour	4	4	-	-	4	4
Department of Higher Education and Training	459	-	-	-	459	-
Subtotal	491	32	-	-	491	32
Other government entities						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	491	32	-	-	491	32

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 5

INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance		Unconfirmed balance		TOTAL	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Department Current						
Department of International Relations and Cooperation	2,146	3,008	-	-	2,146	3,008
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	1,042	313	-	-	1,042	313
Government Printing Works	163	-	-	-	163	-
Subtotal	3,351	3,321	-	-	3,351	3,321
Other government entities Current						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,351	3,321	-	-	3,351	3,321

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 6

INVENTORY

Inventory	Note	Quantity	2024/25 R'000	Quantity	2023/24 R'000
Opening balance		-	-	-	-
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balance		-	-	-	-
Add: Additions/Purchases – Cash		-	-	-	-
Add: Additions – Non-cash		-	-	-	-
(Less): Disposals		-	-	-	-
(Less): Issues		-	-	-	-
Add/(Less): Adjustments		-	-	-	-
Closing balance		-	-	-	-

The inventory was transferred to consumables in terms of the requirements of the Modified Cash Standard and the accounting manual for departments. In terms of the Modified Cash Standard, the disclosure for inventory is not applicable in the 2024/25 financial year.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 8A

INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 10)

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance		Unconfirmed balance		TOTAL	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
DEPARTMENTS						
Current						
Government Communication and Information System	1,389	2,506	-	-	1,389	2,506
Total	1,389	2,506	-	-	1,389	2,506

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 11

NATURAL DISASTER OR RELIEF EXPENDITURE

Per quarter and in total

GOODS AND SERVICES

Expenditure per economic classification	Apr. 2024	May 2024	June 2024	Sub-total Q1	July 2024	Aug. 2024	Sept. 2024	Sub-total Q2	Oct. 2024	Nov. 2024	Dec. 2024	Sub-total Q3	Jan. 2025	Feb. 2025	Mar. 2025	Sub-total Q4	2023/24 Total	2024/25 Total
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GOODS AND SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES

Expenditure per economic classification	Apr. 2024	May 2024	June 2024	Sub-total Q1	July 2024	Aug. 2024	Sept. 2024	Sub-total Q2	Oct. 2024	Nov. 2024	Dec. 2024	Sub-total Q3	Jan. 2025	Feb. 2025	Mar. 2025	Sub-total Q4	2023/24 Total	2024/25 Total
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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TOTAL COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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The annexure was introduced in the 2020/21 financial year in order to allocate expenditure relating to Covid-19 and in 2023/24 was updated for expenditure related to natural disasters.

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 12

ANALYSIS OF PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES (4.2.1 AND 13.1 TO 13.4)

Name of entity	Sector of the entity	Description of goods, services, and/or capital assets paid for	Classification on categories	Contract reference number	Total contract value	Contract start date	Contract end date	Frequency of the prepayment or advance	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
Ikasi Solutions	IT	Cpro Server maintenance renewal	Goods and services	OR-023744	464	1 Apr. 2024	31 Mar. 2025	Once-off	-	464	(464)	-	-
Altron Security	IT	Renewal of AATL annual licence	Goods and services	OR-023698	998	1 Mar. 2024	28 Feb. 2025	Once-off	-	915	(915)	-	-
LRMG	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	IN42365	142	1 Apr. 2024	31 Mar. 2026	Once-off	-	35	(17)	-	18
Sabinet	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	OR-023679	491	1 Apr. 2024	1 Mar. 2025	Once-off	-	491	(491)	-	-
Scarlet Studios	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	INV 1273 & 1242	669	1 Apr. 2023	31 Mar. 2026	Once-off	-	141	(113)	-	28
PC Palace	IT	Dell server warranty	Goods and services	OR-023755	475	1 Apr. 2024	31 Mar. 2025	Once-off	-	475	(475)	-	-
AVeS Cyber Security	IT	SSL Multi-Domain Validation	Goods and services	OR-023814	142	1 June 2024	31 May 2025	Once-off	-	142	(119)	-	23
Mathomomayo	IT	Licence activation	Goods and services	OR-023821	134	01 July 2024	01 July 2025	Once-off	-	134	(100)	-	34
National Science and Technology Forum	IT	NSTF membership fees	Goods and services	OR-023840	847	1 Apr. 2024	31 Mar. 2025	Once-off	-	847	(847)	-	-
Phondi	IT	Renewal of 14 licences for Adobe	Goods and services	OR-023801	175	1 July 2024	30 June 2025	Once-off	-	175	(131)	-	44
Bottomline	IT	2-year subscription	Goods and services	OR-023806	504	1 Aug. 2024	31 July 2026	Once-off	-	504	(336)	-	168

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION - VOTE 35

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Name of entity	Sector of the entity	Description of goods, services, and/or capital assets paid for	Classification categories	Contract reference number	Total contract value	Contract start date	Contract end date	Frequency of the prepayment or advance	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
CHM Vuwani	IT	12-month Zoom licence	Goods and services	OR-023893	300	1 Sep. 2024	31 Aug. 2025	Once-off	-	300	(175)	-	125
SurTech	IT	1-year subscription for 3 licences	Goods and services	OR-023898	138	1 Aug. 2024	31 July 2025	Once-off	-	138	(92)	-	46
Quantec	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	OR-023923	317	1 Dec. 2024	30 Nov. 2025	Once-off	-	317	(106)	-	211
Neo Technologies	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	IN02160051	52	1 June 2024	31 July 2027	Once-off	-	52	(14)	-	38
ESRI SA	IT	GIS renewal licence	Goods and services	OR-023976	185	1 Sept. 2024	31 Aug. 2025	Once-off	-	185	(108)	-	77
Galeboe	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	OR-023914/AL-909739	263	1 Sept. 2024	31 Aug. 2025	Once-off	-	263	(154)	-	109
Pixels2Paper	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	INV 300010201	83	1 Apr. 2024	31 Mar. 2025	Once-off	-	83	(83)	-	-
LIASA	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	INV034/25	3	1 Jan. 2025	31 Dec. 2025	Once-off	-	3	(1)	-	2
Microsoft	IT	12-month licence fees	Goods and services	9883178026/9883178024	3 477	1 July 2024	30 June 2025	Once-off	-	3 652	(2 607)	-	1 045
EBSCO	IT	12-month licence fees	Goods and services	OR-023987	531	1 Dec. 2024	30 Nov. 2025	Once-off	-	531	(177)	-	354
SoftwareOne	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	ZA-PSI-112690	361	1 May 2024	30 Apr. 2025	Once-off	-	361	(241)	-	120
Ubuntu Technologies	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	IN125493	526	1 Dec. 2023	1 Nov. 2026	Once-off	-	248	(149)	-	99
ScopServ	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	IN3975	125	1 Mar. 2023	28 Feb. 2025	Once-off	-	94	(94)	-	-
Sabinet	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	OR-023679	491	1 Nov. 2024	1 Oct. 2025	Once-off	-	491	(135)	-	356

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Name of entity	Sector of the entity	Description of goods, services, and/or capital assets paid for	Classification categories	Contract reference number	Total contract value		Contract start date	Contract end date	Frequency of the prepayment or advance	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			
Wolters Kluwe	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	2 724 380 245	71	71	1 July 2024	1 July 2026	Once-off	-	71	(53)	-	-	18
Exclaim GRC	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	IN3975	215	215	1 Dec. 2023	1 Nov. 2026	Once-off	-	490	(108)	-	-	382
City of Tshwane	Municipality	Upfront payment	Goods and services	n/a	503	503	n/a	n/a	Once-off	-	503	-	-	-	503
CSIR	Accommodation	Lease agreement	Goods and services	n/a	143	143	n/a	n/a	Once-off	-	143	-	-	-	143
Elsevier	Library books	Annual subscription	Goods and services	M667970	290	290	1 Apr. 2025	31 Mar. 2026	Once-off	-	290	-	-	-	290
Sabinet	Library books	Annual subscription	Goods and services	IN030789	518	518	1 Jan. 2025	31 Dec. 2025	Once-off	-	518	(181)	-	-	337
NAM S&T Centre	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services		369	369	1 Jan. 2025	31 Dec. 2025	Once-off	-	428	(31)	-	-	397
Esizwe Group	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	IN046472	29	29	1 Dec. 2024	1 Dec. 2025	Once-off	-	29	(10)	-	-	19
South African Monitoring and Evaluation Association	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	INV-053-2024	13	13	1 Nov. 2024	1 Oct. 2025	Once-off	-	13	(5)	-	-	8
Destiny Global Technology	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	INDGT164 2	123	123	1 Oct. 2024	1 Oct. 2025	Once-off	-	123	(62)	-	-	61
Titus Corporation	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	TIN11508	245	245	22 Jan. 2025	21 Jan. 27	Once-off	-	245	(31)	-	-	214
MindSpring	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	98 555	35	35	1 Feb. 2025	1 Feb. 2026	Once-off	-	35	(6)	-	-	29
Agape	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	ABH-3355-2502-005	159	159	1 Jan. 2025	1 Dec. 2025	Once-off	-	159	(40)	-	-	119
IODSA	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	300 077 591	4	4	1 Feb. 2025	1 Jan. 2026	Once-off	-	4	(1)	-	-	3
Scopserve	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	INV001448 8	239	239	1 Feb. 2025	1 Feb. 2027	Once-off	-	239	(20)	-	-	219

Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Name of entity	Sector of the entity	Description of goods, services, and/or capital assets paid for	Classification categories	Contract reference number	Total contract value	Contract start date	Contract end date	Frequency of the prepayment or advance	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
People Connect Group (Pty) Ltd	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	#00000001	R'000 385	1 Jan. 2023	1 Dec. 2024	Once-off	-	289	(289)	-	-
Octal Media	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	DEP20/11/2024	135	1 Mar. 2025	28 Feb. 2026	Once-off	-	135	(11)	-	124
Gartner	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	1ZA191000187	465	1 Mar. 2025	28 Feb. 2026	Once-off	-	465	(39)	-	426
SurTech Solutions	IT	Annual subscription	Goods and services	INV-0784	76	25 Jan. 2025	24 Jan. 2026	Once-off	-	76	(19)	-	57
									-	15,296	(9,050)	-	6,246

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Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Government Communication and Information System		National departments	2 028	1 Dec. 2021	Once-off	2 506	-	(1,116)	-	1,390
Department of International Relations and Cooperation		National departments	259	1. Dec. 2024	Once-off	403	619	(662)	-	360
						2,909	619	(1,778)	-	1,750
						2,909	15,915	(10,828)	-	7,996

The Annual Financial Statements set out from pages xxx to xxx for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 have been approved.


DR MLUNGISI CELE
DIRECTOR GENERAL
31 JULY 2025

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

NOTES



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