PRESIDENT'S FUND
ANNUAL REPORT
2025 / 26

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

ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE NATION
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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 2026

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, which 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 Therefore, interventions are superseded by the promulgation of regulations that enable the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development to ensure implementation in accordance with such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. Regarding the victims who applied for reparation, this aspect of the reparation measure has been completed. Funds for some of the beneficiaries who could not be traced have been reserved in the President's Fund, should the beneficiaries come forward to claim their reparation grants.

To expedite the processing of the 4 241 outstanding once-off final individual reparations of TRC-identified victims who did not apply for their final reparations, the department engaged the Government Printing Works for the publication of the list of TRC-identified victims or their rightful next-of-kin in the Government Gazette, as well as on the departmental website and its official social media platforms.

On 6 February 2026, Government Gazette No. 54086 published a general notice calling on TRC-identified victims or their rightful next-of-kin who did not apply for final reparations to come forward and claim their final once-off individual reparation of R30 000.

In addition, on 12 February 2026, the department published the names on the departmental website and its official social media platforms, calling on TRC-identified victims to claim their final once-off R30 000 individual reparations.

Since the outstanding lists of the once-off grant were published, the President's Fund administrator has paid out 11 applications for direct victims up to 31 March 2026.

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 924 894.36 was granted up to 31 March 2026 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 in 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 R180 161 899.82 was contributed towards the Department of Basic Education and R164 174 450.05 towards the Department of Higher Education and Training in relation to claims submitted and advances paid up to 31 March 2026.

The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and the Department of Health have assembled a team to fast-track the development of regulations relating to medical assistance to TRC-identified victims. TRC victims and their relatives and dependants are entitled to access all health services provided by public health establishments free of charge, as envisaged in the National Health Act.

The draft Medical Assistance Regulations have been presented and discussed with the Department of Health Legal Forum on 17 March 2026 as part of the legislative drafting process.

Steps towards the finalisation of the draft medical benefits reparation in the next 12 months, based on the various legislative drafting processes, are currently underway. To ensure that its finalisation is fast-tracked, the Directors-General of both departments are overseeing the finalisation.

Housing Regulations
Regulations relating to housing assistance were published in Government Gazette No. 53957 on 16 January 2026 following approval by the President. The regulations provide for housing assistance per incident per household for an approved listed beneficiary, thus providing one intervention per family of an approved listed beneficiary.

The housing assistance may be granted to the approved listed beneficiary in the form of:

- A once-off housing grant limited to an amount of R183 257.00 per approved listed beneficiary.
- The construction of a new house limited to an amount determined, from time to time, by the Minister of Human Settlements as per the Military Veteran quantum.

As at 31 March 2026, 114 beneficiaries had been paid housing assistance to an amount of R20 891 298.00.

In addition to the beneficiaries who had been paid, an accrual was raised for 136 victims who were approved but not yet paid before 31 March 2026 due to various administrative reasons.

Rehabilitation of Communities

The TRC expressed a view that it is important that communities that have suffered intense acts of violence benefit from reparation and rehabilitation. The TRC recommended the establishment of rehabilitation programmes aimed at developing and promoting reconciliation within communities affected by gross human rights abuses.

Draft Regulations on Community Rehabilitation were submitted to the Minister for approval and for submission to the President in February 2026. The regulations have been returned with comments for further revision and will be resubmitted to the Minister for further processing.

Five communities that suffered intense acts of violence between 1960 and 1994 (Mdantsane, Mpophomeni, Maboloka, Alexandra and Kwanobuhle) in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, North West and Gauteng provinces, respectively, were assisted to submit appropriate Community Rehabilitation projects for implementation in line with the TRC recommendations. The conceptualised projects will focus on:

- the need for psycho-social support for the affected community members;
- memorialisation of those who were affected and involved in the liberation struggle; and
- income-generating activities for those affected community members who are needy.

These projects will be implemented in line with the applicable regulations on community rehabilitation. On approval of the draft regulations relating to Community Rehabilitation, additional communities will be included to benefit accordingly.

2. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

The administration cost for the fund and associated resources is paid by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development 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.

Ms. K Pillay
Acting Director-General: Department of Justice and Constitutional Development

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 control to mitigate risks and address control deficiencies.

The system of internal control is designed to provide cost-effective assurance that the objectives of the Department are achieved, and the controls are required to operate effectively throughout the year.

The Audit Committee is pleased that the Fund has continued to sustain the positive audit outcomes.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

The Internal Audit function has provided the Audit Committee and management with independent assurance and advice on the effectiveness of the measures implemented to mitigate risks. The Audit Committee is satisfied that Internal Audit has discharged its responsibilities in accordance with its charter and plans and also informed by the risk assessment process of the Department.

ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

The Internal Audit function is responsible for providing the Audit Committee with independent assurance on the adequacy, efficiency, economy and effectiveness of the risk management, internal control and governance processes designed and implemented by management, and on whether those processes are functioning effectively to support the achievement of the objectives of the Fund.

EFFECTIVENESS OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The Audit Committee has continued to satisfy itself that the Fund has implemented effective measures to prevent, detect and resolve issues raised.

The Audit Committee has identified the realisation of the objectives of the Fund as a matter that needs attention as reported in the past.

ADEQUACY, RELIABILITY, AND ACCURACY OF FINANCIAL AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Audit Committee has reviewed the Departmental financial and performance information presented by management and the Accounting Officer during the year under review and 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 repeatedly raised its concern that the balance of the Fund has grown significantly since its inception, and that the achievement of the objectives for which the Fund was established is taking too long. The Audit Committee will continue to monitor the steps taken by management in this regard.

COMPLIANCE WITH LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

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

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

The Audit Committee has reviewed the in-year management reports and the monthly and quarterly reports submitted by management and the Accounting Officer and is satisfied with the quality thereof.

COMBINED ASSURANCE

The Audit Committee is satisfied with the collaboration and coordination between Internal Audit and other assurance providers, including the Auditor General.

EVALUATION OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Audit Committee has reviewed the Annual Financial Statements, the final management letter of the Auditor-General of South Africa, the audit report and the responses of management to the shortcomings identified and is satisfied with the results thereof.

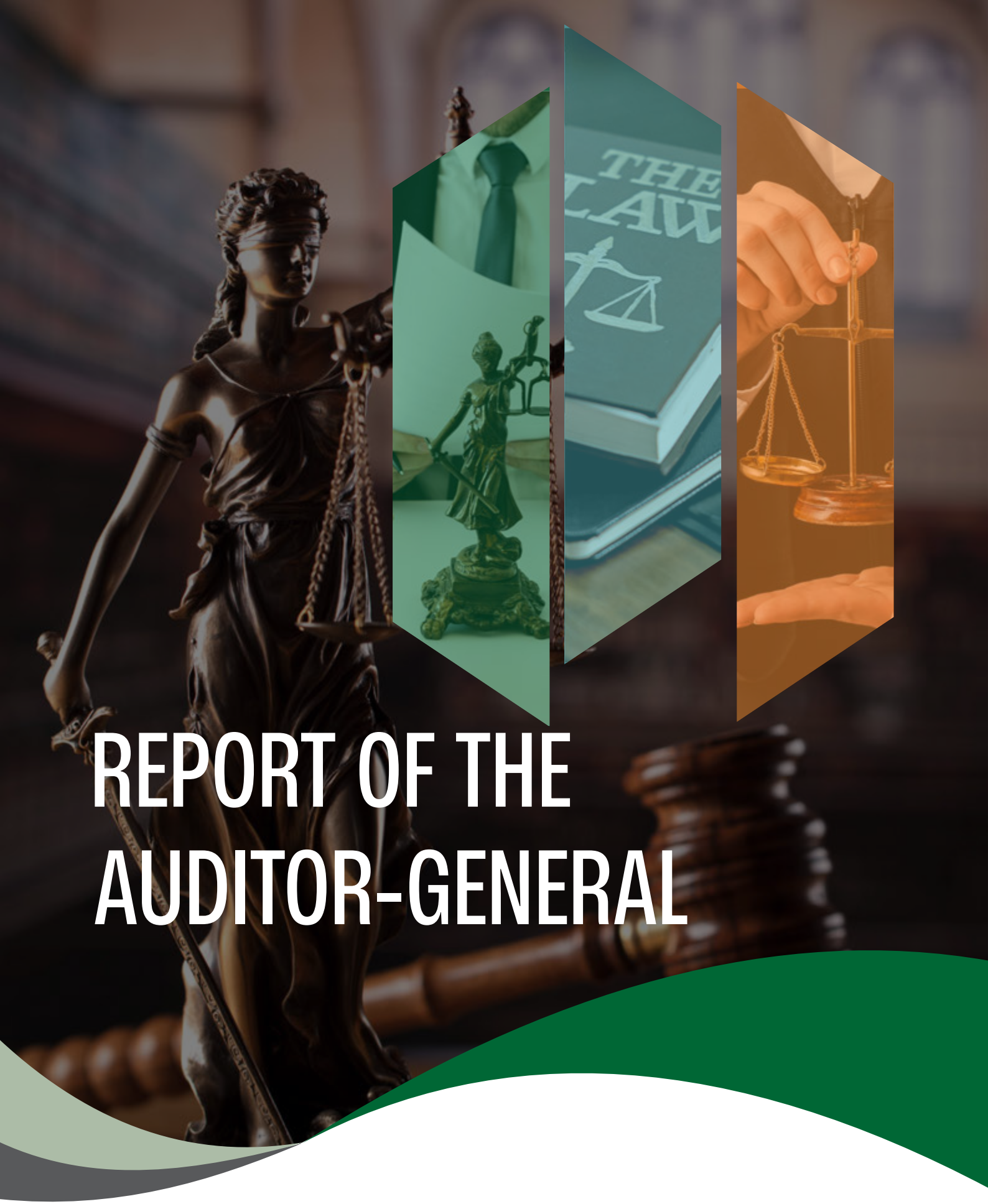
AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

The Audit Committee appreciates the unqualified audit opinion reported by the Auditor-General and is pleased that the Fund has continued to maintain an unqualified audit opinion for many consecutive years.

CONCLUSION

The Audit Committee expresses its appreciation for the collaboration among all role players, which has continued to support the improvement and sustain the positive audit outcomes.

Besky Maluleka-Ngunjiri
Chairperson of the Audit Committee
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
Date: 31 July 2026



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

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

Report on the financial statements

1. I have reviewed the financial statements of the President's Fund set out on pages 13 to 44, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, 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 President's Fund as at 31 March 2026 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) as issued by the Accounting Standards Board of South Africa and the requirements of the general notice issued in terms of the Public Audit Act of South Africa (Act 25 of 2004).

Emphasis of matter – Prior-year adjustments

3. As disclosed in note 22 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 31 March 2025 were restated as a result of an error in the financial statements of the Fund at, and for the year ended, 31 March 2026.
4. My conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

5. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards of GRAP and the requirements of the PFMA and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
6. 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 review of the financial statements

7. 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.

8. 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.
9. 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

10. In terms of the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act (Act No. 34 of 1995), The fund is not required to prepare a report on its performance against predetermined objectives.

Report on compliance with legislation

11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. I did not identify any material non-compliance with the selected legislative requirements.

Internal control deficiencies

15. 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.
16. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Professional ethics and quality control

17. 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.
18. 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

Pretoria
30 July 2026

AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

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 of South Africa Act 25 of 2004 (PAA)	Paragraph 34

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PRESIDENT`S FUND
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for 31 March 2026

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	The primary function of the President's Fund is the management of reparations payments.
Business address	329 Pretorius Street Momentum Building Pretoria 0001
Postal address	Private Bag X81 Pretoria 0001
Bankers	Standard Bank of South Africa
Auditors	Auditor-General South Africa Registered Auditors

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

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ABBREVIATIONS USED

DBE	Department of Basic Education
DHET	Department of High Education and Training
ECL	Expected Credit Loss
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PIC	Public Investment Cooperation
SPPI	Solely Payments of Principal and Interest
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
ASB	Accounting Standards Board
DOJCD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Department
PF	President's Fund

ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The accounting officer is required by the Public Finance Management Act (Act 1 of 1999) to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the accounting officer to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the fund as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements and were given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The accounting officer acknowledges that she is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the entity and places considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the accounting officer to meet these responsibilities, the accounting officer sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or deficit in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the fund and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the fund's business is conducted in a manner that, in all reasonable circumstances, is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the fund is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the fund. While operational risk cannot be fully eliminated, the fund endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The accounting officer is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or deficit.

The accounting officer has reviewed the fund's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2027 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, is satisfied that the fund has, or has access to, adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The fund is wholly dependent on the department for continued funding of operations. The annual financial statements are prepared on the basis that the fund is a going concern and that the fund has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of the fund's operations.

Although the accounting officer is primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the fund, she is supported by the audit committee.

The audit committee is responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the entity's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the audit committee.

The annual financial statements set out on page 19, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting officer on 31 May 2026 and were signed on by:

Ms K Pillay
Acting Director-General:
Department of Justice
and Constitutional Development

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2026

	Note(s)	2026 R'000	2025 R'000
Assets			
Current Assets			
Other financial assets	*4*	2 115 159	2 050 231
Prepayments	*5*	62 664	66 122
Cash and cash equivalents	6	107 721	59 813
		2 285 544	**2 176 166**
Non-Current Assets			
Other financial assets	*4*	21 483	29 946
Total Assets		**2 307 027**	**2 206 112**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Payables from non-exchange transactions	*7*	25 081	35
Provisions	*8*	5 648	6 096
		30 729	**6 131**
Total Liabilities		**30 729**	**6 131**
Net Assets		**2 276 298**	**2 199 981**
Accumulated surplus	*9*	2 276 298	2 199 981
Total Net Assets		**2 276 298**	**2 199 981**

Statement of Financial Performance

	Note(s)	2026 R'000	2025 R'000
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest earned – external investments	*10*	164 496	174 322
Expenditure			
Administration	*11*	(1 270)	(1 192)
General expenses (TRC reparations)	*12*	(86 641)	(33 314)
Total expenditure		**(87 911)**	**(34 506)**
Fair value adjustment	*13*	(295)	(15)
Surplus for the year		**76 290**	**139 801**

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	Note(s)	Accumulated surplus/deficit R'000	Total net assets R'000
Balance at 01 April 2024		**2 060 181**	**2 060 181**
Changes in net assets			
Surplus for the year		139 801	139 801
Movement (Bank charges and unrealised loss)		(1)	(1)
Total changes		139 800	139 800
Balance at 01 April 2025		**2 199 981**	**2 199 981**
Changes in net assets			
Surplus for the year		76 290	76 290
Movement (Bank charges and unrealised loss)		27	27
Total changes		76 317	76 317
Balance at 31 March 2026		**2 276 298**	**2 276 298**

Cash Flow Statement

	Note(s)	2026 R'000	2025 R'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Interest earned – external investments	*10*	164 496	174 322
Payments			
Other payments – cash paid to beneficiaries and creditors	*14*	(59 855)	(20 082)
Net cash flows from operating activities	*15*	**104 641**	**154 240**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of financial assets		(56 733)	(147 395)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(56 733)**	**(147 395)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**47 908**	**6 845**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		59 813	52 968
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	*6*	**107 721**	**59 813**

The accounting policies on pages 23 to 30 and the notes on pages 31 to 44 form an integral part of the annual financial statements.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Presentation of Annual 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 is domiciled in the Republic of South Africa. There shall be paid from the fund all amounts payable to victims by way of reparation in terms of regulations made by the President.

The annual 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 the historical cost convention as the basis of measurement, unless specified otherwise.

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

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period, except for the changes set out in Note 2: Changes in accounting policy.

1.1 Presentation currency

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

1.2 Going concern assumption

These annual financial statements have been prepared based on the expectation that the 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 annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement are inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements. Significant judgements were made in calculations used for provisions and contingencies, as explained in the policy below.

Accounting by principals and agents
The fund makes assessments as to whether it is the principal or agent in principal-agent relationships. Additional information is disclosed in Note 21.

1.4 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

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

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 eco-

nomic 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, but are 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. An outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential may 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 TRC and have not applied for reparation. The basis for calculation of the first contingent liability is R30 000, being a fixed amount for final reparation, and an average amount of R2 932, being a 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 decreases on application for interim and final reparation.

2) In respect of exhumations, reburials or symbolic burials of the 40 political executed prisoners, where the remains were already exhumed, handed over and reburied. These families qualify once they submit 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. The second contingent liability will be derecognised when the President's Fund is dissolved and the money is transferred to the Disaster Relief Fund as per the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act (Act No. 34 of 1995).

1.5 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or a residual interest of another entity. The related GRAP standard was revised and became effective from 1 April 2025.

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.

The fund's financial instruments comprise other financial assets (investments with the Public Investment Corporation (PIC)) and are measured at fair value. Other financial assets (current and non-current) are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit as the contractual cash flows terms of these financial assets are held to sell, and do not give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (rather, the fair value is based on the results of a managed portfolio of instruments). 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 categories) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class	Category
Cash and cash equivalents	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Other financial asset	Financial asset measured at fair value through surplus or deficit

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 a financial liability initially at fair value. For instruments measured at amortised cost, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are included in the initial measurement.

Financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost. For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, the amortised cost equals the nominal carrying amount, given their short-term nature.

Recognition of expected credit losses

General approach
The fund applies the general approach and recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents.

At each reporting date, the fund assesses whether a financial asset is 'credit impaired', i.e. when one or more events have occurred that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.

If the financial instrument has become credit-impaired, the fund measures the loss allowance for these financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. If the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses.

As the bank accounts do not have defined contractual terms and may be terminated on demand, their lifetime credit losses are, effectively, less than 12 months, and shall be referred to as lifetime ECL if they become credit impaired.

At each reporting date, the entity recognises an impairment gain or loss in surplus or deficit for the amount required to adjust the loss allowance to its required balance. This gain or loss is measured as the difference between the existing loss allowance balance and the amount determined at the reporting date in accordance with the expected credit loss model.

Credit risk
The entity assesses whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date with the risk of default at the date of initial recognition. This assessment is based on all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. This includes both qualitative and quantitative information and analysis, based on the entity's historical loss experience and informed credit assessment, which includes forward-looking information.

As the financial assets are accounts at financial institutions, the rebuttable assumptions in the standard (defaults occur between 30 and 90 days past due) are not applicable; instead, key indicators of increased credit risk would include announcements of significant financial difficulty, particularly if accompanied by a downgrade from rating agencies. Should the institution not be able to provide funds on demand (subject to standard transaction times), this would be an indicator of significant credit risk.

Measurement of expected credit losses

The entity measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

(a) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
(b) the time value of money; and
(c) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Some financial instruments include both a loan and an undrawn commitment component, and the entity's contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the entity's exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period. For such financial instruments, the entity measures expected credit losses over the period during which the entity is exposed to credit risk and expected credit losses would not be mitigated by credit risk management actions, even if that period extends beyond the maximum contractual period.

Modified financial assets

If the contractual cash flows on a financial asset have been renegotiated or modified and the financial asset was not derecognised, the entity assesses whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the financial instrument by comparing:

(a) the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date (based on the modified contractual terms); and
(b) the risk of a default occurring at initial recognition (based on the original, unmodified contractual terms).

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of the entity is written off when the entity has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a proportion thereof.

Upon write-off, the entity shall directly reduce the gross carrying amount by the approved amount for write-off. The loss allowance is reduced by the portion previously recognised for that specific asset, and any remaining difference between the gross carrying amount written off and the reduction in the loss allowance is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

As the fund only holds cash and cash equivalents at amortised cost, these would only be written off in extraordinary circumstances where the counterparty was unable to repay the balance in full on demand for a prolonged period, and based on the probability of that being the case for the foreseeable future (and subject to legal opinion).
Any amounts previously written off and recovered are recognised in surplus or deficit.

The amounts written off would still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the entity's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Derecognition of financial assets

The entity derecognises a financial asset only when:

(a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, are settled or waived;
(b) the entity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or
(c) the entity, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party, and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

In this case, the fund:

(i) derecognises the asset; and
(ii) recognises separately any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

The carrying amounts of the transferred asset are allocated between the rights or obligations retained and those transferred on the basis of their relative fair values at the transfer date. Newly created rights and obligations are measured at their fair values at that date. Any difference between the consideration received and the amounts recognised and derecognised in accordance with this paragraph is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of the transfer.

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 through surplus or deficit.
- Financial instruments at amortised cost.

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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term instruments 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 PIC, and are measured at amortised cost because the following conditions are met:

a) these financial assets are held with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows; and

(b) the contractual terms of these financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The value of cash and cash equivalents is the transaction price as provided by PIC and the bank.

1.7 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.

1.8 Payables from non-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.

Payables arise from amounts that are due and payable to beneficiaries. Payables do not meet the definition of financial liabilities as described in GRAP 104 due to the following reasons:

- Payables arise out of non-contractual arrangements,
- The transactions are executed in terms of regulations as opposed to a contract.

Payables are measured at the amounts due to the beneficiaries in accordance with the regulations and are derecognised when the rights to the cash outflows from the payable are settled, expired or waived.

1.9 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.

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 fair value.

1.10 Expenditure

Reparations
Reparations are disclosed when a beneficiary's application is approved by the Committee on Reparation and Rehabilitation within the TRC and recognised when accrued or paid. 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 over to the family for reburial, or for symbolic burial of persons whose physical remains cannot be found. This includes the handover and cleansing ceremonies, as well as the reburial services. Exhumation and reburial assistance is recognised upon application and measured at cost.

Educational assistance
Educational assistance is provided for higher and basic education.

Housing assistance
TRC regulations in terms of the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act relating to housing assistance were published in the Government Gazette on 16 January 2026, following approval by the President.

The regulations provide for housing assistance per incident per household of approved listed beneficiaries.

The housing assistance may be granted to the approved listed beneficiary in the form of a once-off housing grant limited to an amount of R183 257.00 per approved listed beneficiary or in the form of the construction of a new house limited to an amount determined, from time to time, by the Minister of Human Settlements as per the Military Veterans quantum.

Housing assistance is initially recognised when a beneficiary's application is approved by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) unit. Housing assistance is processed in terms of the regulations.

1.11 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).

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

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

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

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

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

1.12 Prior-period error

The fund corrects material prior-period errors retrospectively by restating the comparative figures for the affected period.

1.13 Accounting by principals and agents

Identification
An agent is an entity that has been directed by another entity (a principal), through a binding arrangement, to undertake transactions with third parties on behalf of the principal and for the benefit of the principal.
A principal is an entity that directs another entity (an agent), through a binding arrangement, to undertake transactions with third parties on its behalf and for its own benefit.

A principal-agent arrangement results from a binding arrangement in which one entity (an agent) undertakes transactions with third parties on behalf of, and for the benefit of, another entity (the principal).

Identifying whether an entity is a principal or an agent
When the entity is party to a principal-agent arrangement, it assesses whether it is the principal or the agent in accounting for revenue, expenses, assets and/or liabilities that result from transactions with third parties undertaken in terms of the arrangement.

The assessment of whether an entity is a principal or an agent requires the entity to assess whether the transactions it undertakes with third parties are for the benefit of another entity or for its own benefit.

Binding arrangement
The entity assesses whether it is an agent or a principal by assessing the rights and obligations of the various parties established in the binding arrangement.

Where the terms of a binding arrangement are modified, the parties to the arrangement re-assess whether they act as a principal or an agent.

Assessing which entity benefits from the transactions with third parties

When the entity in a principal-agent arrangement concludes that it undertakes transactions with third parties for the benefit of another entity, then it is the agent. If the entity concludes that it is not the agent, then it is the principal in the transactions.

The entity is an agent when, in relation to transactions with third parties, all three of the following criteria are present:

- It does not have the power to determine the significant terms and conditions of the transaction.
- It does not have the ability to use all, or substantially all, of the resources that result from the transaction for its own benefit
- It is not exposed to variability in the results of the transaction.

Where the entity has been granted specific powers in terms of legislation to direct the terms and conditions of particular transactions, it is not required to consider the criteria of whether it does not have the power to determine the significant terms and conditions of the transaction in order to conclude that it is an agent. The entity applies judgement in determining whether such powers exist and whether they are relevant in assessing whether the entity is an agent.

Recognition

The fund, as a principal, recognises revenue and expenses that arise from transactions with third parties in a principal-agent arrangement in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

The entity, as an agent, recognises only that portion of the revenue and expenses it receives or incurs in executing the transactions on behalf of the principal in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

The entity recognises assets and liabilities arising from principal-agent arrangements in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Changes in accounting policy

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice on a basis consistent with the prior year, except for the adoption of the revised GRAP 104, Financial Instruments (2019).

Nature of change
During the current reporting period, the entity applied GRAP 104, Financial Instruments (2019), for the first time. The revised Standard introduces, inter alia:

- A new classification model for financial assets and financial liabilities, based on the entity's management model for managing financial assets and on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows (SPPI condition).
- A new expected credit loss (ECL) model for the impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost, certain loan commitments, financial guarantee contracts and lease receivables.

The revised Standard became effective for the entity on 1 April 2025.

Transitional provisions
The revised Standard allowed for retrospective restatement of balances or restatement of opening balances in the prior year.
The changes relevant to the fund did not necessitate changes in the carrying amounts; therefore, no such restatements were considered necessary, as discussed below.

Classification and measurement
The fund assessed its financial assets and liabilities in terms of its management model as prescribed by the new Standard. These considerations led to the same classifications as previously disclosed:

Financial assets Instrument	Classification	Value at 31 March 2025 / 1 April 2025 '000
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost	59 813
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	Fair value through surplus or deficit	2 080 177

As such, no changes to the measurement bases were required.

Impairment – Expected credit losses (ECL)
The revised Standard requires an assessment of ECL for financial assets carried at amortised cost; this is a forward-looking estimate of potential losses, as opposed to the previous incurred loss model, which considered objective evidence of loss events that had already occurred.

The fund had not recognised a loss allowance on its financial assets at amortised cost, as the credit ratings of the related entities have been consistently strong. Similarly, in the current year, the credit ratings of these entities at year end indicate low credit risk (the credit ratings at year end include the rating agencies' expectations about future developments).

Therefore, no change was required in terms of impairment. Accounting policy note 1.5 has been rewritten to reflect these considerations.

3. New standards and interpretations

3.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the entity has adopted the following Standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

Standard/Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
GRAP 104 (as revised): Financial Instruments	01 April 2025	The impact of the revised Standard is set out in Note 2: Changes in accounting policy.

3.2 Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The entity has not applied the following Standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the entity's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2026 or later periods:

Standard/Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
GRAP 107 (as revised): Mergers	01 April 2026	Unlikely there will be a material impact
GRAP 106 (as revised): Transfer of Functions Between Entities Not Under Common Control	01 April 2026	Unlikely there will be a material impact
GRAP 105: Transfer of Functions Between Entities Under Common Control	01 April 2026	Unlikely there will be a material impact
GRAP 103 (amended): Heritage Assets	01 April 2026	Unlikely there will be a material impact

	2026 R'000	2025 R'000
4. Other financial assets		
Designated at fair value	2 136 642	2 080 177
	2 136 642	**2 080 177**
Non-current assets		
Designated at fair value	21 483	29 946
Current assets		
Other financial assets	2 115 159	2 050 231
	2 115 159	**2 050 231**
PIC Investments		
Money Market 0–3 months	594 978	589 112
Money Market 3–6 months	837 037	800 462
Money Market 6–9 months	254 283	206 666
Money Market 9–12 months	428 861	453 991
	2 115 159	**2 050 231**
5. Prepayments		
DHET advance payment		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	43 185	50 250
Advance payment during the year	26 250	8 750
Higher education expenditure	(9 134)	(15 815)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**60 301**	**43 185**
DBE advance payment		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	22 937	30 211
Advance payment during the year	10 000	10 000
Basic education expenditure	(30 574)	(17 274)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**2 363**	**22 937**
	62 664	**66 122**

	2026 R'000	2025 R'000
6. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Bank balances	33 688	2 284
PIC trading cash	74 033	57 529
	107 721	**59 813**

Bank balances are as per bank statement balances and PIC trading cash as per the 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.

7. Payables from non-exchange transactions		
Accruals	25 079	33
Unidentified funds (unknown deposits)	2	2
	25 081	**35**

The accruals are made up of the bank charges for March 2026 paid in April 2026, claims received from the Department of Basic Education where some supporting documentations are outstanding, and the recommended application claims for once-off housing assistance.

8. Provisions

	Opening Balance	Payments on exhumation and reburials	Total
Reconciliation of provisions – March 2026			
Other provisions	6 096	(448)	5 648
	6 096	**(448)**	**5 648**
Reconciliation of provisions – March 2025			
Other provisions	5 967	129	6 096
	5 967	**129**	**6 096**

The provisions are made in terms of section 47 of the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act (Act No 34 of 1995). This represents 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	2026 '000 Total	2025 '000
9. Accumulated surplus					
Ring-fenced internal funds and reserves within accumulated surplus - March 2026					
	2 199 981	27	76 290	**2 276 298**	
Ring-fenced internal funds and reserves within accumulated surplus - March 2025					
	2 060 181	(1)	139 801	**2 199 981**	

10. Revenue		
Interest earned – external investments	164 496	174 322
11. Administrative expenditure		
Bank charges	11	6
Management fees – PIC	1 259	1 186
	1 270	**1 192**
12. General expenses (TRC Reparations)		
Basic educational assistance	30 574	17 280
Cleansing ceremony	19	-
Coffin, funeral items and accessories	144	-
Exhumation and reburials	566	129
Final reparation – new applications	390	90
Higher educational assistance	9 134	15 815
Housing assistance	45 814	-
	86 641	**33 314**

	2026 '000	2025 '000
13. Fair value adjustment		
Loss on fair value adjustments	(295)	(15)

Other financial assets balances are as per the 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.

14. Other payments – cash paid to beneficiaries and creditors		
Bank charges	8	7
Basic educational assistance	-	49
Cleansing ceremony	19	-
Coffin, funeral items and accessories	144	-
DBE advance payment	10 000	10 000
DHET advance payment	26 250	8 750
Exhumation and reburials	566	-
Final reparation	270	90
Housing assistance	20 891	-
Management fees – PIC	1 259	1 186
Provision (Exhumation and reburials)	448	-
	59 855	**20 082**

15. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus	76 290	139 801
Adjustments for:		
Fair value adjustments	295	15
Movements in provisions	(448)	129
Changes in working capital		
Prepayments	3 458	14 339
Payables from non-exchange transactions	25 046	(44)
	104 641	**154 240**

	2026 '000	2025 '000

16. 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 in performing its legislative mandate but are not provided exclusively to the fund. The services cannot be measured reliably and, therefore, no amount is recognised on the face of the financial statements.

Services in kind that are significant to the operations of the President's Fund include:

- Cost of key management and personnel
- Office accommodation

17. Contingent Liabilities

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

Individual reparation due to victims can only be recognised as due and payable when the victims submit an application for reparation. Thus, the approved list is recognised as a contingent liability before receipt of such applications because 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 2026 was R139 464, with a total number of 4 233 beneficiaries, whereas at 31 March 2025, it was R139 854, with a total number of 4 246 beneficiaries. During the 2025–2026 financial year, 13 beneficiaries were paid reparation to the value of R390.

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 the reburial costs incurred, as it is uncertain how many families will come forward to claim.

The contingent liability in respect of exhumations, reburials or symbolic reburials as at 31 March 2026 was R213. This balance is made up of an amount of R148 for exhumations and reburials and R65 for cleansing ceremonies (animal). At 31 March 2025, the balance was R213, made up of R148 for exhumations and reburials and R65 for cleansing ceremonies (animal). No payments were made during the 2025/2026 financial year.

	2026 '000	2025 '000

18. Related parties

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's 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 (refer to Principal and Agent arrangement note)

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 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 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.

		2026 '000	2025 '000
18.	**Related parties (continued)**		
	Related party balances		
	Balances from advances paid		
	Department of Basic Education	2 363	22 937
	Department of Higher Education	60 301	43 185
	Related party transactions		
	Educational assistance (amounts cleared)		
	Department of Basic Education	30 574	17 274
	Department of Higher Education	9 134	15 815
	Compensation of employees, goods and services		
	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	13 043	9 973

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
2026				
Director-General / Acting Director-General	1 493	712	282	2 487
Chief Financial Officer	1 450	433	189	2 072
	2 943	**1 145**	**471**	**4 559**
2025				
Director-General	1 582	603	301	2 486
Chief Financial Officer	1 353	395	176	1 924
	2 935	**998**	**477**	**4 410**

	2026 '000	2025 '000

19. 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 liquidity risk 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 R594 978 of the total portfolio, which ensures sufficient liquidity to pay out the 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's investment portfolios are exposed to potential credit-related losses that arise if an individual, counterparty or issuer is unable or unwilling to honour contractual obligations. To mitigate this risk and minimise excessive credit exposure to a single counterparty, the President's Fund's mandate to the PIC states that the 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	2026	2025
Cash and cash equivalents at amortised cost	107 721	59 813
Other financial assets (current and non-current) at fair value through surplus/deficit	2 136 642	2 080 177

Financial institution	Rating 2026	2026 Balance at year end	2025 Balance at year end
ABSA	AAA+	384 000	384 000
Firstrand	AAA	335 000	415 000
Nedbank	AAA	386 000	413 000
Standard Bank	AA+	386 000	447 000
Investec Bank	AA+	259 000	391 000
Land Bank	RSA	21 000	30 000
Others	RSA BONDS	365 000	0

Land Bank is a wholly state-owned development finance institution. Land Bank is currently not rated by major international credit rating agencies, following the withdrawal of Moody's Investors Service's ratings. However, Land Bank is a state-owned entity and is state guaranteed.

	2026 '000	2025 '000

Market risk Interest rate risk

This risk is the potential financial loss arising 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 the PIC, relative to the appropriate benchmark.

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

Spread in basis points	Profit/Loss	% Change	Market Value
(150)	3 596	0.17%	2 118 755
(100)	7 403	0.35%	2 122 562
(50)	10 999	0.52%	2 126 158
0	**-**	**-%**	**2 115 159**
50	3 596	(0.17)%	2 115 563
100	7 191	(0.34)%	2 107 967
150	10 787	(0.51)%	2 104 371

	Subject to interest rate movement floating
As at reporting date 31 March 2026	
Investments	2 136 642
Subtotal	**2 136 642**
As at reporting date 31 March 2025	
Investments	2 080 177
Subtotal	2 080 177

	2026 '000	2025 '000

Concentration risk

Institution	% Exposure	Due in less than a year	Due in three to four years
ABSA CORPORATE BANK	17,98 %	384 000	-
FIRSTRAND	15,68 %	335 000	-
NEDBANK	18,07 %	386 000	-
STANDARD BANK	18,07 %	386 000	-
INVESTEC BANK LTD	12,13 %	259 000	-
OTHERS	17,09 %	365 000	-
LAND BANK	0,98 %	-	21 000

Concentration risk is the risk of losses arising from 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 concentration risk.

20. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that, at 31 March 2026, the President's Fund had an accumulated surplus of R2 276 298 and that the President's Fund's total assets exceed its liabilities.
The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

21. Accounting by principals and agents

The entity is a party to a principal-agent arrangement.

Entity as principal

Resources (including assets and liabilities) of the entity under the custodianship of the agent
The resources have not been recognised by the agent in its financial statements. The President's Fund is a party to a principal-agent arrangement.

Details of the arrangement
The President's Fund has entered into a principal-agent arrangement with the Public Investment Corporation (PIC) in terms of GRAP 109: Accounting by Principals and Agents. The fund (principal) mandates the PIC (agent) to invest surplus funds on its behalf in accordance with approved investment mandates. The fund retains the risks and rewards of the investment and retains control over the underlying resources and decisions regarding withdrawals. The PIC does not recognise any of these investments on its financial statements and acts purely in an agency capacity. Accordingly, the investments and related income are fully recognised by the fund in terms of GRAP 104 and GRAP 109.

	2026 '000	2025 '000

Summary of transactions
The financial investment has not been recognised by PIC in its financial statements

Description	2026	2025
Financial investments at fair value (current)	2 115 159	2 050 231
Financial investments at fair value (non-current)	21 483	29 946
Interest received – investment	164 496	174 322
Cash and cash equivalents – PIC trading cash	74 033	57 529
Fee paid		
Management fee paid as compensation to the PIC as agent	1 259	1 186

Resource and/or cost implications for the entity if the principal-agent arrangement is terminated
Were the arrangement to be terminated, the PIC would be obligated to return the resources held to an account nominated by the fund at another financial institution. The fund would then seek an alternative asset manager or a similar arrangement, in consultation with, or as determined by, National Treasury. Depending on the terms and conditions applicable at termination, penalties may be charged on the early encashment of investments; no further management fees would be payable to the PIC, and investment income and the diversification of the portfolio may be negatively affected until a replacement arrangement is in place.

The interest received and the management fee were previously disclosed under related parties; refer to the prior-year adjustments in note 22.

22. Prior-year adjustments

The following prior-year adjustments were processed. None of the adjustments affects the surplus for the year or the accumulated surplus; they relate to the classification and disclosure of amounts.

(a) Principal-agent arrangement disclosure
A new disclosure note (note 21) has been included to reflect the principal-agent relationship between the fund and the PIC. Certain transactions with the PIC were previously presented in the related-parties note (the PIC being a government entity); these are now presented in the principal-agent note, and the related-parties note references note 21 to avoid duplication and to better reflect the nature of the relationship. This is a reclassification between disclosure notes and does not change any amount recognised in the primary financial statements.

(b) Reclassification of realised and unrealised losses
Realised and unrealised losses previously included in general expenses (TRC reparations) were reclassified to fair value adjustments to better reflect the nature of the underlying transactions. This reclassification had no impact on the surplus for the year or the accumulated surplus.

	2026 '000	2025 '000

Effect on the 2025 comparative figures – statement of financial performance

Description	As previously reported	Adjustment	Restated
General expenses (TRC reparations)	33 399	(85)	33 314
Fair value adjustments	70	(85)	(15)
Net effect on surplus	**-**	**-**	**-**

The R85 reclassified comprises a realised loss of R57 and an unrealised loss of R28, moved out of general expenses and into fair value adjustments.

Amounts now presented in the principal-agent note (note 21)

The following 2025 comparative amounts are surfaced in the new principal-agent note. The amounts are unchanged in the primary financial statements; the table shows where each was previously disclosed.

Line item	Where previously disclosed	2025 amount
Financial investments at fair value (current)	Not previously disclosed	2 050 231
Financial investments at fair value (non-current)	Not previously disclosed	29 946
Cash and cash equivalents – PIC trading cash	Not previously disclosed	57 529
Interest received – investment	Note 18 – Related parties	174 322
Management fee paid to the PIC	Note 18 – Related parties	1 186

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