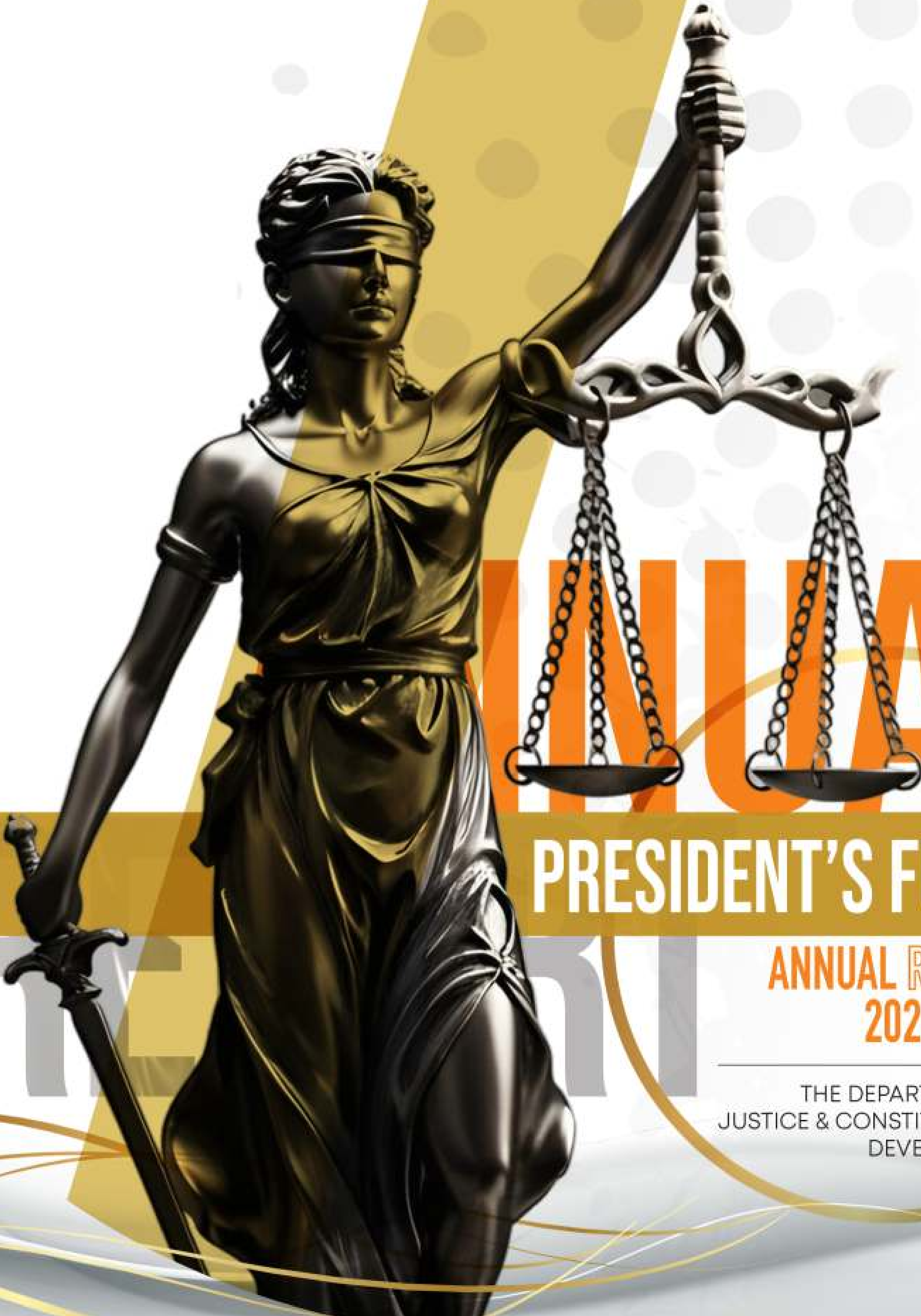


PRESIDENT'S FUND

ANNUAL REPORT 2024/2025

THE DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE & CONSTITUTIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

the doj & cd
Department:
Justice and Constitutional Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL,
A CONSTITUTIONAL IMPERATIVE

CONTENTS

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER ON THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S FUND

For the year ended 31 March 2025

1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

The President's Fund was established in terms of section 42 of the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act, 1995 (Act No. 34 of 1995).

Parliament approved the following measures to victims subsequent to the consideration and recommendation of the ad hoc Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on the tabling of the final two volumes of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) reports and on the recommendation of the State President:

- A once-off individual grant of R30 000 to those individuals or survivors designated by the TRC.
- Systematic programmes to project academic and formal records of history, cultural and art forms, as well as erecting symbols and monuments that exalt the freedom struggle, including new geographic and place names.
- Medical and other forms of social assistance programmes to provide for medical benefits, education assistance and the provision of housing, as well as other social benefits to address the needs of victims identified by the TRC.
- Whole community rehabilitation, other than individuals linked to the process, who suffered and are still in distress. The need therefore exists for such communities to be rehabilitated through various programmes initiated and supported by government.

Subsection 42(2) of the aforementioned act states that “there shall be paid from the fund all amounts payable to victims by way of reparation in terms of regulations made by the President”. Therefore, interventions are superseded by the promulgation of regulations that enable the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) to ensure the implementation in accordance with such regulations.

Once-off Individual Grant of R30 000
To give effect to the payment of the once-off individual grant of R30 000, regulations were promulgated and gazetted on 12 November 2003.

With regard to the victims who applied for reparation, this aspect of the reparation measure has been completed. Some beneficiaries could not be traced and funds for the outstanding beneficiaries have been reserved in the fund, should the beneficiaries come forward to claim their reparation grants.

Symbols and Monuments
This aspect of the reparation measures is being implemented under the auspices of various municipalities and the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture at national and provincial levels, respectively, and is continuing throughout the Republic.

Medical Benefits and other forms of Social Assistance

Regulations on exhumation, reburial or symbolic burial of deceased victims, whose remains were exhumed and reburied, were promulgated and gazetted on 7 May 2010. Assistance to the value of R5 196 015.16 was granted up to 31 March 2025 to families who applied for contributions towards reburial expenses in terms of the regulations. The regulations have since been amended to provide for, among others, extended forms of assistance which include the following: travel and subsistence allowance for family members of a missing person or a deceased TRC victim to attend a cleansing ceremony and a hand-over ceremony (where the remains of such a person are handed over to the family); the payment of an amount of R1 500 to purchase an animal to be slaughtered for the purposes of a cleansing ceremony; the provision of a coffin under certain circumstances and funeral items and accessories up to a value of R12 000. These amounts increase on an annual basis.

The regulations relating to assistance to victims in respect of basic education, and higher education and training reparation commenced in 2014. New sets of regulations which came into effect in 2022 for basic education, and 2023 for higher education and training, extend educational assistance to TRC-identified victims, their dependents and relatives through implementation by the relevant education departments. A total amount of R170 161 899.82 was contributed towards the Department of Basic Education and R137 924 450.05 towards the Department of Higher Education and Training in relation to claims submitted and advances paid up to 31 March 2025.

The DoJ&CD and the Department of Health (DoH) have assembled a team to fast-track development of regulations relating to medical assistance to TRC-identified victims. The draft regulations aim to provide financial assistance to TRC-identified victims who need medical assistance that is not readily accessible at a public health establishment. Once promulgated, the regulations will enable the President's Fund to provide financial assistance for TRC-identified victims to receive medical assistance in private health establishments. In the meantime, the DoJ&CD has an ad hoc arrangement with the DoH in terms of which DoJ&CD refers TRC-identified victims to DoH to receive medical assistance at public health establishments through a dedicated channel.

In the previous accounting officer's report, it was indicated that a list of TRC-identified victims in need of housing assistance, including repairs or renovations to existing infrastructure, has been compiled. Following the finalisation of the data cleaning process, the department commenced with a housing needs analysis process for all TRC-recommended beneficiaries whose addresses have been established. The analysis was achieved through conducting a countrywide door-to-door survey by means of a questionnaire developed by the TRC Unit in consultation with the Department of Human Settlements. Based on the results of the survey, draft regulations on housing assistance have been developed to be published for public comments.

Rehabilitation of Communities

A new community rehabilitation project team was established in May 2017 to coordinate and fast-track the implementation of revised community rehabilitation measures in identified communities.

The department has over time prepared two sets of regulations that have already been published in the gazette for public comments, namely, on 29 November 2013 and 13 July 2018. These regulations were resubmitted to the Minister for consideration and consultation with the Minister of Finance.

Several engagements with some of the affected communities and relevant civil society organisations under the umbrella of the South African Coalition for Transitional Justice took place.

Multi-Stakeholder Project Teams were established in Alexandra (Gauteng), Kwanobuhle (Eastern Cape), Maboloka (North West), Mdantsane (Eastern Cape) and Mpophomeni (KwaZulu-Natal) to prepare for the conceptualisation of desired community projects in line with the new community rehabilitation approach.

These communities listed above, who have suffered intense acts of violence between 1960 and 1994, were assisted to submit appropriate community rehabilitation projects for implementation in line with the TRC recommendations. These projects, once signed off and approved by the ministry, will be implemented in line with the applicable regulations on community rehabilitation once they have been finalised. Additional communities will be included to benefit accordingly.

2. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

The administration cost for the fund and associated resources is paid by DoJ&CD as a related party. The fund utilises the department's risk management and fraud prevention approach, relevant policies, and related support services in the achievement of its objectives. It also utilises the governance structures, systems and management processes of the related party including internal audit, the risk committee and the audit committee. The performance indicators for the TRC are included in the overall performance plans of the department.

3. OTHER

It is a legal requirement for the department to ensure that the funds available in the President's Fund, as well as any further contributions, are utilised solely for the purpose for which they were designated. The fund was established in terms of the founding legislation and by direction of regulations assented to by the State President.

4. APPRECIATION

My appreciation and thanks are accorded to the related departments, agencies and stakeholders who are assisting in attaining the reparation goals of the President's Fund.

Adv. D Mashabane
Accounting Officer: President's Fund
Date: 30 July 2025

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENT'S FUND

Part 3: Audit Committee Focus Areas

The following were reviewed during the year under review:

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

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

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

The Audit Committee has noted significant improvement / resolution of the issues that were raised as concerns during the years. The Audit Committee has also noted a significant improvement in the overall operating environment and is also pleased that the Accounting Officer and management have demonstrated their commitment to sustain and improve on the management works and the overall control environment.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTERNAL AUDIT (IAF)

The Internal Audit unit has provided the Audit Committee and management with independent assurance and advice on the effectiveness of the measures to mitigate risks. The Audit Committee is satisfied that Internal Audit has discharged its responsibilities as per the Internal Audit plan informed by the risk assessment process and the assurance needs of the department.

ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNAL AUDIT / FUNCTION

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

EFFECTIVENESS OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The Audit Committee has been continuously ensuring that the department implement effective measures to prevent, detect and resolve matters which are raised.

The Information and Communication Technology is an area that management should continue to ensure that it is strengthened adequately.

ADEQUACY, RELIABILITY, AND ACCURACY OF FINANCIAL AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Audit Committee has reviewed financial and performance information through the year under review when presented by management and the Accounting Officer. The audit is satisfied with the report of the Auditor-General in this regard.

ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING CONCERNS IDENTIFIED AS A RESULT OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL AUDITS

The Audit Committee has raised a concern that the fund balance has seen a significant growth over the years since its inception and it is taking too long for its intended objectives to be achieved.

COMPLIANCE WITH LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

The Audit Committee is satisfied with the general state of compliance with legal and regulatory provisions within the department.

THE QUALITY OF THE IN-YEAR MANAGEMENT AND MONTHLY/QUARTERLY REPORTS SUBMITTED IN TERMS OF LEGISLATION

The Audit Committee has reviewed the management reports submitted by management and the Accounting Officer and is satisfied of the quality thereof.

COMBINED ASSURANCE

The department is working on finalising the process of combined assurance.

EVALUATION OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Audit Committee have also reviewed the Auditor-General South Africa's final management letter and the audit report and also management's responses where shortcomings are identified, and the Audit Committee will continue to monitor the implementation of corrective measures agreed to by management. The department will need to continue to develop and implement action plans for addressing the root causes which had resulted in shortcomings identified during the audit.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

The Audit Committee appreciates the unqualified audit opinion reported by the Auditor-General.

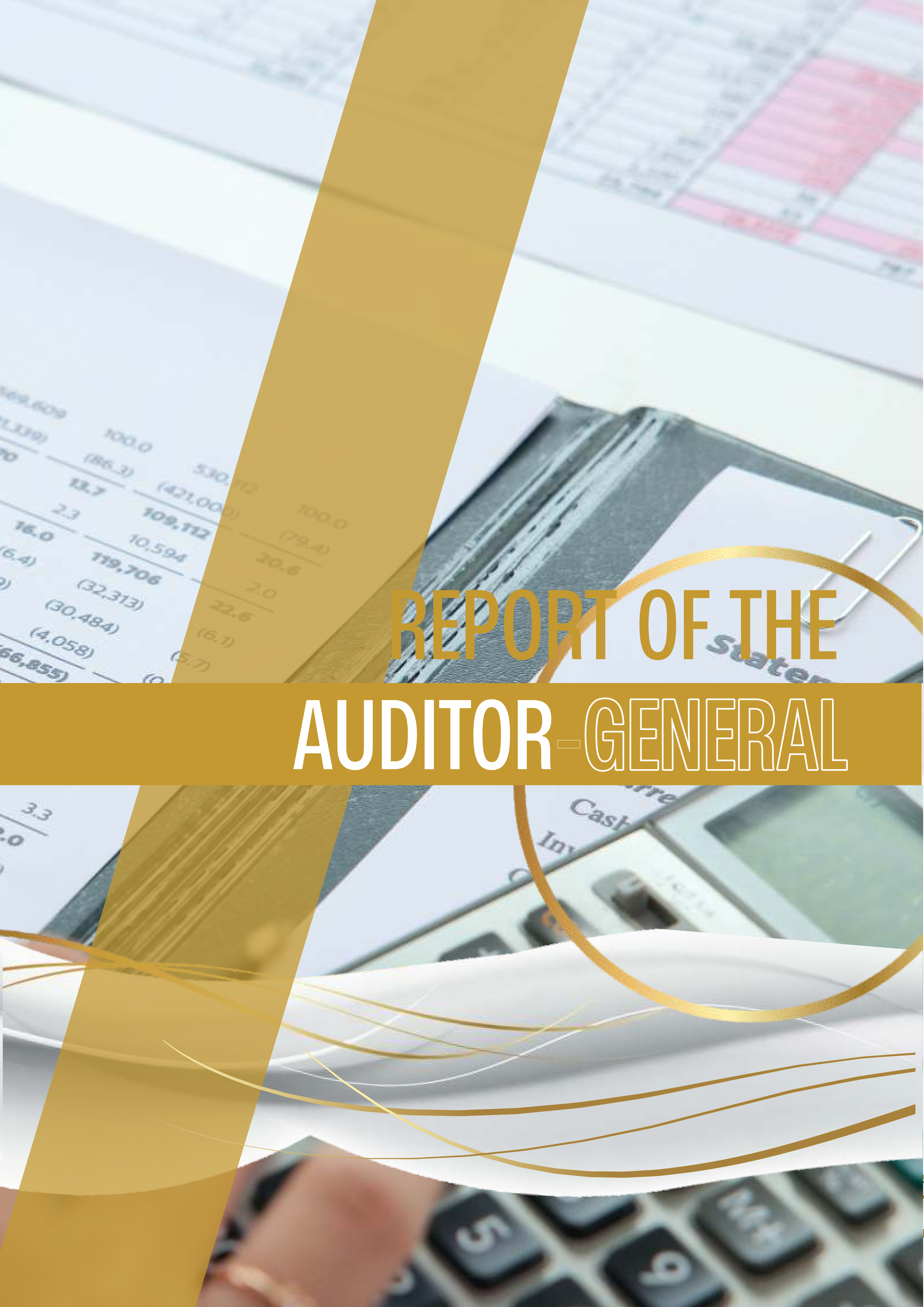
CONCLUSION

The Audit Committee is pleased that the fund has maintained the unqualified audit opinion for three consecutive years.

Besky Maluleka-Ngunjiri
Chairperson of the Audit Committee
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
Date: 31 July 2025


Income statement
Gross profit
Other income
Profit before expenses
Distribution costs
Administrative expenses
Other expenses
Total expenses
Profit from operations
Finance costs
Share of profit of joint ventures and associates
accounted for using equity method
Profit before income tax
for the year
attributable to
Company

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON THE PRESIDENT'S FUND

Report on the review of financial statements

1. I have reviewed the financial statements of the President's Fund set out on pages 20 to 41, which comprise the 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.

Conclusion

2. Based on my review, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that the financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the fund as at 31 March 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (Standards of GRAP) and the requirements of the general notice issued in terms of the Public Audit Act of South Africa Act 25 of 2004 (PAA).

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

3. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (Standards of GRAP) and the requirements of the general notice issued in terms of the PAA 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.
4. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the fund'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 fund 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

5. My responsibility is to express a conclusion on the accompanying Financial Statements. I conducted my review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400 (Revised), Engagements to Review Historical financial statements. The standard requires me to conclude on whether anything has come to my attention that causes me to believe that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. This standard also requires me to comply with relevant ethical requirements.
6. A review of financial statements in accordance with ISRE 2400 (Revised) is a

limited assurance engagement. I am required to perform procedures, primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the auditee, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluating the evidence obtained.

7. The procedures performed in a review engagement are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Accordingly, I do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Report on the annual performance report

8. In terms of Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act 34 of 1995 (PNURA), the fund is not required to prepare an annual performance report.

Report on compliance with legislation

9. 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 fund's compliance with legislation.

10. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the AGSA findings engagement methodology. This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

11. 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 fund, 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.

12. I did not identify any material non-compliance with the selected legislative requirements.

Internal control deficiencies

13. I considered internal control relevant to my engagement on the financial statements and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.

14. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Professional ethics and quality control

15. I am independent of the fund 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 engagements in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.

16. In accordance with the International Standard on Quality Management 1, the AGSA maintains a comprehensive system of quality management that

includes documented policies and procedures on compliance with ethical requirements and professional standards.

Auditor-General

AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Pretoria
31 July 2025

ANNEXURE TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
General notice issued in terms of the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA)	Paragraph 34


Report
Overview

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PRESIDENT`S FUND
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for 31 March 2025

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Auditors	Auditor-General South Africa Registered Auditors

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The reports and statements set out below comprise the financial statements presented to the accounting officer:

The financial statements set out from page 22, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved and signed by the accounting officer.

Adv. Doctor Mashabane
Accounting Officer
30 July 2025

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2025

	Note	March 2025 R'000	March 2024 R'000
Assets			
Current Assets		**2 176 166**	**2 066 226**
Cash and cash equivalents	*3*	59 813	52 968
Other current financial assets	*4*	2 050 231	1 932 797
Prepayments	*5*	66 122	80 461
Non-Current Assets		**29 946**	**0**
Other non-current financial assets	*4*	29 946	0
Total Assets		**2 206 112**	**2 066 226**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities		**6 131**	**6 045**
Payables from exchange transactions	*6*	35	78
Provisions	*7*	6 096	5 967
Total Liabilities		**6 131**	**6 045**
Net Assets		**2 199 981**	**2 060 181**
Accumulated surplus	*8*	2 199 981	2 060 181
Total Net Assets		**2 199 981**	**2 060 181**

Statement of Financial Performance

	Note	March 2025 R'000	March 2024 R'000
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest earned – external investments	*9*	174 322	164 072
Total Revenue		**174 322**	**164 072**
Expenditure			
Admin expenditure	*10*	(1 192)	(1 117)
General expenses (TRC reparations)	*11*	(33 399)	(38 047)
Total expenditure		**(34 591)**	**(39 164)**
Gain on fair value adjustment	*12*	70	0
Total Surplus for the year		**139 801**	**124 908**

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	Note	Accumulated Surplus R'000	Total net assets R'000
Balance at April 1, 2023		**1 935 274**	**1 935 274**
Changes in net assets			
Surplus for the year		124 908	124 908
Movement on bank charges		(1)	(1)
Total changes		124 907	124 907
Balance at April 1, 2024		**2 060 181**	**2 060 181**
Changes in net assets			
Surplus for the year		139 801	139 801
Movement on bank charges		(1)	(1)
Total changes		139 800	139 800
Balance at March 31, 2025	**8**	**2 199 981**	**2 199 981**

Cash Flow Statement

	Note	March 2025 R'000	March 2024 R'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Interest earned – external investments	*9*	174 322	164 072
Refund from the Department of Basic Education		0	15
		174 322	**164 087**
Payments			
Other payments – cash paid to beneficiaries and creditors	*13*	(20 082)	(51 563)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**13**	**154 240**	**112 524**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of financial assets		(147 395)	(126 434)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(147 395)**	**(126 434)**
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**6 845**	**(13 910)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		52 968	66 877
Other movement: Cost account		0	1
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**3**	**59 813**	**52 968**

The accounting policies on pages 27 to 31 and the notes on pages 32 to 41 form an integral part of the financial statements.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Presentation of Financial Statements

The President's Fund was established in terms of Section 42 of the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act (Act No. 34 of 1995) and domiciled in the Republic of South Africa. There will be paid from the fund all amounts payable to victims by way of reparation in terms of regulations made by the President.

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

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

Significant accounting policies which have been consistently applied in the preparation of these financial statements are disclosed below.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in South African Rand, which is the functional currency of the President's Fund.

1.2 Going concern assumption

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

1.3 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the financial statements. Significant judgements were made in calculations used for provisions and contingencies as explained in the policy below.

1.3.1 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the President's Fund has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

Provisions represent amounts owing to victims who have applied for reparation but could not be located at their given addresses. The amount of a provision is the best estimate of the reparation cost expected to be incurred to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

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

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised.
Contingent liabilities are not recognised, only included in the disclosure notes.
A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events, and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. In such situations, benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation. The President's Fund has identified two types of contingent liabilities.

1) People who were declared victims by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and have not applied for reparation.

The basis for calculation of the first contingent liability is R30 000, being the fixed amount for final reparation, and an average amount of R2 932 being provision for interim reparation, as the interim reparation varies from R2 000 to R5 705 due to the number of people in need within the family. The subsequent measurement of the contingent liabilities reduces on application for interim and final reparation.

2) In respect of exhumations, reburials or symbolic burials of the 44 politically executed prisoners, where the remains were already exhumed, handed over and reburied, these families qualify once they have submitted the necessary application forms. It is uncertain whether these people will apply for reparation or reburial assistance.

The basis for calculation of the second contingent liability in respect of exhumations, reburials or symbolic burials is determined by the date of the handover/reburial and prescribed by the regulations. It will be derecognised when the President's Fund is dissolved, and money transferred to the Disaster Relief Fund as per the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act (Act No. 34 of 1995).

1.4 Financial instruments

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

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

Financial instruments at fair value comprise financial assets or financial liabilities that are:

- instruments held for trading. A financial instrument is held for trading if:
  - it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; or
  - on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking;
  - non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; and
  - financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

The fund's financial instrument comprises other financial assets (investments with the Public Investment Corporation (PIC)) and are measured at fair value. The fair value of other financial assets is the transaction price as provided by PIC.

Classification

The President's Fund has the following types of financial assets (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class	Category
Other current financial asset	Financial asset measured at fair value
Non-current financial asset	Financial asset measured at fair value

Initial recognition
The President's Fund recognises a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when the President's Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The President's Fund recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities
The President's Fund measures a financial asset and financial liability initially at its fair value.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities
The President's Fund measures all financial assets and financial liabilities after initial recognition using the following categories:

- Financial instruments at fair value.

Fair value measurement considerations
Gains and losses
A gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability measured at fair value is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Derecognition
Financial assets
The President's Fund derecognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

The financial instrument is derecognised when the contractual agreement in respect of the financial assets is terminated.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents comprise bank balances, cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and trading cash with the PIC and measured at fair value. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is the transaction price as provided by PIC and the bank.

1.6 Prepayments

Prepayments are payments made in advance of the goods or services being received in accordance with TRC regulations on educational assistance. The prepayments are recognised when advance payments in respect of educational assistance are made to the Departments of Basic Education and Higher Education and Training.

The prepayments are derecognised when the supporting documents in respect of the amount spent from the advance payments are received.

1.7 Payables from exchange transactions

Payables are recognised when creditors are identified and measured by the amount owing. Payables are derecognised when monies are paid to the creditors.

1.8 Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners. The President's Fund recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. The revenue recognised during the period was derived from the interest received and is classified as revenue from exchange transactions as prescribed in GRAP 9.

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

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

Measurement
Revenue is measured at the fair value.

1.9 Expenditure reparations

Reparations are initially recognised when a beneficiary's application is approved by the Reparation and Rehabilitation Committee within the TRC.

Reparations are processed in terms of the regulations.

Administration
Disbursements in respect of administrative expenses, namely, bank charges and management fees are recognised when statements are received and measured at cost.

Exhumations and reburials
Financial assistance is provided to a relative of a missing person, reported to the TRC as a deceased victim, whose remains have been exhumed and handed to the family for reburial or symbolic burial of persons whose physical remains cannot be found. The exhumation and reburials are recognised on application and measured at cost.

Educational assistance
Educational assistance makes provision for higher and basic education.

1.10 Related parties

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The President's Fund discloses narrative information about the nature of the transactions and the related outstanding balances to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its financial statements. The transactions with related parties are at arm's length and within the fund's normal operating parameters.

1.11 Services in kind

The President's Fund will only recognise services in kind received during the reporting period if it is able to reliably measure them and they are significant to its operations.

2 New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The President's Fund has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the President's Fund's accounting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025:

Standard / Interpretation	Effective Date:	Expected impact
	Year beginning on or after	
GRAP 104 (as revised) financial Instruments	April 1, 2025	Change in measurement of loss allowance. Incurred loss model will change to expected loss model. The impact is still being assessed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	March 2025 R'000	March 2024 R'000
3. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Bank balances	2 284	1 180
PIC trading cash	57 529	51 788
	59 813	**52 968**

Bank balances are as per bank statement balances and PIC trading cash as per PIC report. This is a quoted price in an active market. These balances are unadjusted and level 1 in terms of the fair value hierarchy.

	March 2025 R'000	March 2024 R'000
4. Other financial assets		
Financial investments at fair value		
Other Financial Assets	**2 080 177**	**1 932 797**
Non-current assets		
Non-current financial assets	29 946	0
Current assets		
Other current financial assets	2 050 231	1 932 797
PIC Investments		
Money Market 0-3 months	589 112	526 934
Money Market 3-6 months	800 462	765 543
Money Market 6-9 months	206 666	310 723
Money Market 9-12 months	453 991	278 153
Loan instrument	0	51 444
	2 050 231	**1 932 797**

Other financial assets balances are as per PIC report. This is a quoted price in an active market. These balances are unadjusted and level 1 in terms of the fair value hierarchy.

	March 2025 R'000	March 2024 R'000
5. Prepayments	**66 122**	**80 461**
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	50 250	65 746
Advance payment during the year	8 750	0
Higher education expenditure	(15 815)	(15 496)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**43 185**	**50 250**
DBE advance payment		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	30 211	2 383
Advance payment during the year	10 000	50 000
Basic education expenditure	(17 274)	(22 172)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**22 937**	**30 211**
6. Payables from exchange transactions		
Accruals	33	76
Unidentified funds (unknown deposits)	2	2
	35	**78**

The accruals are made up of the bank charges for March 2025 paid in April 2025 and claims received from the Department of Basic Education where some supporting documentations are outstanding.

7. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions – March 2025

	Opening Balance	Exhumation and reburial	Total
Other provisions	5 967	129	6 096

	Opening Balance	Payment on creditors list, exhumation and reburial	Total
Other provisions	5 967	0	5 967

The provisions are made in terms of section 47 of the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act (Act No. 34 of 1995). These provisions represent amounts owing to victims who have applied for reparation but could not be located at their given addresses. The timing of these payments is uncertain.

		Opening balance	Movement on bank charges	Surplus for the year	Total
8. Accumulated surplus					
Ring-fenced internal funds and reserves within accumulated surplus	March 2025				
		2 060 181	(1)	139 801	**2 199 981**
Ring-fenced internal funds and reserves within accumulated surplus	March 2024				
		1 935 274	(1)	124 908	**2 060 181**

	March 2025 '000	March 2024 '000
9. Other revenue from exchange of transactions		
Interest earned – external investments (PIC)	174 322	164 072
	174 322	**164 072**
10. Administrative expenditure		
Bank charges	6	6
Management fees – PIC	1 186	1 111
	1 192	**1 117**
11. General expenses (TRC Reparations)		
Basic educational assistance	17 280	22 173
Cleansing ceremony	0	16
Coffin, funeral items and accessories	0	42
Exhumation and reburials	129	230
Final reparation – (new applications)	90	90
Higher educational assistance	15 815	15 496
Realised loss	57	0
Unrealised loss	28	0
	33 399	**38 047**

	March 2025 '000	March 2024 '000
12. Fair value adjustment		
Gain on fair value adjustment	70	0
13. Cash paid to beneficiaries and creditors		
Bank charges	7	7
Basic educational assistance	49	66
Cleansing ceremony	0	16
Coffin, funeral items and accessories	0	42
DBE advance payment	10 000	50 000
DHET advance payment	8 750	0
Exhumation and reburials	0	230
Final reparation	90	90
Management fees – PIC	1 186	1 111
	20 082	**51 563**
Cash generated from (used in) operations		
Surplus	139 801	124 908
Adjustments for:		
Fair value adjustments	15	0
Movements in provisions	129	0
Changes in working capital		
Increase/ decrease in other receivables	0	15
Prepayments	14 339	(12 332)
Payables from exchange transactions	(44)	(67)
	154 240	**112 524**

14. Services in kind

The President's Fund receives services in kind from the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. These services are integral to the operations of the fund and assist the fund to perform its legislative mandate but are not exclusively rendered only to the fund. The services cannot be measured reliably and therefore no amount will be recognised on the face of the financial statements.

Services significant to the operations of the President's Fund:
Cost of key management and personnel
Office accommodation

15. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are made up of two categories of reparation that have been approved by the TRC. The categories are:
Reparation in the form of a once-off individual reparation; and reparation for exhumations and reburials.

Individual reparation due to the victims can only be recognised as due and payable when such victims submit an application for reparation; thus, the approved list is recognised as a contingent liability before receipt of such applications, as there is uncertainty as to how many victims will actually come forward and claim the monies due to them.

The contingent liability for the individual reparation category as at 31 March 2025 was R139 854 576.00 with a total number of 4 246 beneficiaries, whereas at 31 March 2024 it was R139 944 576.00 with a total number 4 249 beneficiaries. During the 2024–2025 financial year period, three beneficiaries were paid reparation to the value of R90 000.

The contingent liability in respect of exhumations, reburials or symbolic burials is based on 40 political prisoners who were executed and whose remains have been exhumed and reburied by the various families. The reparation monies due for this category are recognised as a contingent liability until the families come forward to claim for the reburial costs incurred, as it is uncertain as to how many families will come forward to claim.

The contingent liability in respect of exhumation, reburials or symbolic reburials as at 31 March 2025 was R212 745.95. This balance is made up of an amount of R148 155.00 for exhumation and reburials and R64 590.95 for cleansing ceremonies (animal). At 31 March 2024 the balance was R212 745.95, made up of R148 155.00 for exhumation and reburials and R64 590.95 for cleansing ceremonies (animal). No payment was made during the 2024/2025 financial year.

16. Related parties

The President's Fund is administered by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, and as such the administration costs including the salaries of officials administering the fund are incurred by the department. These officials are employed by the department and do not work exclusively for the fund.

Relationships	
Ultimate controlling entity	Parliament
Controlling entity	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
Entities under common control	In light of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development being the administrator, the fund is considered related to other entities under common control: The Guardian Fund / Justice Administrated Fund (JAF), Criminal Assets Recovery Account, National Prosecuting Authority, Special Investigation Unit, Legal Aid South Africa, Correctional Services, the Human Rights Commission, the Public Protector and the Office of the Chief Justice and Judicial Administration. There are no transactions or balances with these entities in the year under review.
Members of key management (Director-General and Chief Financial Officer)	Key management includes all persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the fund. Their salaries are paid for by the departments as listed below.
National government department	Department of Basic Education
National government department	Department of Higher Education and Training
National public entity	Public Investment Corporation

Department of Justice and Constitutional Development

Relationship
All administration costs for the President's Fund and the implementation of the TRC recommendations are paid for by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. The information is provided to give the reader of the report more information with regard to the cost incurred by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development as part of its legal obligation towards the President's Fund. The costs disclosed are only direct costs.

Department of Basic Education

Relationship
Related party relationships exist with all the national government departments, national trading entities, state-owned entities, national government business enterprises, and national public entities within the national sphere of government due to Parliament oversight of these entities. The Department of Basic Education is an administrator in terms of regulations relating to assistance to victims in respect of basic education.

Department of Higher Education and Training

Relationship
Related party relationships exist with all the national government departments, national trading entities, state-owned entities, national government business enterprises, and national public entities within the national sphere of government due to Parliament oversight of these entities. The Department of Higher Education and Training is an administrator in terms of regulations relating to assistance to victims in respect of higher education and training.

Public Investment Corporation (PIC)

Relationship
PIC is the assets manager of the President's Fund.

Related party transactions are consistent with normal supplier and client relationships on terms and conditions no less favorable than those expected when dealing with an individual entity or person in the same circumstances. Transactions with these entities occur within the terms and conditions within the normal operating parameters.

	March 2025 '000	March 2024 '000
Related party balances		
Balances from advances paid		
Department of Basic Education	22 937	30 211
Department of Higher Education	43 185	50 250
Related party transactions		
Interest paid to (received from) related parties		
Public Investment Corporation	174 322	164 072
Administration fees paid to (received from) related		
Public Investment Corporation	1 186	1 111
Educational assistance (amounts cleared)		
Department of Basic Education	17 274	22 172
Department of Higher Education and Training	15 815	15 496
Compensation of employees, goods and services		
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	9 973	10 833

Key management information

Class	Description	Number
Executive management (DG)	Director-General (level 16)	1
Executive management (CFO)	Chief Financial Officer (level 15)	1

Remuneration of management
Management class: Executive management

Name	Basic salary	Other short-term employee benefits	Other long-term benefits	Total
March 2025				
Director-General	1 582	603	301	2 486
Chief Financial Officer	1 353	395	176	1 924
	2 935	**998**	**477**	**4 410**
March 2024				
Director-General	1 511	577	274	2 362
Chief Financial Officer	1 291	385	168	1 844
	2 802	**962**	**442**	**4 206**

17. Risk management

Financial risk management
As a client of the PIC, the President's Fund specifies its desirable risk parameters in accordance with its own risk appetite. This risk appetite informs the formal investment mandate given to the PIC. The ultimate responsibility for investment risk management oversight lies with the PIC and not with the President's Fund.

Liquidity risk
The President`s Fund's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The President's Fund's current liquid asset holdings of less than three months maturity amount to R589 112 of the total portfolio which ensures sufficient liquidity to pay out monies due to beneficiaries. The PIC on behalf of the President's Fund manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

Credit risk
The President's Fund investment portfolios are exposed to potential credit-related losses that are due to an individual, counterparty or issuer being unable or unwilling to honour contractual obligations. To mitigate this risk and minimise excessive credit exposure to one single counterparty, the President's Fund's mandate to PIC states that PIC will only invest with local commercial banks or institutions that have a credit rating of at least "A" from one of the recognised domestic and/or international credit rating agencies.

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

Financial instrument	March 2025	March 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	59 813	52 968
Other financial assets	2 080 177	1 932 797

Market risk

Interest rate risk

This risk is the potential financial loss as a result of adverse movements in interest rates that affect the value of money market instruments. As a PIC client, the President's Fund has exposure to interest rate risk through investments in money markets.

Sensitivity to interest rate movements is measured by the duration of the fixed interest exposure as depicted in the table below. Such duration is dictated in the President's Fund's client investment mandate to PIC, relative to the appropriate benchmark.

Furthermore, these investment mandates prescribe how the assets should be managed by PIC, in line with the President's Fund liquidity needs and its liability profile. The President's Fund has significant interest-bearing assets, and the revenue and operating cash flow is substantially dependent on changes in market interest rates.

Spread in basis points	Profit/Loss	% Change	Market Value
-150	9 913	0.48%	2 090 090
-100	6 594	0.32%	2 086 770
-50	3 289	0.16%	2 083 466
0	**-**	**0.00%**	**2 080 177**
50	3 275	-0.16%	2 076 902
100	6 535	-0.31%	2 073 642
150	9 780	-0.47%	2 070 396

	Subject to interest rate movement floating
As at reporting date 31 March 2025	
Investments	2 080 177
Subtotal	**2 080 177**
As at reporting date 31 March 2024	
Investments	1 932 797
Subtotal	1 932 797

Concentration risk

Institution	% Exposure	Due in less than a year	Due in three to four years
ABSA CORPORATE BANK	18.46%	384	
FIRST RAND LIMITED BANK	19.95%	415	
NEDBANK	19.86%	413	
STANDARD BANK	21.49%	447	
INVESTEC BANK LTD	18.80%	391	
LAND BANK	1.44%	0	30
TOTAL	**100.00%**	**2 050**	**30**

Concentration risk is the risk of losses arising due to poor diversification within funds, which can result in undesirable risk exposures. The President's Fund manages this risk through the PIC investment mandate, which dictates the level of concentration. Money market investments are spread across banks to reduce and diversify the client's concentration risk.

18. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at March 31, 2025, the President's Fund had an accumulated surplus of R2 199 981 and that the President's Fund's total assets exceeded its liabilities by R2 199 981.

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

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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