



**South African
Weather Service**



Closing the early warning gap together

**ANNUAL 20
REPORT 24/25**

The South African Weather Service logo

represents the movement of weather systems and their interaction with the earth, sun and atmosphere. It also portrays a fresh and dynamic visual appearance that identifies the South African Weather Service as a proudly South African organisation.

THE DARK BLUE
represents the
atmosphere in
which all weather
conditions occur.

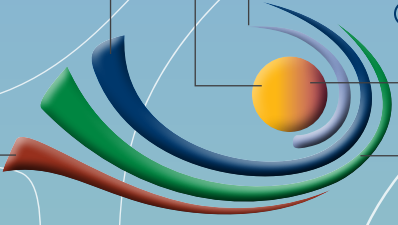
YELLOW
represents the
African sun.

THE LIGHT BLUE
represents water
which is our main
source of life.

THE PINK BROWN
over the sun
represents a South
African sunset
when air pollution is
present.

THE RED BROWN
represents the
earth from which
all growth and life
originate.

THE GREEN
symbolises
sustainability
and life.



The logo features a stylized sun with a yellow center and a pinkish-brown outer ring, set against a background of concentric white lines on a blue-to-green gradient. A registered trademark symbol (®) is located to the right of the logo.

South African Weather Service



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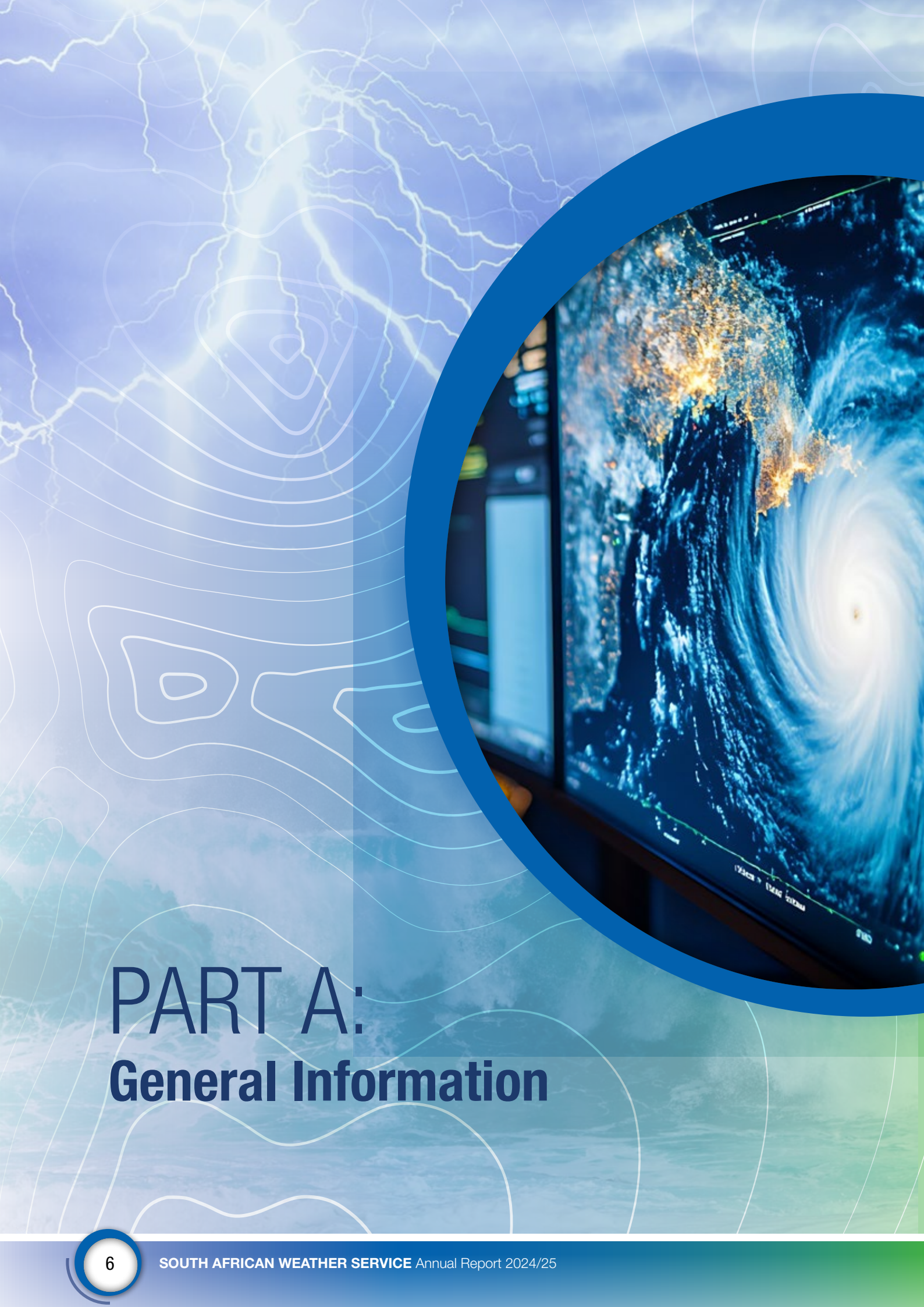
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PART A: General Information

Public entity's general information

Registered name:	South African Weather Service
Registration number (if applicable):	N/A
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Telephone number/s:	+27 12 367 6000
Email address:	SAWS_ceo@weathersa.co.za
Website address:	www.weathersa.co.za
External Auditors:	Auditor-General of South Africa
Bankers:	Standard Bank South Africa
Company Secretary:	Ms Karabo Moreroa (acting)

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List of abbreviations and acronyms

Abbreviation	
AASA	Airlines Association of South Africa
ACAMS	Aeronautical Committee for Aeronautical Meteorological Services
ACSA	Airports Company South Africa
AFI	Africa-Indian Ocean Region
AFS	Annual Financial Statements
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
AIRMET	AIrman's METeorological Information
AMCOMET	African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology
AMF	Aeronautical Meteorological Forecaster
AMP	Aeronautical Meteorological Personnel
AMSAF	African Meteorological Satellite Applications Facility
APIRG	African Planning and Regional Implementation Group
APP	Annual Performance Plan
ARC	Audit and Risk Committee
ARS	Automatic Rainfall Station
ASK	Available Seat Kilometres
ATNS	Air Traffic and Navigation Services
AWS	Automatic Weather Station
B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran and the UAE
CARCOM	Civil Aviation Regulatory Committee
CAASA	Commercial Aviation Association Southern Africa
CCAM	Conformal-Cubic Atmospheric Model
CDM	Capricorn District Municipality
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CoE	Centre of Excellence
CoS	Committee on Services
Covid-19	Coronavirus disease of 2019
DA	Data Assimilation

Abbreviation	
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DMISA	Disaster Management Institute of Southern Africa
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DST Mercury - SAMNet	Department of Science and Technology Mercury – South African Modelling Network
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EC	Executive Council (WMO)
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation
EUMETSAT	European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites
EVP	Employee Value Proposition
EWSA	Early Warning for Southern Africa
EW4ALL	Early Warnings for All
FIR	Flight Information Region
GAAL	Gateway Airports Authority Limited
GANP	Global Air Navigation Plan
GASP	Global Aviation Safety Plan
GAW	Global Atmosphere Watch
GBON	Global Basic Observing Network
GOF-I CMHEWS	Government of Flanders Integrated Climate-driven Multi-Hazard Early Warning System
GPC	Global Producing Centre
HCM	Human Capital Management
HRRC	Human Resources and Remuneration Committee
IAVW	International Airways Volcano Watch
IBF	Impact-Based Forecasting
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICMGP	International Conference on Mercury as a Global Pollutant
ICT	Information and Communication Technology

Abbreviation	
INAM	Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia (Mozambique)
INFCOM	Commission for Observation, Infrastructure and Information Systems (WMO)
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISP	Infrastructure Sustainability Plan
LDN	Lightning Detection Network
LFR	Long Range Forecasting
MANCO	Management Committee
MASA	Meteorological Association of Southern Africa
MDP	Management Development Programme
METARS	Meteorological Aerodrome Reports
METP	Meteorological Panel
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOG	Meteorological Operations Group
MTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
NMHSs	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
NWC SAF	Nowcasting Satellite Application Facility
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OPMET	Operational Meteorology
OTJ	On-the-Job Training
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PLF	Passenger Load Factor
POPIA	Protection of Personal Information Act
PR	Permanent Representative
PRMA	Post-Retirement Medical Aid
RA I	Regional Association I
RADAR	Radio Detection and Ranging

Abbreviation	
RASG AF-10	Regional Aviation Safety Group
RPK	Revenue Passenger-Kilometre
RSMC	Regional Specialised Meteorological Centre
RTC	Regional Training Centre
SAAQIS	South African Air Quality Information System
SACAA	South African Civil Aviation Authority
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SAWS	South African Weather Service
SCOM	SADC Sub-sectoral Committee on Meteorology
SERCOM	Commission for Weather, Climate, Water and Related Environmental Services and Applications (WMO)
SHOC	SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre
SMA	Seychelles Meteorological Agency
SOFF	Systematic Observations Financing Facility
SOLAS	Safety of Life at Sea
SwaSS	Wave and Storm Surge model
SWIM	System Wide Information Management
TAF	Terminal Aerodrome Forecast
UK	United Kingdom
UKMO	United Kingdom Meteorological Office
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USA	United States of America
WFP	World Food Programme
WIGOS	WMO Integrated Global Observing System
WISER	Weather and Climate Information Services
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WSP	Workplace Skills Plan



Message from the **MINISTER OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

In 2024/25, the South African Weather Service (SAWS) once again proved its central role in protecting lives, strengthening resilience, and supporting economic growth. Through early warnings, accurate climate and air quality information, and world-class meteorological research, the SAWS delivers services that safeguard vulnerable communities, inform disaster management, and guide key sectors of our economy.

For the first time since the onset of COVID-19 in 2020, the SAWS' aviation revenue matched (and slightly exceeded) pre-pandemic levels by March 2024. Yet, while income levels are normalising, there is still a long way to go. A much-needed capital injection has enabled the entity to stabilise, upgrade, and expand its critical meteorological infrastructure, including weather radars and ICT systems. These investments are essential for the SAWS to deliver on its mandate: protecting the lives and property of South Africans against weather-related risks.

On 26 January 2025, the SAWS suffered a devastating cyberattack that threatened its ability to deliver life-saving services. By activating its Business Continuity Plan and implementing innovative alternatives, essential services were maintained while recovery operations commenced. This attack formed part of a broader

wave of cyber incidents targeting both government and private institutions during that period. Despite the complexity of the situation, the SAWS restored key services including aviation and marine forecasts quickly and effectively.

As the authoritative voice on weather warnings, the SAWS continues to issue timely, impact-based alerts on severe weather such as cut-off lows, heatwaves, storm surges, snowfalls, damaging winds, and sea surges. These warnings are shared widely through multiple media platforms and via our national, provincial, and local disaster management agencies. While these efforts undoubtedly save lives, it is with deep sadness that we still record losses during extreme weather events. I extend my heartfelt condolences to all families who have suffered such losses.

Beyond its operational work, the SAWS is strengthening resilience and contributing to global climate action through research and international collaboration. Over the past year, the entity published 38 peer-reviewed articles and supported two PhD completions as part of its ongoing investment in employee capacity. Its outreach has been equally strong — issuing 19 media releases, hosting three media briefings, and rolling out community programmes under the WeatherSMART

campaign, which emphasises that a society which is Safe, More informed, Alert, Resilient, and Timely in response is better prepared for climate risks.

Internationally, South Africa remains a respected voice in meteorology. The SAWS hosted the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) audit review of Regional Centres, continued to hold leadership positions within WMO structures, and advanced global cooperation through programmes such as the Weather and Climate Information Services (WISER) Early Warnings for Southern Africa project. This initiative, in partnership with Mozambique, Zambia, the UK, Switzerland, and Finland, is improving communication of weather warnings among disadvantaged urban populations, through SMS, community radio, and social media, while overcoming barriers of language, literacy, and technology. This work is commendable and impactful.

Sound governance remains central to the SAWS' progress. I thank the SAWS Board for its oversight and look forward to the new Board's leadership as we implement the Climate Change Act, advance technological excellence, and cement South Africa's role in international meteorology. I also extend sincere

appreciation to the South African Reserve Bank and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for their invaluable support during and after the January 2025 cyberattack.

Finally, I want to recognise the management and employees of the SAWS. Their professionalism, commitment, and resilience underpin the entity's success and serve the people of South Africa.

I confirm that the 2024/25 Annual Report of the South African Weather Service complies with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999, as amended) and the National Treasury Regulation.



Dr Dion George, MP

Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

27 August 2025



Foreword by the **BOARD CHAIRPERSON**

It is my singular honour to present the South African Weather Service's (SAWS') Annual Report for the 2024/25 financial year.

This report straddles the tenures of two Boards. Whereas the previous Board completed its three-year term of office at the end of the third quarter of the period under review, the current Board took office at the beginning of the fourth and final quarter of the same 12-month period.

To the SAWS' advantage, not all the 12 members of the current Board are brand new appointees. Three other members of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, plus the Shareholder Representative and I, constitute the remnants of the old Board. This has had the effect of stemming disruptions in the performance of the Board's functions and ensuring continuity.

As this report demonstrates, and despite a few challenges here and there, this Board inherited a well-functioning SAWS from its predecessor. It has sought to build on the successes it found on assumption of office, while working with Executive and Senior Management to address the few prevailing challenges.

At the commencement of the period under review, the SAWS had a set of 12 strategic performance targets to meet. These were in the areas of the timeliness and

accuracy of warnings, alerts and advisories; research and innovation; infrastructure maintenance; and public awareness.

It pleases me to report that the targets for timely and accurate warnings, alerts and advisories were achieved and so were those for public awareness. Sadly, the solitary target for research and innovation and half of the four targets for infrastructure maintenance were not met. All in all, nine out of the 12 targets were achieved.

It is important to make the point that all of the SAWS' performance targets contribute in equal measure to the overarching ideal of saving lives and property from the impacts of hazardous weather and climate events. That notwithstanding, it gives the Board comfort that the targets that were fully achieved were primarily concerned with the dissemination of Impact-Based Weather Forecasts and Warnings as well as raising levels of weather and climate awareness among vulnerable communities across the land.

Viewed against the hazardous weather events that occurred during the reporting period, including cut-off low pressure systems, a tornado, severe snowstorms, heat waves and heavy rainfall, the significance of this performance cannot be overstated.

Although lives were lost and property was destroyed as a result of some of the events in question, the undeniable reality is that the situation could have been grimmer had the SAWS not issued timely Impact-Based Weather Forecasts and Warnings, thereby enabling the vulnerable to ready themselves for the impacts.

It is unimaginable how the SAWS would have managed without the invaluable contribution of the role-players within the disaster risk reduction ecosystem. These include Disaster Management Centres at national, provincial, district and local levels; all spheres of government; emergency authorities; the mass media; and humanitarian organisations.

While the retaining of a few members of the previous Board sought to ensure stability and a soft landing for the new cohort, the work of the new Board got off to a rather rocky start. A devastating cyberattack rocked the SAWS in the new Board's first month on the job, coming quite close to paralysing the all-important provision of weather, climate, and air quality services.

In fact, the cyberattack can be singled out as the sole cause that was responsible for the 7,14% decline in the achievement of the SAWS' 2024/25 performance targets from 82,17% in the previous financial year to the 75% that the entity is now reporting.

It must be noted that at the end of the third quarter of the reporting period, the entity seemed on course to achieving well over 80% of its performance targets by the end of the financial year. That was until the cybercriminals pounced on its Information and Communication Technology (ICT) systems, making it impossible for evidence of performance in key areas of the entity's work, such as research and innovation, to be availed for auditing.

This undoubtedly played some role in the slight regression from a clean audit opinion that the entity attained for two successive years to the unqualified audit for the year under review.

The Board has drawn valuable lessons from the incident and has taken steps to ensure that the Executive and Senior Management reinforce the SAWS' ICT systems, with a view to ensuring that the entity will be better prepared and more resilient, should cybercriminals strike again.

Over the medium to long-term, the SAWS will focus all its efforts on the safeguarding of lives and property through providing meteorological solutions to all South Africans, and ensuring data availability; improving its research; upgrading, expanding and optimising its infrastructure; and ensuring best practice in administration.

The Board is indebted to the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment for his guidance, the Portfolio Committee on Forestry, Fisheries and Environment for its oversight, the SAWS Executive and Senior Management as well as employees at large for their unfailing support. With the backing of these key stakeholders, challenges facing the organisation cannot be deemed insurmountable.

We look forward to more collaboration as the SAWS continues to play its part in respect of the global agenda of ensuring that everyone on earth is protected from hazardous weather, water and climate events through lifesaving early warning systems by 2027.



Ms Sandika Daya

Board Chairperson

1 August 2025



Overview and Executive Report by the **CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

I have the honour to present the South African Weather Service (SAWS) Annual Report for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

On the weather front, the year was characterised by several severe events. These ranged from cut-off low pressure systems associated with disruptive rainfall, severe thunderstorms, including the oThongathi tornado on 3 June 2024, and disruptive snow for the Eastern Cape, Free State and KwaZulu-Natal during late September 2024, to heat waves during the summer months. We issued a total of 1 267 warnings and alerts and disseminated these via various electronic platforms.

The cyberattack of January 2025 was a very unfortunate incident, which affected most of our systems. However, efforts to regain our lost data continued and we made use of alternative means to ensure that warnings about severe weather events were disseminated to the media and the public.

During the reporting period, South Africa experienced a record warm year, with very hot conditions, mainly in the central and northern interior. In the south, temperatures were closer to normal. The annual mean temperature anomaly for 2024, based on the data of 26 climate stations was, on average, 9°C above the average of the

1991–2020 reference period, making it the hottest year on record since 1951. A warming trend of approximately 0,17°C per decade was indicated for the country over the period 1951–2024, statistically significant at the 5% level.

A significant milestone during the year under review was the transfer of the SAWS' marine and shipping forecast responsibility, after years of planning, from our head office in Pretoria to the Cape Town Weather Office on 1 September 2024. A further marine forecasting-related feather in the cap of the SAWS was the launch of the rip current forecasting model on 21 November 2024. This model provides three-day rip current forecasts to allow beachgoers and rescue teams to make informed decisions at six beaches along the Cape Peninsula coastline. The beaches in question are Blouberg, Milnerton, Fish Hoek, Monwabisi, Strand, and Kogel Bay.

The SAWS committed to developing four transformative products that would refine past climate data to improve the accuracy of forecasting models. Unfortunately, the completion of these products was impacted by the cyberattack, and it is envisaged that they will be finalised in the new financial year.

Against an overall RADAR availability target of 75%, the SAWS managed to achieve an 80% availability for three quarters of the year, with an unfortunate slide in average performance in the fourth quarter, mainly due to the aforementioned cyberattack. Nevertheless, infrastructure performance was significantly improved by the upgrade of existing RADAR software, the introduction of a maintenance contract, and establishing stable solar power supply at the Irene RADAR site to counter the effects of loadshedding. Furthermore, solar power solutions elsewhere in the country are envisaged for subsequent years, depending on the availability of budgets.

The entity utilised donor funding to enhance atmospheric and environmental research, with a focus on weather forecasting. The Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (IMHEWS) project, funded by the Government of Flanders, aimed to raise awareness and reduce disaster risks in three district municipalities by improving early warning systems and community resilience. This included distributing the multilingual meteorological dictionary to more than 1 000 participants. These included learners, people living with disabilities, traditional leaders, and municipal stakeholders, while emphasising gender sensitivity. I would like to extend my appreciation for the generous project funding by the Government of Flanders.

The SAWS also secured key projects and partnerships, enhancing its role in climate risk reduction and environmental monitoring. Funded by national and international stakeholders, these initiatives focused on wildfire risk management, mercury pollution monitoring, ocean-climate research, and scientific collaboration.

As custodian of the South African Air Quality Information System (SAAQIS), the SAWS continued to manage and report on data collection from ambient air quality monitoring networks in the Vaal, Highveld and Waterberg National Air Quality Priority Areas. It supported the Mpumalanga provincial government and the City of Tshwane with the operation, maintenance and reporting on their air quality monitoring stations on a cost recovery basis. A performance target of 80% availability of priority areas air quality stations on the SAAQIS, meeting the minimum data requirement of 75%, was not achieved, due to infrastructure challenges, theft, vandalism and other factors.

The SAWS ensured the ongoing collection of meteorological data over South Africa and its surrounding oceans, thereby contributing to a reliable national climatological record in accordance with its mandate. Data from the SAWS' network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) was rigorously quality controlled and made available on the National Climate Database. Unfortunately, the National Climate Database was also affected by the cyberattack, impacting the transmission of data and storage during and after the incident.

General financial review

Although the global economy has experienced headwinds recently, the SAWS was still able to continue its growth trajectory with regard to revenue generation and performance. The entity generated R638 million in revenue during the reporting period, an 11% increase from the previous year's R574 million. It includes R411 million in government grants and internally generated revenue to the value of R227 million.

The increase in commercial revenue is due to the positive developments in the airline industry and externally funded projects. It is an indication of the confidence that is continuing to return to the aviation industry due to improved market conditions. Non-regulated commercial revenue remained around R29 million. This was due to the cyberattack, which had some impact on our ability to service our non-regulated commercial clients.

Spending trends

The increased revenue generation allowed the SAWS to improve spending in critical areas, with expenditure soaring by 13% compared to the previous financial year. The total spend during the period under review was R586 million, compared to R521 million in the previous year. Employee-related costs remain the biggest expenditure item at approximately R301 million. General expenses climbed from R169 million to R231 million, while capital expenditure for infrastructure investment saw a significant jump from R48 million to R86 million. Repairs and maintenance of the SAWS' infrastructure amounted to R17 million, a necessary increase of 44%.

Events after the reporting date

There are no events that occurred post the reporting period that have the potential to impact the entity's finances and/or operations.

Economic viability

The SAWS has an important mandate to fulfil and has the resources to continue its operations. Revenue turnaround strategies were implemented to increase the commercial revenue despite the slow national economic growth. The positive developments in the airline industry and the confidence of stakeholders to partner with the SAWS Research team to fund research projects are much appreciated as they contribute to the increase of commercial revenue. The externally funded projects contribute to sharing knowledge and empower staff.

Supply chain management, processes and systems

The SAWS maintains a Supply Chain Management (SCM) system that seeks to fulfil our constitutional mandate as set out in Section 217 of the Constitution. This section provides for the implementation and maintenance of an effective and efficient procurement and provisioning system that gives effect to the five pillars of procurement. The pillars in question are fairness, equitability, transparency, competitiveness, and cost-effectiveness. This system also seeks to promote principles of good corporate governance in relation to procurement. Our SCM environment also complies with applicable regulatory frameworks such as the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA) and the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000) (PPPFA).

The entity's SCM policy and Standard Operating Procedures are up to date with the latest National Treasury prescripts. Checklists were developed to assist with operational efficiency as well as mitigate

risks inherent to the SCM environment. Further to this, our processes are aimed at continuous improvement, with the intention of significantly reducing irregular expenditure by ensuring compliance with SCM policies and procedures. We have successfully awarded tenders for various solutions, including air quality operations and the installation of RADAR sites during the 2024/25 financial year. We have also actively promoted sustainable local economic development through preferential procurement.

All concluded unsolicited bid proposals for the year under review

No unsolicited bid proposals were concluded.

Audit report matters in the previous year and how they would be addressed

There were no audit report matters in the previous year.

Acknowledgements and appreciation

I would like to thank the Minister, Deputy Ministers, members of the Portfolio Committee on Forestry, Fisheries and Environment, the Auditor-General, Board members and Board committees, executive management and all SAWS employees for their unwavering support. I want to especially thank the SAWS employees for their loyalty, hard work and relentless efforts to restore the entity's systems after the cyberattack, as well as those service providers who supported us during the year.



Mr Ishaam Abader
Chief Executive Officer

1 August 2025

Statement of responsibility and confirmation of accuracy for the Annual Report

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

All information and amounts disclosed in the annual report are consistent with the annual financial statements audited by the Auditor-General of South Africa.

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

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

The Annual Financial Statements (Part F) have been prepared in accordance with the Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) standards applicable to the public entity.

The Accounting Authority is responsible for preparing the annual financial statements and the judgements made using this information.

The Accounting Authority is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the integrity and reliability of performance information, human resources information, and annual financial statements.

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

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

Yours faithfully



Mr Ishaam Abader
Chief Executive Officer
1 August 2025



Ms Sandika Daya
Chairperson of the Board
1 August 2025

Members of the Board (period 1 April 2024 – 31 December 2024)



Ms Feziwe Renqe
Chairperson



Ms Nana Magomola
Member



Mr Itani Phaduli
*Deputy Chairperson
(appointed as
Chairperson
1 August 2024)*



Ms Mmapula Kgari
Member



Ms Sandika Daya
Member

Dr Grant Son
Member



Dr Mmaphaka Tau
Member



Mr Maesela Kekana
Member



Prof. Sylvester Mpandeli
Member



Mr Ishaam Abader
Chief Executive Officer



Members of the Board (from 1 January 2025)

Ms Sandika Daya
Chairperson



Prof. Sylvester Mpandeli
Deputy Chairperson



Dr Lesley Luthuli
Member



Ms Mpho Mogodi
Member



Dr Phumudzo Tharaga
Member



Ms Balebetje Zondi
Member



Prof. Thando Ndarana
Member



Adv. Ikaneng Mokgosi
Member



Ms Ané Bruwer
Member



Dr Pritish Dala
Member



Mr Maesela Kekana
Member



Mr Ishaam Abader
Chief Executive Officer



Executive management



Mr Ishaam Abader
Chief Executive Officer



Mr Norman Mzizi
Chief Financial Officer



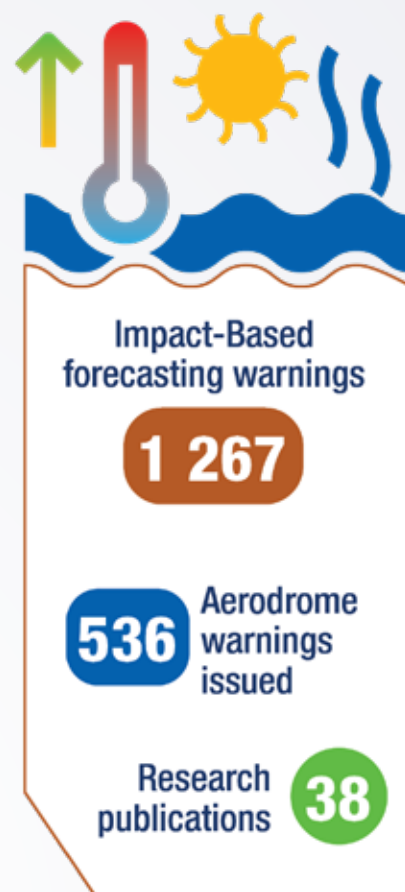
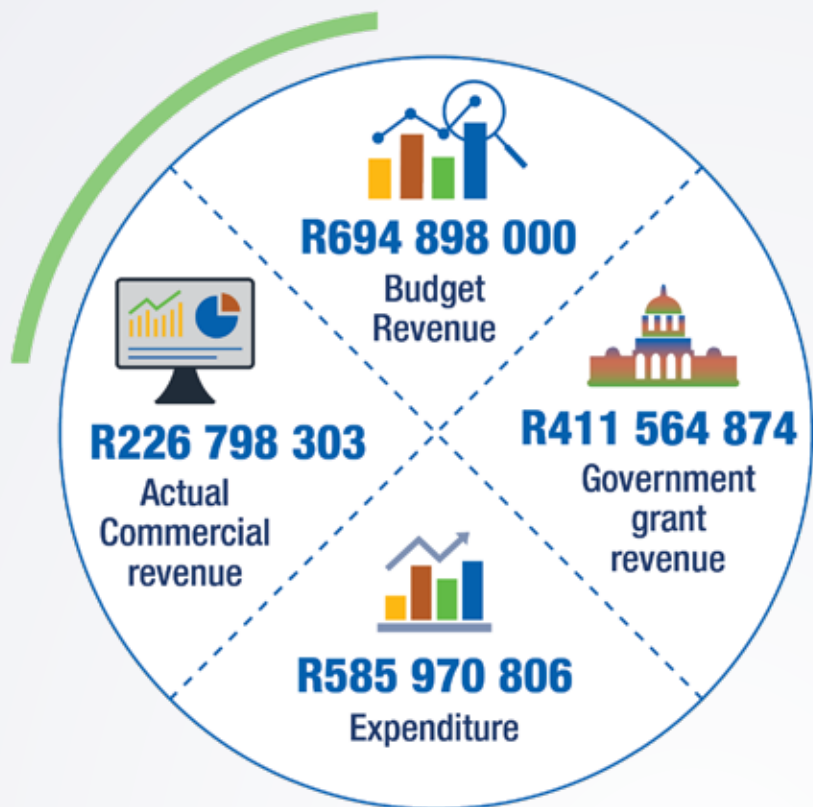
Dr Jonas Mphepya
*Executive: Weather and
Climate Services*



Ms Petro Dekker
*Executive: Corporate
Services*



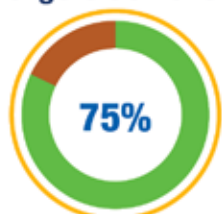
Mr Mnikeli Ndabambi
*Executive: Infrastructure
and Information Systems*



The Year in NUMBERS

South African
Weather Service

Targets achieved



(9 out of 12)



Footprint
(number of weather offices)



Number of
employees

32



Public awareness
events

New social media followers



Strategic overview

The SAWS management and staff are committed to the organisation's Vision, Mission, and Core Values and actively contribute to and support all initiatives to achieve organisational goals and objectives.

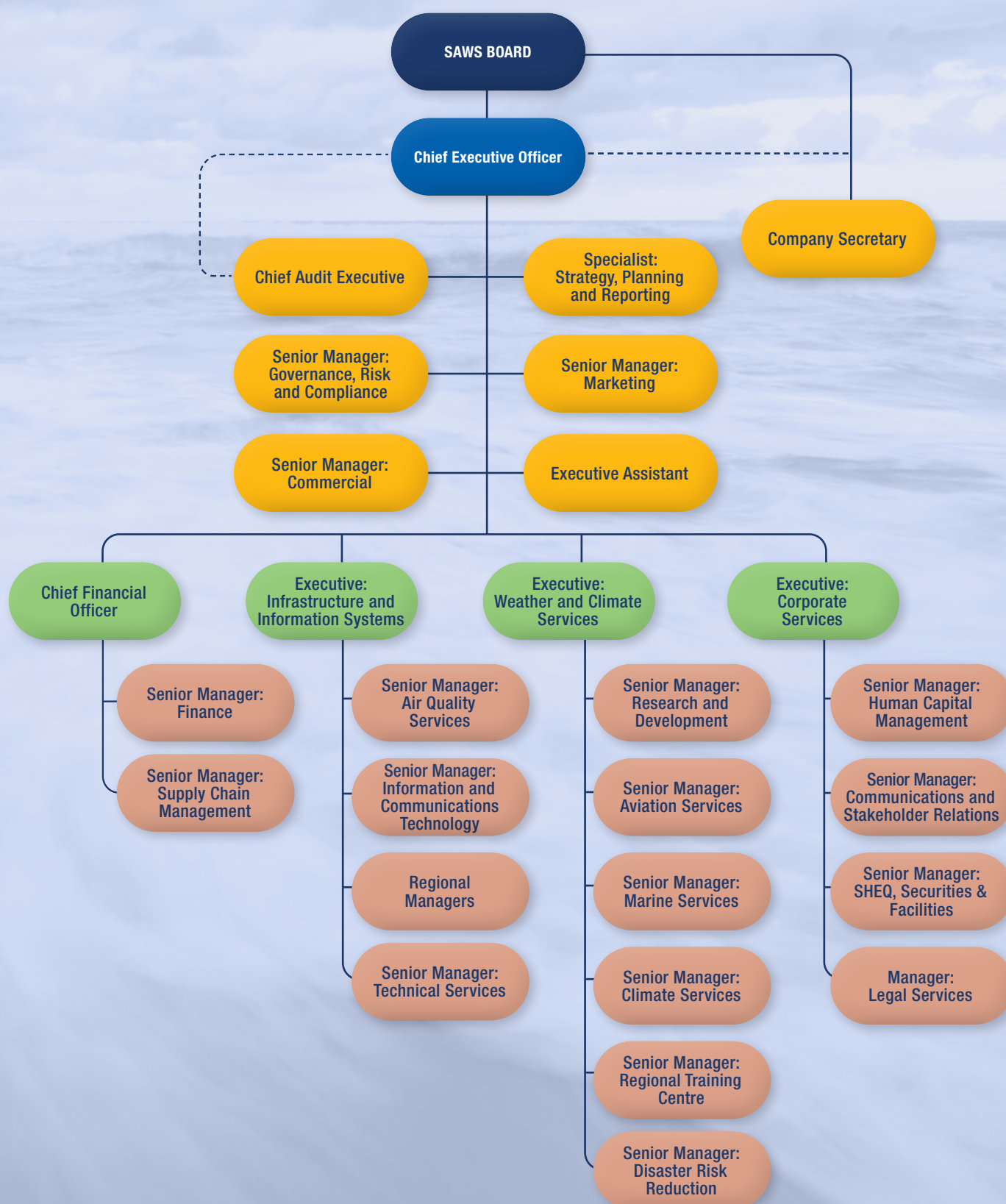


Legislative and other mandates

The SAWS is governed as a schedule 3(a) public entity as listed in the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA). Its mandate is derived from the South African Weather Service Act, 2001 (Act No. 8 of 2001), as amended in 2013. No legislative changes were implemented during the review period.



Organisational structure





PART B:

Performance Information

Auditor's Report: Predetermined Objectives

The Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) performed the necessary audit procedures on the performance information, as reflected in the audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the management report, with material findings (if any) being reported under the Predetermined Objectives heading in the Report on other legal and regulatory requirements section of the auditor's report.

Refer to page 115 to 120 of the Auditor's Report, published in Part F: Financial Information.

Overview of performance

Service delivery environment

Like many countries, South Africa faces numerous risks in the years ahead. These risks range from economic instability to social and environmental challenges. South Africa is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including increased droughts, flooding, and temperature rises, which will have significant economic, social, and environmental consequences. The effects of global warming continue to bring about increased extreme weather events, with undesirable and devastating consequences on, among others, food, loss of life, infrastructure, and water security.

The SAWS continued to provide early warnings and climate information to benefit vulnerable communities and economic sectors in South Africa, allowing them to adapt to the effects of climate change.

Insufficient funding for the SAWS' long-term sustainability remained a challenge that the entity continues to confront head-on. The effects of the low growth rate and the overall constrained fiscus were felt across the public and private sectors, leading to a 10% budget cut from the National Treasury. This amounted to approximately R140 million over the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period. The effects of Covid-19 continued to be felt in 2025, as the airline industry struggled to recover to pre-Covid levels of performance. In this regard, the SAWS' aviation revenue at the end of March 2020, just as Covid-19 was starting, was R128 million, and this same revenue only grew to R129 million by March 2024. This indicated that the industry was recovering in terms of pre-Covid performance.

The SAWS, however, gained a much-needed injection of capital investment to plough into stabilising, upgrading, and expanding its critical meteorological infrastructure, such as RADARS, as well as upgrading its information and communications technology infrastructure, including the high-performance computer. With this capital investment in critical infrastructure, the SAWS regained its competitiveness and improved its effectiveness in discharging its mandate to protect lives and safeguard property against meteorological-related risks. Through its aggressive implementation of its Commercial Strategy, the SAWS was able to surpass its target for unregulated revenue generation. This contributed immensely to the entity's financial stability.

The entity continued to fulfil its mandated role as the authoritative voice on weather-related warnings. Throughout the year, the South African public was made aware and warned of numerous significant weather events that posed risks to lives and property. These ranged from cut-off lows to heat waves, storm surges, snowfall, and damaging winds.

On 26 January 2025, the SAWS' ability to deliver critical and lifesaving meteorological services was severely disrupted when the entity joined the long list of South African public and private institutions whose Information and Communication Technology (ICT) systems have been crippled by devastating cyberattacks.

The impact was felt immediately. Suddenly, the SAWS, a critical national public entity, was seriously undermined in its ability to meet its legislative obligations. The entity could not rely on its sophisticated ICT infrastructure to support the country's citizens as it should. Nevertheless, it was able to render all essential services, relying on alternative channels for dissemination. Importantly, all severe weather warnings were issued on time, thus ensuring that the entity's contribution to safeguarding lives and property was not compromised.

Despite the challenges faced during the last quarter of the year, the entity met 75% of its annual performance targets, as per the Table below:

Table 1: 2024/25 Annual performance results

Programmes	Number of targets	Achieved	Not achieved
Programme 1: Weather and Climate Services	4	4	0
Programme 2: Research and Innovation	1	0	1
Programme 3: Infrastructure and Information Systems	4	2	2
Programme 4: Administration (Including Corporate and Regulatory Services)	3	3	0
Total	12	9	3
Percentage		75%	25%

Organisational environment

The cyberattack on the SAWS in the fourth quarter of the reporting period was the single most obstructive factor that stood in the way of the successful implementation of the entity's Strategic and Annual Performance Plans.

Despite this, the SAWS was still able to meet its legislative obligations, providing critical marine, aviation, and severe weather services. It is essential to note that the attack took place during a period when parts of the country, such as those in KwaZulu-Natal, experienced excessive rainfall and flooding, resulting in loss of life and property.

Above all else, the entity went against the grain in the face of the debilitating attack to achieve more than 83,33% of its performance targets. These included surpassing its targets for the accuracy of aerodrome warnings and terminal aerodrome forecasts, as well as the availability of greenhouse gas data and Tier 1 Radio Detection and Ranging (RADAR) data for users, and generating unregulated commercial revenue.

The vandalism of equipment between April and June 2024 at the Diepkloof, Zamdela and eMalahleni Priority Areas Air Quality Stations, also contributed to a regression of the station availability on the South African Air Quality Information System (SAAQIS).

In respect of the cyberattack and apart from the alternative measures that were put in place to stem a total interruption of essential services, the SAWS was able to recover within a month from the day of the attack, returning to the digital transmission of weather products including forecasts, alerts and warnings to the public, Disaster Management Authorities, news media and the entity's commercial clients. The vandalised equipment at the three Priority Areas Air Quality stations, on the other hand, was decommissioned and is in process of relocation.

Key policy developments and legislative changes

During the period under review, no policy or legislative changes were implemented.

Progress towards the achievement of institutional impacts and outcomes

Table 2 below provides the achievement of institutional impacts and outcomes:

Table 2: Progress against 2020/21 to 2024/25 outcome indicators

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	2024/25 Target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23	Actual achievement 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Improvements required
Lives and property protected against meteorological-related risks	Percentage accuracy of aviation information	90%	≥90%	95,55%	95,73%	96,26%	95,96%	95,46%	None
	Percentage availability of weather-related services	96%	≥96%	98,22%	98,87%	98,36%	98,65%	97,59%	None
	Number of engagements to reach vulnerable communities	2	20	0	16	39	34	32	None
Organisational sustainability	Total non-regulated income growth (R-value)	32,4 m	53,1 m	25,04 m	26,8 m	26,05 m	29,66 m	29,33 m	Revised MTEF projections were applied and a revised Commercial Strategy developed.
	Number of accreditations maintained (n)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	None

Institutional programme performance information

Programme 1: Weather and climate services

Purpose: To safeguard life and property and provide meteorological solutions to all South Africans.

Sub-programme 1.1: Warnings, alerts and advisories

Purpose: To provide timeous and accurate impact-based early warnings, alerts and advisories to safeguard life and property against the impact of severe weather on land, oceans and in the air.

Outcome: Lives and property protected against meteorological-related risks.

Warnings, alerts and advisories

Impact-based forecasting warnings, alerts, and advisories

During 2024/25, the key significant warnings issued included disruptive rains leading to flooding events (140); damaging winds that impacted infrastructure and communities (198); and disruptive snow, leaving many people stranded and causing damage to crops (46). Advisories were mostly issued for heat related events, extreme heat and high discomfort indexes. The highest level of warnings issued during this period were on level 8, with two for the Western Cape (disruptive rain and damaging winds) and two for KwaZulu-Natal (disruptive rain and disruptive snow).

Tables 3, 4 and 5 below list the various weather warning categories; the Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) warnings per quarter; and the IBF warnings issued per alert level.

Table 3: Warning categories

Warning categories	
1	Disruptive Rain
2	Damaging Winds
3	Disruptive Snow
4	Severe Thunderstorm
5	Veld Fires
6	Storm Surges
7	Damaging Waves
8	Reduced Visibility
9	Advisories

Table 4: IBF warnings per quarter

Summary of the IBF warnings per region per quarter						
	Total	EC	KZN	GML	FS_NW	WC_NC
Q1	217	51	18	10	85	53
Q2	431	93	59	28	130	121
Q3	477	77	71	95	142	92
Q4	142	18	23	38	46	17

Table 5: IBF warnings issued per alert level

Summary of the IBF warnings per level per region						
	Total	EC	KZN	GLM	FS_NW	WC_NC
Level 1	134	40	19	0	36	39
Level 2	415	75	93	87	101	59
Level 3	9	0	0	0	0	9
Level 4	111	20	26	22	18	25
Level 5	33	9	7	7	2	8
Level 6	48	19	5	0	5	19
Level 7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 8	4	0	2	0	0	2
Level 9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 10	0	0	0	0	0	0

April to June 2024

A cut-off low developed along the west coast of South Africa on 6 April 2024 and deepened significantly as it moved relatively slowly over the western interior, eventually exiting along the south-east coast of the country on 9 April 2024. The SAWS issued several impact-based warnings for this system, including severe thunderstorms, disruptive rainfall, wind, and wave warnings, ranging from yellow to orange levels. A media release was issued on 4 April 2024 to warn the public and stakeholders of the impending weather event.

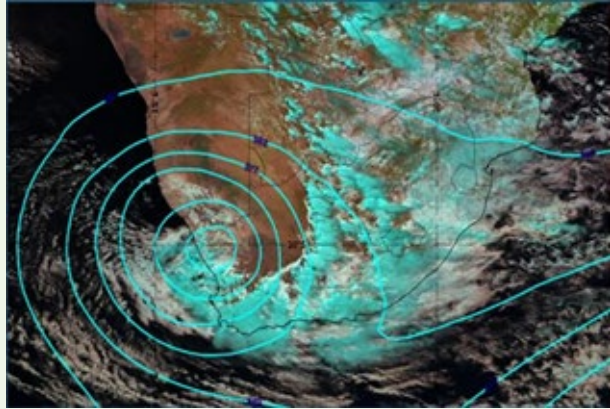


Figure 1: The observed satellite image and the 500 hPa overlay indicating the cut-off low over the western parts of the country on 7 April 2024. (Source: EUMeTrain, 2024)

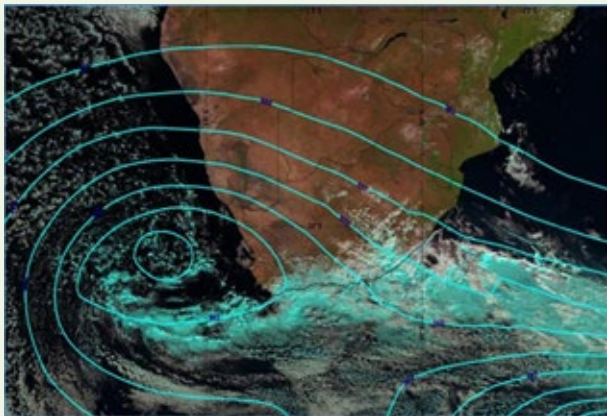


Figure 2: The observed satellite image and the 500 hPa overlay indicate a cut-off low over the western parts of the country on 1 June 2024. (Source: EUMeTrain, 2024)

A cut-off low developed along the country's west coast on 1 June 2024, ushering winter across the country during the first few days of the month. This system had a significant impact on parts of the Eastern Cape, Western Cape, and KwaZulu-Natal. Significant to severe flooding was observed in parts of the Eastern Cape and Western Cape, while severe thunderstorms resulted in tornadoes over parts of KwaZulu-Natal. Heavy rain occurred over parts of the Eastern Cape on 1 and 2 June 2024, with torrential rain causing severe damage in Kariega (Uitenhage) during Saturday night, 1 June 2024, where 227 mm was recorded in a short period.



Photo 1 A and B: Torrential rain severely damaged Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape on Saturday night, 1 June 2024. (Source: Smile FM, Daily Maverick, 2024)

Late on Monday morning, 3 June 2024, a line of thunderstorms developed along the border of the Free State and KwaZulu-Natal, ahead of a well-developed cut-off low-pressure system situated over the western interior of South Africa. Cold and dry air swept in from the western parts of the country to the central interior. In contrast, the eastern parts, particularly KwaZulu-Natal, experienced warm and moist atmospheric conditions, which aided in the development of severe thunderstorms where the cold and warm airmasses met. As a result, severe storms moved across parts of KwaZulu-Natal, with reports of at least two tornadoes sighted. The most severe tornado was reported in the oThongathi area.



Photo 2 A and B: Images of the tornado captured near oThongathi (Tongaath) in KwaZulu-Natal on Monday afternoon, 3 June 2024. (Source: Facebook, Unknown)

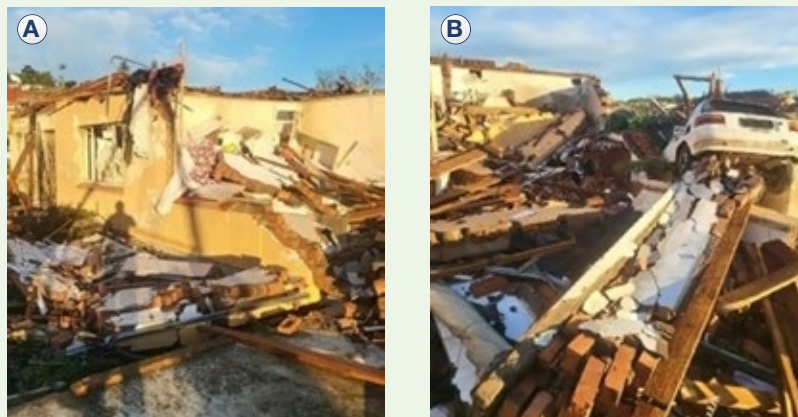


Photo 3 A and B: Homes damaged by the tornado in the oThongathi area in KwaZulu-Natal on Monday afternoon, 3 June 2024. (Source: Reaction Unit South Africa, Facebook)

July to September 2024

Above-normal rainfall was expected and indeed experienced in the winter rainfall parts of the country during this period. Several severe weather events occurred in the Western Cape, ranging from strong, damaging winds to flooding and snowfall.

The most significant weather event occurred from 19 to 22 September 2024, when a cut-off low-pressure system caused severe snowstorms over KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, the Free State and the Eastern Cape. Widespread snow resulted in many mountain passes being closed, which included the N3 national highway between KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. The impact of this weather system was accentuated, as it occurred during the school holidays, when many people were on the roads heading to their various holiday destinations. Ahead of this weather system, on 18 September 2024, the SAWS issued a media release, advising the public of the impending extreme weather conditions.

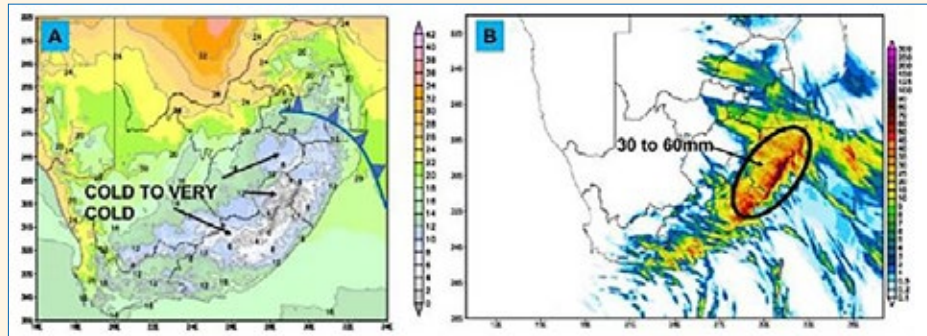


Figure 3: Maximum temperatures (in °C) (left) and 24-hour rainfall accumulation (in mm) (right) for Friday, 20 September 2024, according to the Unified Model. (Source: The SAWS, 2024)

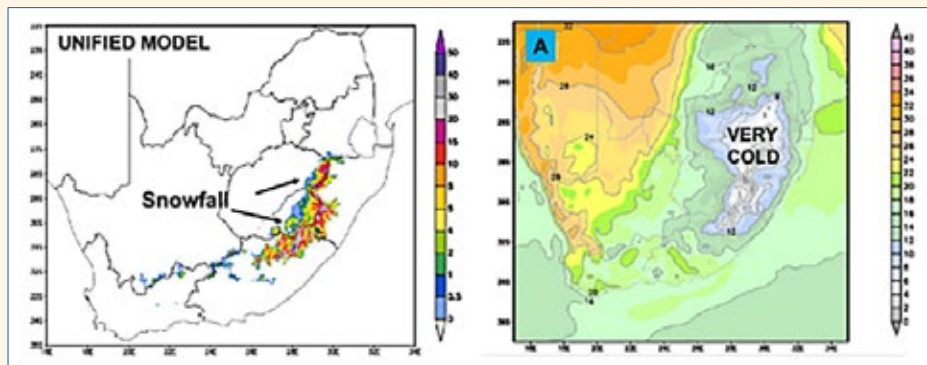


Figure 4: Snowfall (in cm) according to the Unified Model (left) for Friday into Saturday (20 and 21 September 2024) and the maximum forecasted temperatures (in °C) (right) according to the Global Forecast System (GFS). (Source: Global Forecast System (GFS), The SAWS, 2024)

Orange Level 6 warnings followed the media release on 18 September 2024, warning about the high likelihood of significant impacts from disruptive snow in the Eastern Cape, Free State, and KwaZulu-Natal, effective from 20 September 2024. The anticipated impacts included danger to life, loss of livestock and crops, road closures, and structural damage to infrastructure and settlements. On the morning of 21 September 2024, the warning for KwaZulu-Natal was elevated to an Orange Level 8, with a low likelihood of severe impacts. The expected extreme weather materialised and resulted in the unfortunate loss of a man's life due to hypothermia while he was in a taxi that was stuck on the N3 national road.



Photo 4 A, B and C: Vehicles are stuck on the N3. (Arrive Alive, Facebook)

October to December 2024

This period signalled the start of the rainy season for the country’s summer rainfall regions. The rainy season is also often characterised by extremely high temperatures and severe storms, which were experienced during this period and required numerous warnings and advisories from the SAWS.

Heat waves

Several heat waves were experienced, with the first occurring in a few districts between 4 and 6 October, followed by another between 10 and 14 October 2024, affecting nearly half of the country.

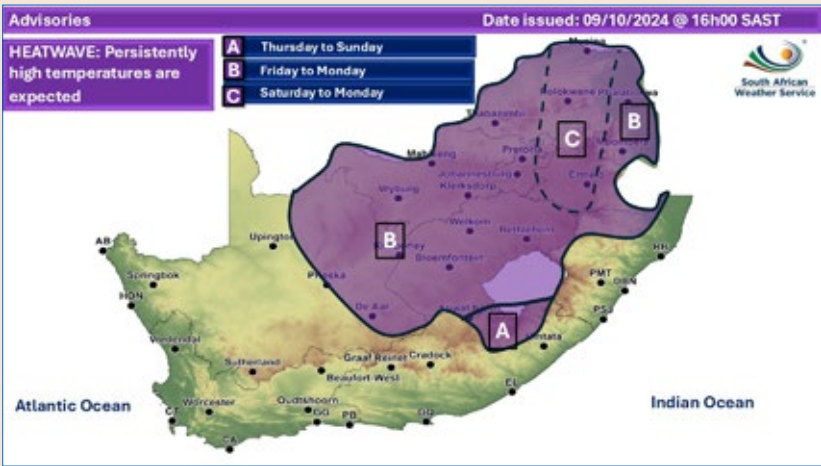


Figure 5: Heat wave advisory issued on 9 October 2024

The next heat wave, which lasted from 1 to 4 November 2024, affected half of the country. However, the worst was still in December 2024, with extremely hot conditions. A prolonged heat wave occurred from 1 to 7 December 2024 and produced several new temperature records, with the oldest record spanning over 40 years being surpassed. The last heat wave of 2024 was experienced between 11 and 14 December.

Table 6: Temperature records on 11 December 2024 as extracted on 12 December 2024

Criteria	Old value	Old date	New value	New date	No. Years	Station
Highest Maximum	37,8	2017/12/28	38,5	2024/12/11	25	Wepener
Highest Maximum	39,3	2016/12/19	40,0	2024/12/11	30	Bloemfontein stad
Highest Maximum	39,4	1997/12/13	40,2	2024/12/11	62	Bloemfontein weather office
Highest Maximum	39,3	2016/12/19	40,1	2024/12/11	23	Fauresmith
Highest Maximum	39,7	2016/12/19	40,2	2024/12/11	21	Gariep Dam
Highest Maximum	42,3	2016/12/18	42,8	2024/12/11	31	Prieska
Highest Maximum	41,4	2016/12/19	41,7	2024/12/11	30	Orania AWS
Highest Maximum	35,7	2015/12/19	36,1	2024/12/11	34	Jamestown
Highest Maximum	39,7	2015/12/24	40,6	2024/12/11	26	Newcastle
Highest Maximum	40,0	2023/12/21	40,9	2024/12/11	31	Postmasburg
Highest Maximum	40,1	2018/12/23	43,0	2024/12/11	11	Vaalharts AWS
Highest Maximum	45,4	1981/12/05	45,9	2024/12/11	64	Twee Rivieren

Severe thunderstorms

A cut-off low-pressure system induced the first severe thunderstorm between 20 and 22 October 2024. The SAWS issued a media release on 19 October 2024, ahead of the event, warning of heavy rains and flooding, followed by a range of warnings for the districts that were to be affected. Although this event caused significant damage to human settlements and other infrastructure, it also relieved certain areas that had been experiencing long-term droughts, such as the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan, which saw all its supplying dams fill to capacity.

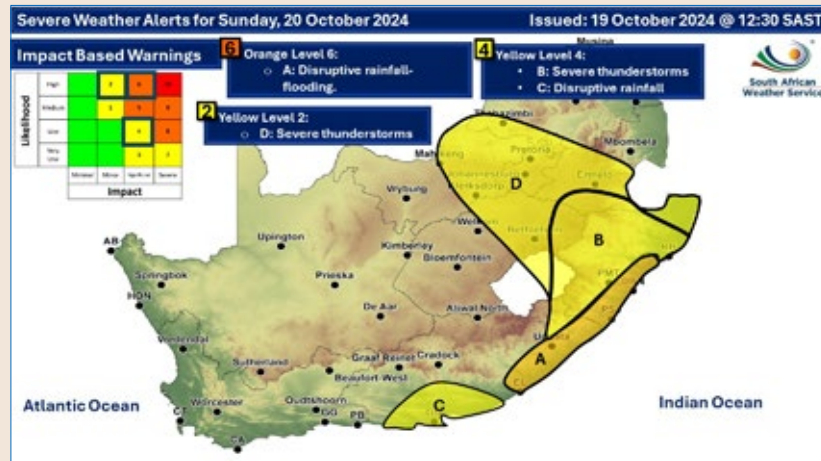


Figure 6: Warnings issued on 19 October 2024

Following the last heat waves in mid-December, conditions became very favourable for rain and thunderstorms over the country's eastern half. This brought cooler temperatures and a much-needed increase in water capacity, notwithstanding the severe weather events that also increased during the second half of the month. Several warnings were issued for flooding, strong and damaging winds, excessive lightning, and hail throughout the second half of December 2024.



Figure 7: Warnings issued on 27 December 2024

January to March 2025

The January 2025 cyberattack severely disrupted the SAWS' service provision mechanisms. The entity implemented alternative means and channels for distributing all essential services to the public and key sectors such as Disaster Management and Aviation.

Amid the interruption, routine weather forecasting products and severe weather warnings continued to be distributed to the media, albeit via alternative means. Furthermore, the entity used social media to share services that would have otherwise been shared through the SAWS' website. Other measures included an increase in the number of media interviews and media releases to communicate weather forecasts and warnings. Despite the cyberattack, no severe weather incidents occurred without the SAWS issuing warnings. For example, warnings were issued ahead of the devastating weather that battered KwaZulu-Natal in February 2025.

Similarly, alternative means of disseminating marine products to users were employed under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS). Deep-sea and coastal forecasts were also disseminated to ships for safe navigation.

The above measures were critical, as the period under review coincided with the peak of the country's summer rainfall season. In December 2024, a significant shift occurred in the seasonal forecast, indicating above-normal rainfall for the remainder of the summer. One of the major climate drivers, the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO), was in a phase generally favourable for rainfall over the central and eastern parts of South Africa. Numerous warnings were issued to help safeguard life and property.

Significant weather events in the period under review are narrated below:

Heavy rainfall

A phenomenon referred to as "Africane", a continental tropical low-pressure system, caused heavy rains with significant weather impacts over the north-eastern parts of the country from 16 to 20 February 2025. Ahead of "Africane", the SAWS issued a media release on 16 February 2025 to alert the public of the impending severe weather. Heavy on-and-off showers were expected across North West and Gauteng, including the northern region of the Free State, Highveld areas of Mpumalanga and southwestern Limpopo. The rainfall accumulation was expected to be in the region of 20 to 50 millimetres. The media release was followed by a series of warnings, which reached an Orange Level 6, indicating a high likelihood of significant impacts. The impacts were reported in North West, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal.

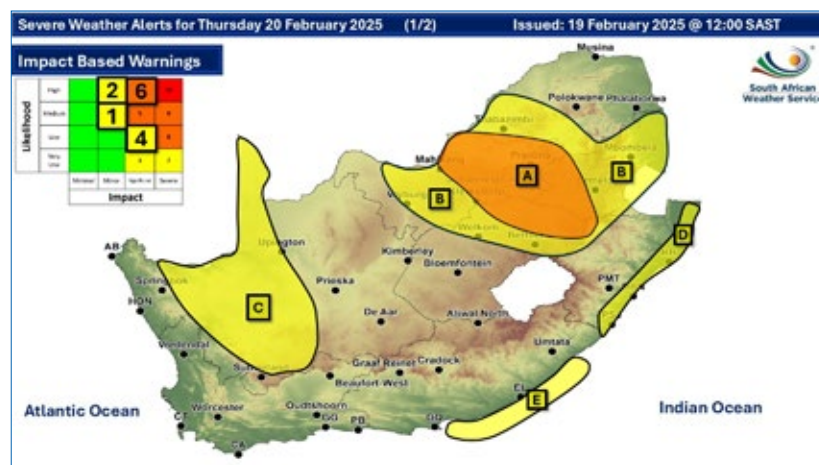


Figure 8: Impact-based warnings for 20 February 2025, issued 19 February 2025

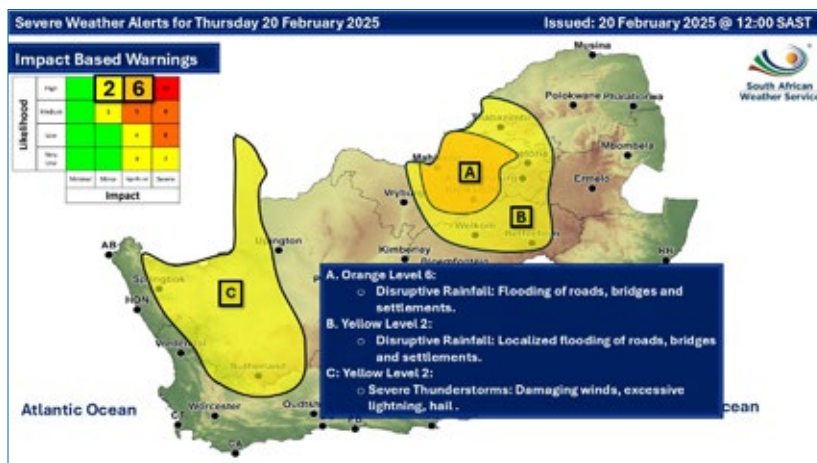


Figure 9: Impact-based warnings for 20 February 2025, issued 20 February 2025

During this period, one of the areas hardest hit was the Waterberg District of Limpopo, where severe flooding impacts were reported. The situation there was very likely accentuated by the opening of the sluice gates of several dams upstream of this district.

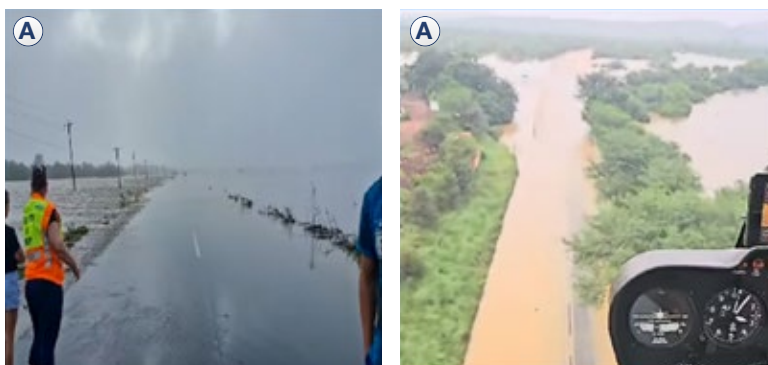


Photo 5 A and B: Flooding over Limpopo, Thabazimbi. (Source: Facebook)

On 2 March 2025, another severe weather event, caused by an upper trough, unfolded over the southeastern parts of the country. This was another instance of heavy rainfall that led to severe flooding, primarily in KwaZulu-Natal. Warnings were disseminated ahead of this weather system, with an Orange Level 6 issued for southern KwaZulu-Natal. The impacts reported included landslides in parts of the City of eThekweni.

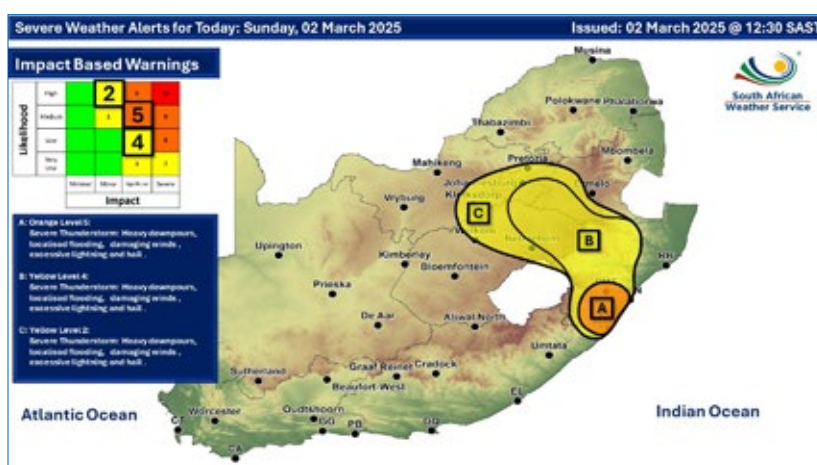


Figure 10: Impact-based warnings for 2 March 2025

As reflected above, a similar severe weather event unfolded on 13 and 14 March 2025, mainly affecting the City of eThekweni. Impact-based warnings, including those for severe thunderstorms, were issued before this event. Sadly, injuries and a regrettable loss of life in the Bojanala District of the North West were reported.

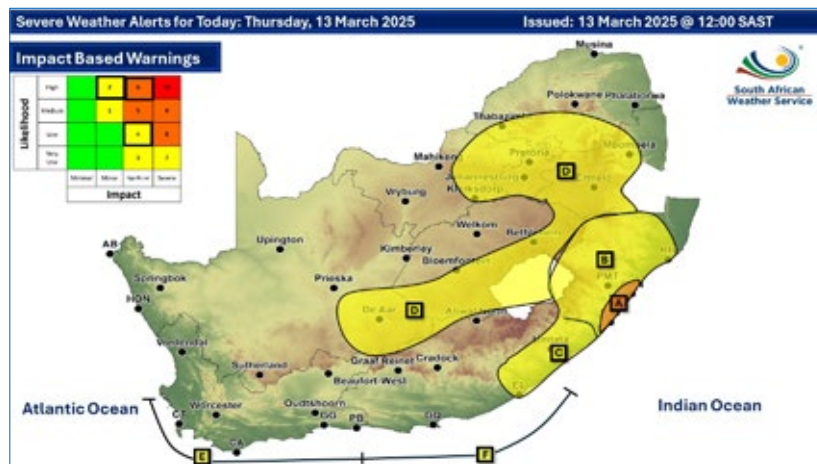


Figure 11: Impact-based warnings for 13 March 2025

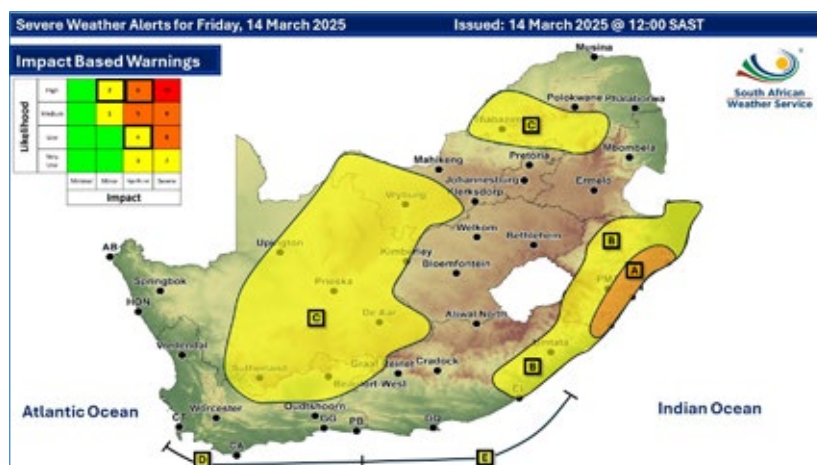
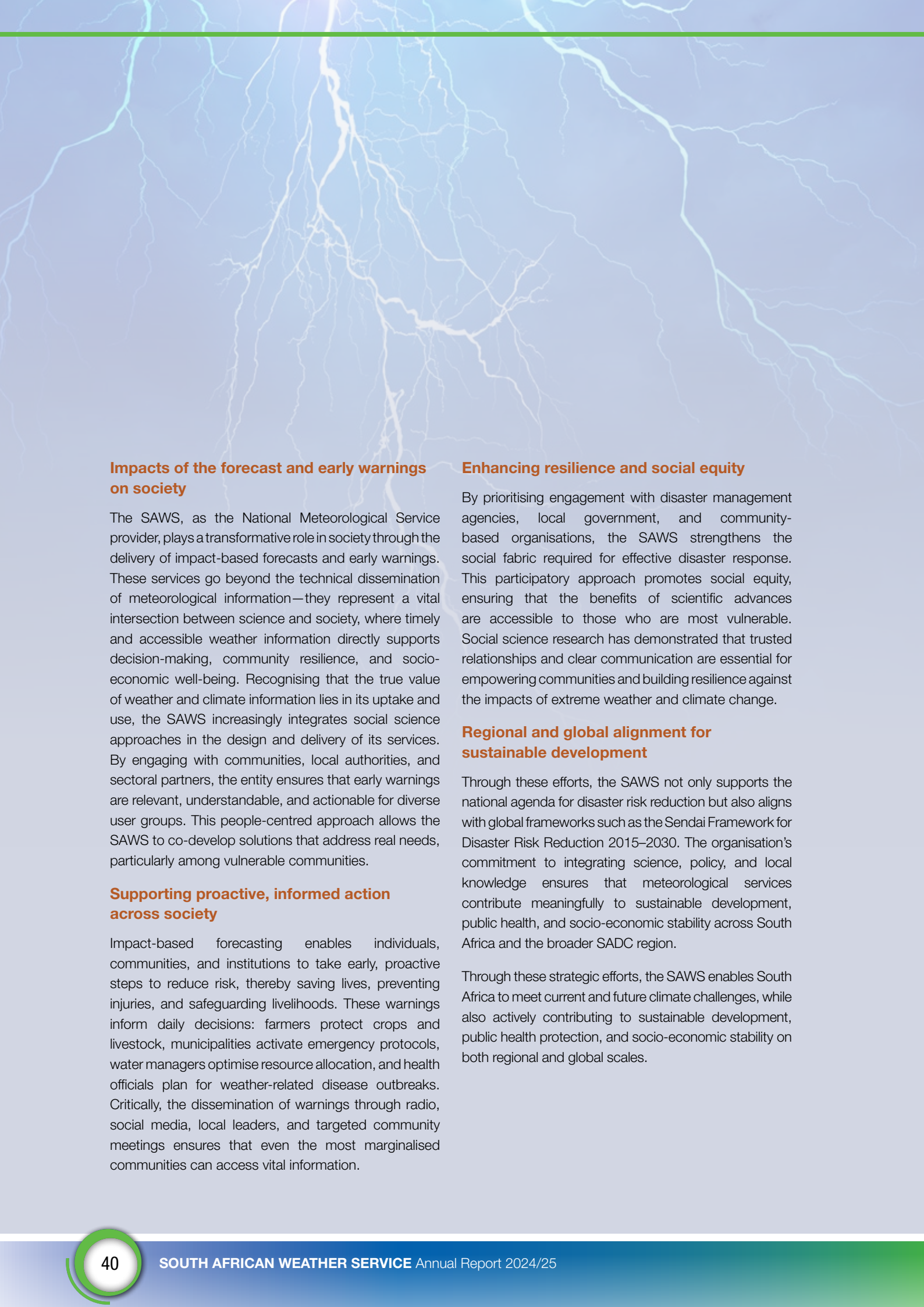


Figure 12: Impact-based warnings for 14 March 2025





Impacts of the forecast and early warnings on society

The SAWS, as the National Meteorological Service provider, plays a transformative role in society through the delivery of impact-based forecasts and early warnings. These services go beyond the technical dissemination of meteorological information—they represent a vital intersection between science and society, where timely and accessible weather information directly supports decision-making, community resilience, and socio-economic well-being. Recognising that the true value of weather and climate information lies in its uptake and use, the SAWS increasingly integrates social science approaches in the design and delivery of its services. By engaging with communities, local authorities, and sectoral partners, the entity ensures that early warnings are relevant, understandable, and actionable for diverse user groups. This people-centred approach allows the SAWS to co-develop solutions that address real needs, particularly among vulnerable communities.

Supporting proactive, informed action across society

Impact-based forecasting enables individuals, communities, and institutions to take early, proactive steps to reduce risk, thereby saving lives, preventing injuries, and safeguarding livelihoods. These warnings inform daily decisions: farmers protect crops and livestock, municipalities activate emergency protocols, water managers optimise resource allocation, and health officials plan for weather-related disease outbreaks. Critically, the dissemination of warnings through radio, social media, local leaders, and targeted community meetings ensures that even the most marginalised communities can access vital information.

Enhancing resilience and social equity

By prioritising engagement with disaster management agencies, local government, and community-based organisations, the SAWS strengthens the social fabric required for effective disaster response. This participatory approach promotes social equity, ensuring that the benefits of scientific advances are accessible to those who are most vulnerable. Social science research has demonstrated that trusted relationships and clear communication are essential for empowering communities and building resilience against the impacts of extreme weather and climate change.

Regional and global alignment for sustainable development

Through these efforts, the SAWS not only supports the national agenda for disaster risk reduction but also aligns with global frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. The organisation's commitment to integrating science, policy, and local knowledge ensures that meteorological services contribute meaningfully to sustainable development, public health, and socio-economic stability across South Africa and the broader SADC region.

Through these strategic efforts, the SAWS enables South Africa to meet current and future climate challenges, while also actively contributing to sustainable development, public health protection, and socio-economic stability on both regional and global scales.

Aviation meteorological services

Aviation industry activity

The SAWS aviation cost recovery revenue is likely to remain positive, as industry statistics continue to show growth. Industry total Revenue Passenger-Kilometre (RPK) increased by 10% year-on-year, continuing to exceed historical records. Available Seat Kilometres (ASK) rose by 71%. The Passenger Load Factor (PLF) recorded a peak of 82,1%, reflecting strong air travel demand.

Although Africa still retains the lowest share of 2,2%, African carriers have achieved good results, with an RPK of 15% and a 2,3% increase in load factor.

Aviation operational achievements

The SAWS plays a critical role in fulfilling the strategic objectives of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) by committing to high percentages of accuracy and availability of aeronautical meteorological information. The SAWS contributes directly to strategic objective no. 1, 2 and 5 of the five ICAO strategic objectives:

- 1. **Safety:** Enhance global civil aviation safety. This strategic objective is focused primarily on the State's regulatory oversight capabilities. The Global Aviation Safety Plan (GASP) outlines the key activities for the triennium.
- 2. **Air Navigation Capacity and Efficiency:** Increase the capacity and improve the efficiency of the global civil aviation system. Although functionally and organisationally interdependent with Safety, this strategic objective is focused primarily on upgrading the air navigation and aerodrome infrastructure and developing new procedures to optimise aviation system performance. The Global Air Navigation Capacity and Efficiency Plan (Global Plan) outlines the key activities for the triennium.
- 3. **Security and Facilitation:** Enhance global civil aviation security and facilitation. This strategic objective reflects the need for ICAO's leadership in aviation security, facilitation, and related border security matters.
- 4. **Economic Development of Air Transport:** Foster the development of a sound and economically viable civil aviation system. This strategic objective reflects the need for ICAO's leadership to harmonise the air transport framework, which is focused on economic policies and supporting activities.

- 5. **Environmental Protection:** Minimise the adverse environmental effects of civil aviation activities. This strategic objective fosters ICAO's leadership in all aviation-related environmental activities and is consistent with the ICAO and the United Nations' system of environmental protection policies and practices.

Performance targets for Aerodrome Warnings and Terminal Aerodrome Forecasts (TAFs) were achieved, realising accuracies of 98,67% and 94,05%, respectively. These percentage accuracies were considered for the period in January, before the cyberattack, and the later part of February, when the SAWS' communication system had been restored for TAFs. A total of 536 aerodrome warnings were issued, with thunderstorm warnings amounting to 68,66%. This is less compared to the 703 aerodrome warnings issued in the previous financial year.

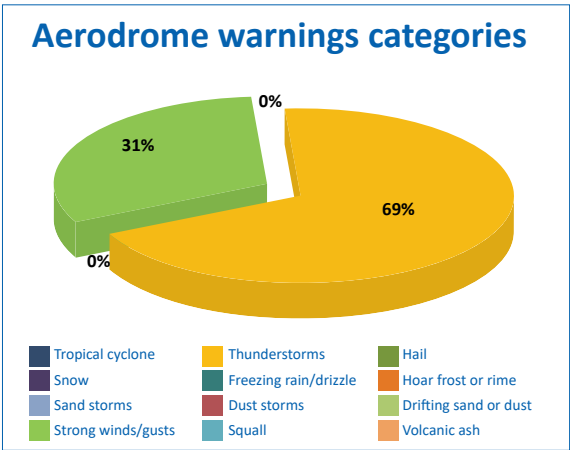


Figure 13: Aerodrome warning categories

The data on aerodrome warnings reveals that thunderstorm events were the most frequent trigger, contributing to 68,66% of all issued warnings during the analysed period.

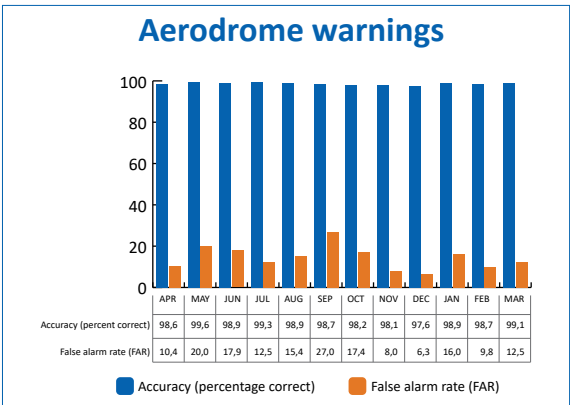


Figure 14: Aerodrome warnings evaluation

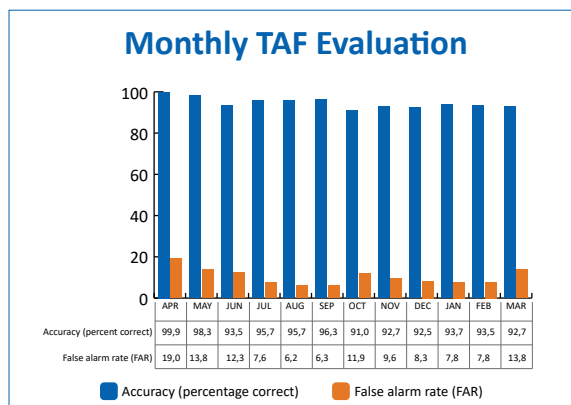


Figure 15: Terminal Aerodrome Forecast evaluation

The SAWS continued to be critical in improving domestic and global air navigation safety and efficiency by ensuring that meteorological services and products (which included aerodrome warnings, terminal aerodrome forecasts, significant meteorological information, and so forth) reached their intended destinations through its Meteorological Watch Office role. This was the case even after the cyberattack experienced in the fourth quarter. During this period, aviation products were disseminated via email to the aviation community, which included airlines, airports, air traffic controllers, ground handlers, and other relevant stakeholders, until the communication infrastructure was restored.

To ensure that personnel responsible for aeronautical meteorological services and products were well equipped to deliver their assigned duties, regular Aeronautical Meteorological Personnel (AMP) competency assessments were carried out at the end of the year. The overall competency level for AMP was 98,8%, compared to 95% in the previous year.

Furthermore, South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA) audits were successfully carried out. These audits assessed whether the work carried out by aeronautical forecasters and meteorological technicians met the minimum requirements set out by the ICAO and SACAA regulations and technical standards.

Aviation stakeholder engagement

a) International Airways Volcano Watch (IAVW) Work Stream

The SAWS was part of the International Airways Volcano Watch (IAVW) Work Stream, which is part of the Meteorological Operations Groups (MOG), oversees the IAVW and is developing a Concept of Operations in line with Meteorological Panel (METP) requirements.

Key objectives include:

- Providing essential information for managing safety risks related to volcanic activity and ash.
- Integrating IAVW data into the System-Wide Information Management (SWIM) environment, aligning with the Global Air Navigation Plan (GANP).
- The group has met twice to discuss progress on IAVW actions, including volcanic ash deposition information, quantitative milestones, and a work plan.

b) Africa-Indian Ocean Planning and Implementation Regional Group (APIRG) & Regional Aviation Safety Group (RASG AFI) Meetings

The SAWS participated in the APIRG/27 and RASG AFI-10 meetings in East London, South Africa, from 5 to 8 November 2024, coinciding with ICAO's 80th anniversary. They presented a paper on "Improving quality and availability of OPMET data in the AFI Region" aimed at enhancing aeronautical meteorology in Africa. Delegates from 44 out of 48 member states attended, discussing the development of the AFI Air Navigation Plan, resolving air navigation deficiencies, and supporting the implementation of ICAO standards across the continent.

Advisory Committee on Aeronautical Meteorological Services

The SAWS hosted quarterly hybrid meetings of the Advisory Committee on Aeronautical Meteorological Services (ACAMS) at the OR Tambo Weather Office. These meetings served as a forum to discuss issues related to the provision of aeronautical meteorological services for both domestic and international air navigation.

The committee comprised a diverse range of stakeholders, including representatives from:

- Airlines
- South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA)
- Air Traffic and Navigation Services (ATNS)
- Airports Company South Africa (ACSA)
- Commercial Aviation Association Southern Africa (CAASA)
- Airlines Association of South Africa (AASA)
- Recreational aviation
- Other relevant entities

South African Civil Aviation Regulatory Committee Meetings

The South African Civil Aviation Regulatory Committee Meetings (CARCOM) forum, established under section 157 (1) of the South African Civil Aviation Act, 2009 (Act No. 13 of 2009) functions as a consultative and advisory body. It facilitates the participation of representative bodies from all sectors of the aviation industry in the development of regulations and technical standards and other civil aviation matters. The committee addressed issues concerning the provision of aeronautical meteorological services to national and international air navigation within the South African Flight Information Region (FIR).

Marine services

Through the SAWS' Marine Services department, the entity successfully achieved two of its intended goals for the 2024/25 financial year. First was the long overdue move of the marine and shipping forecast services from the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) department at Head Office to the Cape Town Weather Office. Marine and shipping forecast functions include preparing and disseminating daily shipping charts, as well as the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) products, as stipulated in Chapter V of the SOLAS Convention. These products are issued twice daily to mariners through Cape Town Radio. Plans to relocate the functions from the Head Office to Cape Town, allowing them to be closer to key marine stakeholders, had been included in the Marine Master Plan since 2019. Following years of planning and the adequate allocation of resources, the functions and responsibilities to coordinate METAREA VII were successfully transferred to the Cape Town Weather Office from 1 September 2024.

Furthermore, the launch of the rip current forecasts model, a breakthrough innovation in rip current forecasting, took place on 21 November 2024. The rip current forecasting model aims to help Cape Town beachgoers and lifeguards anticipate hazardous seashore conditions, thereby curbing drowning incidents at six beaches (Blouberg Beach, Milnerton Beach, Fish Hoek Beach, Monwabisi Beach, Strand Beach, and Kogel Bay Beach) along the Cape Peninsula coastline. Rip currents are strong, narrow channels of fast-moving water that extend seaward from close to the shoreline into and beyond the surf zone. They can occur at any beach with breaking waves and can move at speeds of up to 2,4 meters per second,

making them difficult for even strong swimmers to overcome. Such currents are responsible for over 100 deaths annually worldwide and are linked to more than 10 000 drownings globally. The SAWS can now provide three-day rip current forecasts, allowing beachgoers to make informed decisions.

The SAWS Wave and Storm Surge (SWaSS) forecast model continued to be used operationally to forecast positive and negative storm surge events along South Africa's coastline. The model adequately predicted a positive storm surge occurrence from 7 to 8 July 2024, affecting parts of the Western and Eastern Cape provinces. The storm was caused by an intense cold frontal system, which led to a significant drop in atmospheric pressure and strong winds, resulting in high waves.

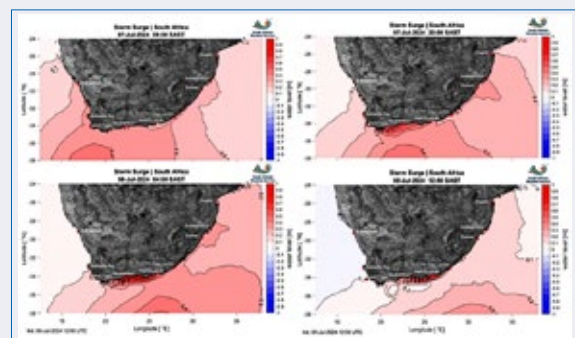


Figure 16: Regional map showing the forecasted storm surge along the south and south-east coastline for 7 to 8 July 2024 from 04h00 to 12h00 SAST

The SAWS issued an Orange Level 6 and a Yellow Level 3 warning for storm surge, which led to localised flooding in low-lying areas of the affected coastlines. Various media reports noted significant swells, flooding, and road closures.

Annual performance results

Sub-programme 1.1: Warnings, alerts and advisories

Purpose: To provide timeous and accurate impact-based early warnings, alerts and advisories to safeguard life and property against the impact of severe weather on land, oceans and in the air.

Table 7: Annual performance results: Sub-programme 1.1

Outcome	Output	Output indicators	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
Lives and property protected against meteorological-related risks	Meteorological related solutions provided to meet user needs	Percentage availability of National Weather forecast (FPZA41)	97,95%	98,76%	97%	Achieved 97% availability of National Weather (FPZA41) Average of quarterly performance (99,46% + 99,46% + 100% + 90,4%) ÷ 4 = 97,33%	None	None
		Percentage accuracy of aerodrome warnings	98,56%	99,22%	98%	Achieved 99% accuracy of aerodrome warnings Average of quarterly performance (98,94% + 99,01% + 97,92% + 98,87%) ÷ 4 = 98,67%	Target exceeded by 1%	Aeronautical Meteorological Forecasters' competency complemented numerical weather prediction models to contribute to achieving high accuracy.
		Percentage accuracy of Terminal Aerodrome Forecast (TAF)	96,71%	94,99%	93%	Achieved 94% accuracy of Terminal Aerodrome Forecast Average of quarterly performance (96,30% + 94,60% + 91,95% + 93,35%) ÷ 4 = 94,05%	Target exceeded by 1%	Aeronautical Meteorological Forecasters' competency complemented numerical weather prediction models to contribute to achieving high accuracy.
		Percentage availability of Marine products (SOLAS - Safety of Life at Sea)	98,76%	98,54%	97%	Achieved 98% availability of Marine Products (SOLAS) Average of quarterly performance (98,06% + 98,39% + 99,46% + 95,43%) ÷ 4 = 97,84%	Target exceeded by 1%	Achievement above target in quarters 1 to 3 compensated for the portfolio of evidence challenges emanating from the cyberattack in quarter 4.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 8: Linking performance with budgets - Programme 1

Programme/activity/ objective	2024/25			2023/24		
	Budget R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under expenditure R'000	Budget R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under expenditure R'000
Weather and Climate Services	15 330	7 079	8 251	14 041	15 639	(1 598)

Programme 2: Research and innovation

Purpose: To develop meteorological solutions to inform wise socio-economic choices.

Sub-programme 2.1: Solution development

Purpose: The provision of innovative meteorological and related products and services through the development and implementation of community weather-smart products and services.

Outcome: Lives and property protected against meteorological-related risks.

Solution development

During the period under review, the SAWS reaffirmed its unwavering commitment to advancing meteorological science and ensuring the safety and resilience of the South African public through the development of four innovative products. The SAWS made significant strides in enhancing forecasting accuracy, precision, and reliability. These advancements also improved climate assessments and supported the specific needs of various sectors. These innovations reflect the SAWS' dedication to integrating cutting-edge technologies and scientific research to address the unique challenges and diverse needs of communities and industries, fostering a safer and more sustainable future for all.

The increasing extremity and unpredictability of weather events, compounded by the ongoing effects of climate change, underscore the need for tailored products and solutions that enhance our ability to predict, prepare for, and effectively manage weather-related challenges. In today's rapidly evolving global landscape, such innovations are essential, profoundly influencing economic, environmental and social sectors. Industries such as mining, agriculture, water management and disaster preparedness rely heavily on timely and accurate weather information to ensure operational efficiencies, strategic planning and resilience.

The SAWS committed to developing four transformative products in the 2024/25 financial year. These products would have bolstered the entity's efforts to enhance resilience, preparedness and response strategies for communities, industries and governments facing climate-related risks. Furthermore, they aimed to improve readiness and foster resilience across various sectors, effectively addressing climate-related challenges.

The cyberattack hampered the realisation of three products, stalling their completion. The development process of the three products had progressed well to

approximately 40%, following a structured four-step process that spanned the entire financial year.

Had these products been completed, the Automated RADAR-Based Significant Rainfall Alert System product would have delivered real-time monitoring and warnings, facilitating timely responses to potential flooding and safeguarding both lives and property. The Enhanced Satellite Nowcasting System with Data Assimilation (ESNS-DA) leveraged live satellite imagery and DA model output to generate highly accurate short-term weather forecasts, which were indispensable for aviation, emergency management, and other time-sensitive operations. For long-term strategic applications, generating Historical Model Data Reanalysis data would refine past climate data to improve the accuracy of forecasting models.

Despite the setbacks and challenges, the entity completed the development of the Conformal-Cubic Atmospheric Model (CCAM) Seasonal Forecast system. This system provides detailed and reliable seasonal weather projections, ensuring stakeholders can prepare for and adapt to seasonal variations with greater precision. Products whose progress was stunted are envisaged to be finalised and implemented during semester 1 of 2025/26.

The work done to revive product development and overcome the significant damage caused by the cyberattack illustrates the SAWS' commitment to advancing meteorological capabilities, addressing the growing need for precise weather forecasting, and reinforcing critical sectors such as agriculture, water management, and urban development.

Through building international collaboration and investing in innovation, the SAWS contributes to local resilience and supports global efforts to combat climate change challenges. The continued development and adoption of these tools are essential for securing a better-equipped future to handle the uncertainties of a changing climate.

Table 9: Product development for 2024/25

	Product	Purpose
1.	Automated RADAR-Based Significant Rainfall Alert System	Utilises both RADAR and modelling data to forecast significant rainfall events, which is crucial for industries such as mining, where rapid and reliable forecasts can avert disasters.
2.	Enhanced Satellite Nowcasting System with Data Assimilation	Leverages satellite data and the latest data assimilation techniques to offer improved short-term weather forecasts
3	Historical model data reanalysis applications tool	Gridded temperature data is created when ECMWF ERA5 re-analysis data is used with observations of minimum and maximum temperatures.
4	Conformal-Cubic Atmospheric Model (CCAM) Seasonal Forecast System	Utilises the advanced CCAM developed by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) to deliver detailed and localised seasonal forecasts.

Research

The scientific research undertaken by the SAWS is fundamental in advancing meteorological science and shaping the future of weather-related services and climate research. It plays a critical role in generating new knowledge and driving innovation within the field of meteorology. By submitting research studies for publication, the SAWS facilitates rigorous peer review during which experts examine the methodology, results, and developed products to ensure their validity, originality, and significance. This process validates the effectiveness of the SAWS’ approaches while enhancing the reliability of their findings. These publications serve as a cornerstone for supporting the broader meteorological sector, helping to educate, inform, and guide stakeholders ranging from policymakers to academic researchers.

The entity measures its scientific output through a rigorous peer-review publication process, with researchers encouraged to publish extensively in the following categories:

- I. Peer-reviewed scientific publications in local and international journals
- II. Peer-reviewed conference papers included in official conference proceedings
- III. Contributions to peer-reviewed book chapters
- IV. Theses: MSc and PhD dissertations reviewed by academic panels
- V. Peer-reviewed project reports

The SAWS’ commitment to research and publication reinforces its role in meteorological advancements, consistently improving its services and extending its impact nationally and internationally. Through active engagement in the scientific community, the SAWS enhances its operational capabilities and significantly advances weather-related services and climate science.



Articles published in scientific journals

Table 10: Summary of peer-reviewed publications

Publication type	Number of publications 2024/25
I Peer-reviewed scientific publications in local and international journals	23
II Peer-reviewed conference papers included in official conference proceedings	10
III Contributions to peer-reviewed book chapters	1
IV Theses: MSc and PhD dissertations reviewed by academic panels	2
V Peer-reviewed project reports	2
Total number of publications	38

I. Peer-reviewed scientific publications in local and international journals

1. BENCARDINO, M., D'AMORE, F., ANGOT, H., ANGIUL, L., BERTRAND, Y., CAIRNS, W., DIÉGUEZ, M.C., DOMMERGUE, A., EBINGHAUS, R., ESPOSITO, G., KOMÍNKOVÁ, K., **LABUSCHAGNE, C.**, MANNARINO, V., **MARTIN, L.**, MARTINO, M., NEVES, L.M., MASHYANOV, N., MAGAND, O., NELSON, P., NORSTROM, C., READ, K., SHOLUPOV, S., SKOV, H., TASSONE, A., VÍTKOVÁ, G., CINNIARELLA, S., SPROVIERI, F. AND PIRNONE, N. 2024. Patterns and Trends of Atmospheric Mercury in the GMOS Network: Insights Based on a Decade of Measurements. *Environmental Pollution*, **363**(Part 2), 15 Dec, 125104, 15 pp. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2024.125104>
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II. Peer-reviewed conference papers included in official conference proceedings

1. **GELDENHUYS, M.**, BLAZAKI, K., AFCHINE, A., CERECEDA, F., GROOB, J-U., HEGGLIN, M.I., KLOSS, C., KUHN, T., **LABUSCHAGNE, C., LABUSCHAGNE, P.**, LAUBE, J.C., **MACHININI, T.**, **MKOLOLO, T.**, RENARD, J-B., ROLF, C., STEFFES, W., STOPFORD, C. AND RIESE, M. 2024. BIANKA: A Balloon Field Campaign to Study Climate Change Uncertainties, in the *38th Annual Conference of the South African Society for Atmospheric Sciences: "Exploring the Novel Integration of Tools to Understand Our Changing Environment"*, 29-30 October 2024, hosted by North-West University, Potchefstroom, pp. 21-24. ISBN 978-1-0370-1666-0
2. **HEYNEKE, E.**, DYSON, L. AND VAN SCHALKWYK, L. 2024. The Importance of Understanding Mesoscale Weather Features to Assist Conservation Agriculture Practices in South Africa: a Case Study. *Proceedings of the 9th World Congress on Conservation Agriculture*, Cape Town, South Africa, July 2024, pp. 189-192. ISBN 978-1-0370-5134-0
3. **HEYNEKE, E.**, DYSON, L. AND VAN SCHALKWYK, L. 2024. Comparative Analysis of Two Squall Lines: A Case Study, in the *38th Annual Conference of the South African Society for Atmospheric Sciences: "Exploring the Novel Integration of Tools to Understand Our Changing Environment"*, 29-30 October 2024, hosted by North-West University, Potchefstroom, pp. 32-36. ISBN 978-1-0370-1666-0

4. **JABE, A., NOZWANE, S.H., ZWANE, N., MURAMBADORO, M. AND SILWANYANA, Y.** 2024. Investigating Weather Forecast Accessibility in Vulnerable Communities of uMgungundlovu District Municipality, KwaZulu Natal: A Case study in Msunduzi Local Municipality, in the *38th Annual Conference of the South African Society for Atmospheric Sciences: "Exploring the Novel Integration of Tools to Understand Our Changing Environment"*, 29-30 October 2024, hosted by North-West University, Potchefstroom, pp. 37-41. ISBN 978-1-0370-1666-0
5. **MASITHELA, T., MENGISTU, M., LANDMAN, S. AND CLULOW, A.** 2024. A Preliminary Evaluation of The Unified Model Soil Moisture Estimates Using In Situ TDR Measurements, in the *38th Annual Conference of the South African Society for Atmospheric Sciences: "Exploring the Novel Integration of Tools to Understand Our Changing Environment"*, 29-30 October 2024, hosted by North-West University, Potchefstroom, pp. 46-49. ISBN 978-1-0370-1666-0
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7. **MUGERI, M.E. AND GARLAND, R.M.** 2024. Assessing the Ability of Global Modelling Products to Simulate Air Pollution Levels During a Cold Front Passage in Gauteng, South Africa, in the *38th Annual Conference of the South African Society for Atmospheric Sciences: "Exploring the Novel Integration of Tools to Understand Our Changing Environment"*, 29-30 October 2024, hosted by North-West University, Potchefstroom, pp. 60-66. ISBN 978-1-0370-1666-0
8. **MURAMBADORO, M.D. AND SILWANYANA, Y.** 2024. Assessing the Early Warning and Weather Information Needs for Households with Persons with Disability to Support Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction in the uMgungundlovu District Municipality, South Africa, in the *38th Annual Conference of the South African Society for Atmospheric Sciences: "Exploring the Novel Integration of Tools to Understand Our Changing Environment"*, 29-30 October 2024, hosted by North-West University, Potchefstroom, pp. 72-76. ISBN 978-1-0370-1666-0
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III. Contributions to peer-reviewed book chapters

1. **MANGANI, R., ARCHER, E., ENGELBRECHT, C., BELLOCCHI, G., MUKIIBI, A. AND CREUX, N.M.** 2025. The Impact of Climate Change on Crop Production and Food Security: A South African Perspective, in FILHO, L.W., MATANDIROTYA, N., AYAL, Y.D., LUETZ, J.M. AND BORSARI, B. (Eds.) *Climate Change, Food Security, and Land Management*. Cham, Springer, pp. 1-28. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-71164-0_56-1

IV. Theses: MSc and PhD dissertations reviewed by academic panels

1. **McBRIDE, C.** 2024. Historical and future changes in climate records and extremes in South Africa. PhD Thesis, University of Pretoria
2. **PHAKULA, S.** 2024. Subseasonal-to-Seasonal Predictions over Southern Africa. PhD Thesis, University of Pretoria. <https://repository.up.ac.za/>

V. Peer-reviewed project reports

3. **AGEET, S., PARKER, D., MSEMBO, H., COLENBRANDER, W., DE CONING, E., GIJBEN, M., GONÇALVES, J., GROVES, D., IMBWAE, F., JUHANKO, K., KIETH, G., KROESE, N., MARSHAM, J., MATAYA, D., MBULI, N., MONJANE, G., MONJANE, M., MURAMBADORO, M., PERRELS, A., ROBERTS, A., SEBEGO, E., SEGALWE, O., STANDER, J., TAWANE, T., TAYLOR, C., VINCENT, K. AND VOSLOO, C.** 2024. Weather and Climate Information Services Early Warning for Southern Africa (WISER-EWSA) testbed 1. Report. University of Leeds. <https://doi.org/10.48785/100/267>
4. **MAISHA, T. R., MULOVHEDZI, P. T., RAMBUWANI, G. T., MAKGATI, L. N., BARNES, M., LEKOLOANE, L., ENGELBRECHT, F. A., NDARANA, T., MBOKODO, I. L., XULU, N. G. AND BOPAPE, M. M.** 2025. *The Development of a Locally Based Weather and Climate Model in Southern Africa*. WRC Report no. 3181/1/24. Pretoria, Water Research Commission, 197 pp. ISBN 978-0-6392-0683-7. <http://wrcwebsite.azurewebsites.net/wp-content/uploads/mdocs/3181%20final.pdf>

Climate Services

The state of data collection

According to the South African Weather Service Act, 2001 (Act No. 8 of 2001 as amended), it has to ensure, among other objectives, the ongoing collection of meteorological data over South Africa and surrounding oceans for use by current and future generations; and it acts as the long-term custodian of a reliable national climatological record. The SAWS relies on a nationwide observation network to collect weather and climate data to meet these objectives. The data is collected through manual observations performed by trained observers, and also through observation instruments or sensors that are strategically located across the country.

For the 2024/25 financial year, there was a significant improvement in data availability during the first three quarters (see Figure 17). During quarter four, the cyberattack had a negative impact on the database as most of the data captured was lost. The SAWS took steps to rebuild the climate database, and despite some operational complexities, the effort is bearing fruit.

The State of the Climate Report elements, specifically annual mean temperature trend and annual percentage of rainfall, were calculated before the cyberattack occurred. These were therefore not negatively impacted by the unavailability of data for 2024. Stations used in the State of the Climate Report analysis are carefully selected based on 30 years' data availability. Currently, 26 temperature and 120 rainfall stations are used in the report. For 2024, all 26 temperature stations used for the annual mean temperature trends were available. Only 114 rainfall stations were available for the analysis. This was slightly down from the 121 in 2023 but an improvement on the 94 stations used in 2022.

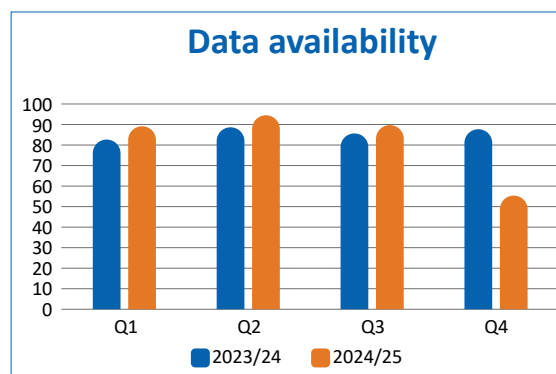


Figure 17: Data availability report for AWSs and ARSs for 2023/24 and 2024/25

State of the South African climate

a) Temperature

South Africa experienced a new record warm year, with very hot conditions mainly in the central and northern interior. In the south, however, temperatures were closer to normal. The annual mean temperature anomaly for 2024, based on data from 26 climate stations, was approximately 9°C above the average of the reference period (1991–2020), making it the hottest year since 1951 (see Figure 18). A warming trend of approximately 0,17°C per decade is indicated for the country, over 1951–2024, statistically significant at the 5% level.

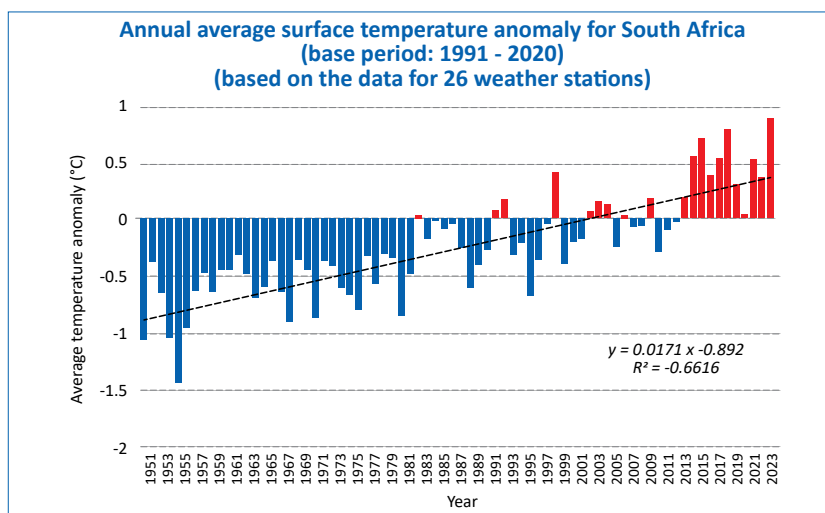


Figure 18: Average surface temperature deviation over South Africa based on 26 climate stations: 1951–2023 (base period: 1991–2020). The linear trend is indicated. (Source: The SAWS)

b) Precipitation

The most significant feature of the 2024 rainfall, presented in Figure 19, is the near-normal rainfall amounts received over most of South Africa. The major exception is the north-western to central interior, which received well below-normal rainfall, with some places experiencing extremely dry conditions.

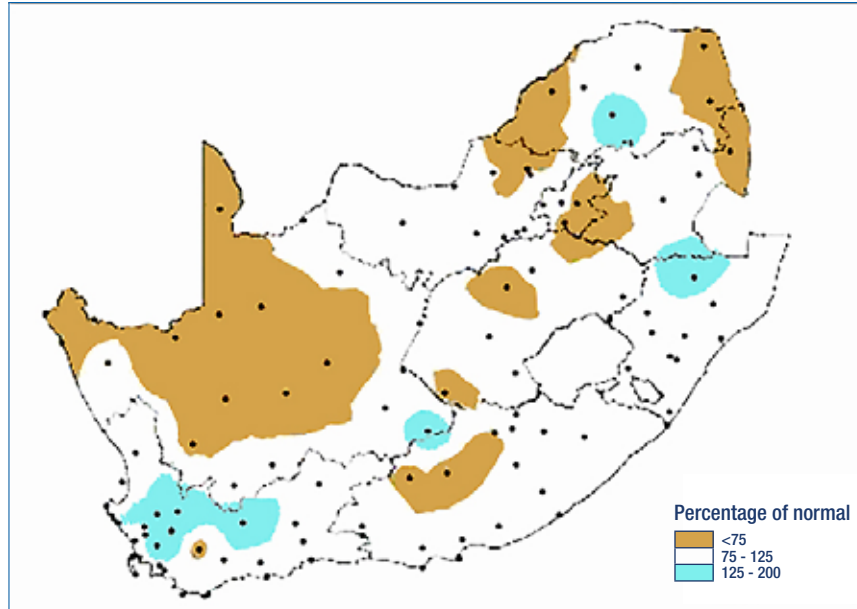


Figure 19: Rainfall anomalies (expressed as percentage of 1991–2020 annual average) for South Africa for 2024. (Source: The SAWS)

Noteworthy climate and weather events

The State of the Climate Report 2024 indicates that South Africa experienced wetter conditions in the central and eastern regions, but faced significant dry conditions in the west. Major adverse weather events in the east led to flooding, displacing many, and damaging infrastructure. Rainfall patterns were reflected in temperature variations, with the central and eastern areas experiencing normal to below-normal temperatures, while the west saw temperatures of 2 to 3°C above normal.

In February and March 2024, dry conditions prevailed; however, on March 13, heavy rains from Tropical Storm Filipo caused flooding in Zululand, resulting in infrastructure damage and fatalities. April brought significant rainfall, particularly in the central and southern parts, leading to flooding and loss of life, including five fatalities in Margate, which received 250 mm of rain in 24 hours.

May saw dry conditions and abnormal heat, with temperatures 3 to 4°C above normal. In June, heavy rains led to severe flooding in the Eastern Cape, resulting in seven deaths and the evacuation of over 1 100 residents. By July, heavy rainfall shifted to the west,

damaging homes, schools, and power infrastructure, affecting around 10 000 households.

From November to December, the eastern half of the region recorded significantly above-normal temperatures, prompting heat warnings. The CAELUM publication noted the prevalence of extreme weather events throughout 2024, highlighting floods and strong winds, which underline the need for improved Disaster Risk Reduction strategies.

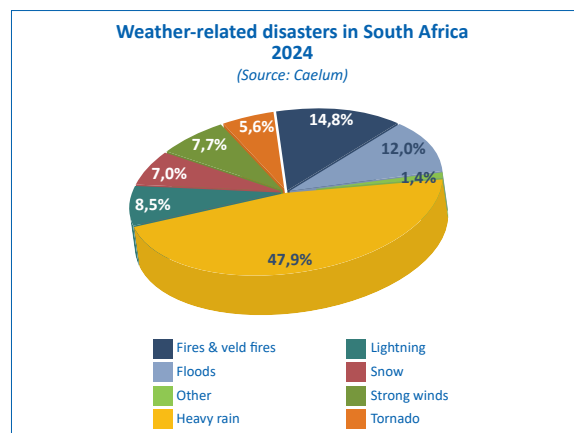


Figure 20: Percentage of extreme weather events from the CAELUM database for 2024. (Source: The SAWS)

Data availability

Stations that contributed to data availability for 2024 are shown in the table below. All data reflected in this report have been quality-controlled following WMO standards. The aggregated percentage of data availability from all automatic weather stations is presented in Sub-programme 3.2 of this report.

Table 11: Inspection areas and a count of station sensors

Inspection area	Count of stations sensors (automatic weather stations and weather offices)	Count of stations (automatic rainfall stations)
Central Forecasting Office	54	9
Bloemfontein	99	7
Bethlehem	63	4
Cape Town	261	18
Calvinia	81	3
Durban	315	10
De Aar	54	2
East London	63	14
Ermelo	90	4
Gough Island	9	0
George	117	28
Irene	72	10
OR Tambo	36	7
Kimberley	45	3
Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport	81	6
Lanseria	45	3
Marion Island	9	0
Mafikeng	81	9
Polokwane	108	7
Gqeberha	108	9
SANAE	9	0
Springbok	63	0
Thohoyandou	117	11
Upington	54	0
Mthatha	81	6
Total	2115	170

Generating new leads

Climate Service is working with the Marketing department to generate new leads for the potential generation of revenue. Currently, social media, events, and ongoing engagement with clients help ensure that the existing client base remains intact. The advertising of new products is done through the existing clientele and social media.

Annual performance results

Sub-programme 2.1: Solution development

Purpose: The provision of innovative meteorological and related products and services through the development and implementation of community weather-smart products and services.

Table 12: Annual performance results - Sub-programme 2.1

Outcome	Output	Output indicators	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
Lives and property protected against meteorological-related risks	Enhanced meteorological related body of knowledge	Number of new or enhanced climate- and non-climate-specific solutions signed-off	4	4	4	Not achieved • One (1) new or enhanced climate- and non-climate-specific solution signed-off	Three solutions could not be finalised	Complexities: Due to the cyberattack on 26 January 2025, the code, configurations, and related processes from the research server environment, where products were being developed, were lost. In most cases, the data was corrupted. Corrective measures: Rebuilding the server environment, including re-developing scripts, and re-establishing communication channels for the respective data feeds by semester 1 of 2025/26.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 13: Linking performance with budgets - Programme 2

Programme/activity/objective	2024/25			2023/24		
	Budget R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under expenditure R'000	Budget R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under expenditure R'000
Research and Innovation	16 921	27 067	(10 106)	3 544	3 094	450

Strategies to overcome areas of underperformance

To address underperformance in the server environment, a comprehensive rebuild and optimisation process is being implemented. This strategy involves reinstalling all essential software, compilers, packages, and libraries, as well as re-establishing workflows, data pipelines, and system dependencies. Additionally, scripts are being redeveloped, and communication channels for key data feeds are being re-established, with the goal of completing these activities by the end of quarter 2 of 2025/26. Ongoing performance monitoring and optimisation will ensure that system performance is continuously improved and sustained.

Table 14: Solutions to be finalised

	Product	Purpose	Comments
1	Automated RADAR-Based Significant Rainfall Alert System	Utilises both RADAR and modelling data to forecast significant rainfall events, crucial for industries such as mining, where rapid and reliable forecasts can avert disasters	This system harnesses both RADAR and modelling data to forecast significant rainfall events, which are vital for disaster risk reduction in industries such as mining. Recovery efforts are focused on reinstalling required software and libraries for RADAR data processing, storm tracking, and nowcasting. Full product redevelopment and operationalisation are targeted for completion by the end of the second quarter of 2025/26.
2	Enhanced Satellite Nowcasting System with Data Assimilation	Leverages satellite data and the latest data assimilation techniques to offer improved short-term weather forecasts	Utilising advanced satellite data and state-of-the-art data assimilation techniques, this system will deliver improved short-term weather forecasts. Restoration includes reinstallation of the Nowcasting Satellite Application Facility (NWC SAF) software and re-establishment of critical data flows. The system is expected to be fully operational by the end of the second quarter of 2025/26.
3	Historical model data re-analysis applications tool	Gridded temperature data is created when ECMWF ERA5 re-analysis data is used in conjunction with observations of minimum and maximum temperatures	This tool integrates ECMWF ERA5 re-analysis data with observed temperature records to produce gridded historical temperature datasets. Recovery involves redevelopment of process scripts, re-running historical data, and re-establishing data collection links. Completion and availability of gridded re-analysis datasets are anticipated by the end of the third quarter of 2025/26.



Programme 3: Infrastructure and information systems

Purpose: To upgrade, expand and optimise infrastructure.

Sub-programme 3.1: Optimal management of infrastructure

Purpose: To ensure optimal infrastructure and systems uptime of observations, information dissemination and exchange that enables the SAWS to achieve its mandate.

Sub-programme 3.2: Quality data

Purpose: To provide quality data meeting minimum data requirements.

Outcome: Lives and property protected against meteorological-related risks.

Optimal management of infrastructure

Greenhouse gas monitoring

The SAWS Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW) programme is crucial in assisting the South African government in meeting its obligations under several major international environmental and climate conventions, to which it is a signatory. These agreements include the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

The Cape Point GAW station, designated in 1995, is an integral part of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) GAW programme. This programme encompasses a worldwide network of 32 similar stations, each strategically positioned to monitor and collect critical atmospheric data. The WMO GAW programme is dedicated to developing a detailed understanding of the global atmosphere, with a focus on air quality and climate change, by measuring gases, aerosols, and other atmospheric constituents. By contributing to this international network, the Cape Point GAW station provides critical data that bolsters global efforts to study and address environmental challenges.

In the period under review, the SAWS GAW programme, which includes the Cape Point GAW station and the Regional GAW activities, surpassed the targeted 80% level of data recovery.

Table 15: Regional GAW data recovery

Data set	Quarter 1 (%)	Quarter 2 (%)	Quarter 3 (%)	Quarter 4 (%)
Total Ozone				
Dobson 132 – Springbok	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
Dobson 089 – Irene	77,17	81,67	76,33	80,67
Ozone Sonde Soundings Irene	50,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
UV-B Biometer network				
Irene	85,00	100,00	100,00	95,33
Cape Point	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
Cape Town International	100,00	96,00	100,00	100,00
Durban International	93,67	100,00	69,67	66,67
De Aar	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
Port Elizabeth	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
Total (overall)	89,54	86,41	82,89	82,52

Table 16: Cape Point GAW data recovery

Data set/parameter	Quarter 1 (%)	Quarter 2 (%)	Quarter 3 (%)	Quarter 4 (%)
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	98,67	99,23	99,03	98,00
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	92,03	99,23	99,03	98,00
Methane (CH ₄)	98,80	99,23	99,03	97,97
Surface Ozone (O ₃)	100,00	99,70	99,67	98,57
Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O)	98,53	97,60	97,60	96,07
Radon (Rn)	100,00	99,93	100,00	100,00
Gaseous Mercury (GEM)	100,00	97,83	100,00	98,13
Average	98,29	98,97	99,20	98,11

RADAR infrastructure

The overall availability of Tier 1 RADARs for the period under review was 80% against a target of 75%. The performance of Tier 1 RADARs was, in quarter 1, impacted by Bethlehem RADAR which was affected by standby generator failure, while the Irene RADAR was affected by a faulty digital receiver (GDRX) which was replaced. During quarter 2, the Irene RADAR experienced a power failure caused by a fault on high-tension cables and the 11kV transformer, which were repaired on 15 September 2024. Despite transformer and power supply issues at the Vanetia RADAR site, the overall network performance achieved an 80% success rate.

In the final quarter of the year under review, the overall performance of Tier 1 RADARs was affected by complexities encountered with the Polokwane and Ermelo RADARs.

The Polokwane RADAR was escalated to the SAWS' maintenance and repairs partner to procure cables from Germany's Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM). The Ermelo RADAR was confronted with electrical power issues, which were addressed through the involvement of the panel of approved service providers to service diesel generators and uninterruptible power supplies.

Contracts were put in place for the maintenance of RADARS, air conditioners, uninterruptible power supplies, and diesel generators to ensure stable power sourcing, communications, and air conditioning, thereby improving the overall performance of the infrastructure.

A stable power supply to the RADAR infrastructure is critical for the optimal functioning of this key infrastructure. To remedy the previous year's impact of loadshedding on the RADAR network, the SAWS completed a solar power project at the Irene RADAR site to improve and stabilise the electricity powering the RADAR. It is envisaged that this solar power project will be extended to other sites such as Ottosdal and Bethlehem, once the security concerns have been considered.

The SAWS upgraded the then-existing TITAN Weather RADAR Software to LROSE as part of modernisation efforts envisaged in the Infrastructure Sustainability Plan. The organisation's Engineers, Forecasters, Researchers, and ICT personnel received training on this new software.

Table 17: Tier 1 RADAR performance

RADAR	Quarter 1 (%)	Quarter 2 (%)	Quarter 3 (%)	Quarter 4 (%)
1. Irene	86,73	69,09	98,71	73,20
2. Polokwane	76,96	86,36	74,21	30,95
3. Ermelo	94,15	87,39	72,84	31,17
4. Ottosdal	91,92	93,27	72,71	88,62
5. Bethlehem	76,93	93,75	79,58	41,37
6. Bloemfontein	90,49	71,58	95,35	95,83
7. Durban	99,43	97,47	98,98	65,53
8. Venetia	83,14	95,98	47,62	98,80
Average performance	87,47	86,86	80,00	65,68

Quality data

Air Quality Priority Areas stations

The SAWS manages and reports on data collection from ambient air quality monitoring networks in the Vaal, Highveld and Waterberg National Air Quality Priority Areas. In addition to this responsibility, the SAWS is the custodian of the South African Air Quality Information System (SAAQIS) and as such is responsible for the hosting, operation, and maintenance of the SAAQIS to ensure access to air quality information to users such as the public, businesses, industry, government authorities and non-government organisations.

The SAWS also supported the Mpumalanga provincial government and the City of Tshwane in operating, maintaining, and reporting on their air quality monitoring stations. These additional efforts contributed to the SAWS' revenue generation.

The Priority Areas Air Quality Stations faced challenges, including instrument failure and faults at numerous sites. Intermittent power failures occur due to localised power supply issues such as load reduction and cable theft. In contrast, equipment theft and vandalism presented a serious problem for station operations, affecting instrument uptime and data availability. The Diepkloof, Zamdela, and eMalahleni stations were decommissioned due to equipment theft and vandalism between April and June 2024.

To stabilise the performance of the Priority Area Air Quality Stations through interventions that will ensure a stable power supply and minimise the impact of theft and vandalism, the SAWS continued to engage the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) to agree on and implement such interventions.

Battery backup systems (8kva, 4–6-hour lithium-ion battery backup solution) were installed for the network, except for the eMalahleni, Lephalale, and Hendrina stations. Security risks were identified for these stations, and installation was delayed until they were relocated to more secure sites.

In consultation with the DFFE, a plan to relocate stations was submitted to the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure for consideration and approval. This revised plan includes additional security measures such as installing CCTV cameras and security doors for high-risk stations.

The performance target of 80% of priority areas air quality stations available on SAAQIS meeting the minimum data requirement of 75% was not achieved. The network achieved a 69% rate of stations meeting the minimum data requirements.

Table 18: Quarterly performance of Air Quality Stations

Months	Number of stations meeting minimum data requirements	Average performance (%)
1. April	10 out of 15	66,67
2. May	9 out of 15	60,00
3. June	8 out of 15	53,33
Average Quarter 1 performance		60,00
4. July	9 out of 15	60,00
5. August	11 out of 15	73,33
6. September	10 out of 15	66,67
Average Quarter 2 performance		66,67
7. October	10 out of 12*	83,33
8. November	10 out of 12*	83,33
9. December	10 out of 12*	83,33
Average Quarter 3 performance		83,33
10. January	9 out of 12*	75,00
11. February	8 out of 12*	66,67
12. March	8 out of 12*	66,67
Average Quarter 4 performance		69,44

*eMalahleni, Zamdela and Diepkloof stations were decommissioned

Climate data

The SAWS continued to ensure the ongoing collection of meteorological data over South Africa and its surrounding oceans, thereby maintaining a reliable national climatological record in line with the organisation's mandate. For the period under review, the SAWS aimed to ensure that data from its AWSs was available on the National Climate Database. Data from these infrastructure networks underwent rigorous quality control measures before being maintained in the database.

The National Climate Database was affected by a cyberattack on the entity in January 2025, which impacted the transmission and storage of data during the incident. The entity encountered challenges due to its primary climate server being offline as a result of the cyberattack. Consequently, data could not be accessed, nor was observation data flowing into the database. This proved a challenge as clients needed to be serviced with credible data, which the entity is mandated to collect and maintain.

To ensure that service provision continued, contingency measures were applied. These included using model data and Meteorological Aerodrome Reports (METARs) to provide clients with services. The SAWS took steps to rebuild the climate database, and despite some operational complexities, the effort is bearing fruit.

Apart from the evidence of gaps in the historical data dating back to 2021, the entity continued the restoration efforts. With most of the applications restored, the database was accessible, and the Climate Services department was able to continue with its other critical and vital operations, such as ensuring that observation data collected by Regional Offices was flowing and being stored in the National Climate Database.

Annual performance results

Sub-programme 3.1: Optimal management of infrastructure

Purpose: To ensure optimal infrastructure and systems uptime of observations, information dissemination and exchange that enables the SAWS to achieve its mandate.

Table 19: Annual performance results - Sub-programme 3.1

Outcome	Output	Output indicators	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
Lives and property protected against meteorological-related risks	Optimal core technological capability	Percentage of greenhouse gas data availability	78,11%	87,89%	80%	Not achieved • 68% of greenhouse gasses data availability Average of quarterly performance (80,27% + 64,68% + 63,66% + 63,37%) ÷ 4 = 67,99%	Target missed by 12%	Method of calculation applied as per approved TID was incorrectly captured in the APP. Application of this incorrect method resulted in underperformance.
		Percentage of Tier 1 RADAR data available for users	N/A	N/A	75%	Achieved • 80% of Tier 1 RADAR data available for users Average of quarterly performance (87,47% + 86,86% + 80% + 65,68%) ÷ 4 = 80%	Target exceeded by 5%	Optimal infrastructure performance despite unstable power supply at Irene and Ermelo RADAR sites, vandalism and theft at Irene and Polokwane RADAR sites, and non-optimal peripheral infrastructure performance in the fourth quarter.

Sub-programme 3.2: Quality data

Purpose: To provide quality data meeting minimum data requirements.

Table 20: Annual performance results - Sub-programme 3.2

Outcome	Output	Output indicators	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
Lives and property protected against meteorological-related risks	Optimal core technological capability	Percentage of Priority Areas Air Quality Stations available on SAAQIS meeting minimum data requirements	59,95%	52,78%	80%	Not achieved • 69% of Priority Areas Air Quality Stations available on SAAQIS meet minimum data requirements Average of quarterly performance (60% + 66,67% + 83,33% + 67,44%) ÷ 4 = 69,36%	Target missed by 11%	Complexities: Between April and June 2024, equipment was stolen and vandalised at Diepkloof, eMalahleni, and Zamdela stations. The stations were decommissioned and are pending relocation. The cyberattack of 26 January 2025 affected the effective transmission of data. Furthermore, data was lost due to faulty instruments and power interruption challenges. Corrective measures: Data recovery would ensure that all data is restored and validated, and the implementation of the relocation plan restores the decommissioned stations.
		Percentage of climate data available on National Climate Database meeting minimum data requirements	86,37% ¹	85,97% ²	85%	Achieved • 86% of climate data available on the National Climate Database meets minimum data requirements Average of quarterly performance (93,37% + 94,43% + 91,9% + 62,76%) ÷ 4 = 85,62% ³	Target exceeded by 1%	Effective data transmission to the climate database in quarters 1 to 3 compensated for the challenges of the cyberattack in quarter 4.

¹ Based on AWS and ARS climate data

² Based on AWS and ARS climate data

³ Based on AWS climate data

Linking performance with budgets

Table 21: Linking performance with budgets - Programme 3

Programme/activity/objective	2023/24			2023/24		
	Budget R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under expenditure R'000	Budget R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under expenditure R'000
Infrastructure and Information Systems	137 166	110 598	26 568	103 246	87 841	15 405

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

In response to the increased frequency of theft and vandalism at certain monitoring stations, a comprehensive relocation plan was developed to enhance operational security and sustainability of the Priority Areas Air Quality Stations managed and operated by the SAWS.

A relocation plan identifying high-risk stations was drafted and submitted to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) on 19 July 2024 for review and approval. The DFFE has since submitted proposed alternative sites to the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure for technical consideration and final approval.

The relocation plan includes enhanced security measures, such as improved fencing, surveillance systems, and security patrols, tailored to mitigate site-specific risks.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to formalise the agreement will be finalised and submitted to the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure to facilitate the implementation and completion of the relocation process in the 2025/26 period.

Furthermore, the SAWS will fast-track the acquisition of new equipment and essential consumables, which are critical for the optimal functioning and maintenance of air quality monitoring equipment.

Programme 4: Administration (including corporate and regulatory services)

Purpose: To provide leadership, strategic, centralised administration, executive support, corporate services and facilitate effective cooperative governance, international relations and environmental education and awareness.

Sub-programme 4.1: Sound corporate governance

Purpose: To provide business management and leadership.

Sub-programme 4.2: Brand positioning and stakeholder network development

Purpose: To develop and maintain various platforms for engagement with stakeholders to extend the reach and increase awareness of the SAWS brand. To promote engagement of stakeholders for mutually beneficial relationships.

Outcome: Organisational sustainability

Sound corporate governance

Having obtained a clean audit outcome for the 2022/23 and 2023/24 financial years, the SAWS rallied its efforts to continue along this trajectory. All efforts towards sound business management, compliance with applicable prescripts and standards, and good governance remained the order of the day in executing operations for 2024/25.

The SAWS obtained a Level 4 Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) rating, which it will strive to maintain in subsequent years. Such a rating is crucial for demonstrating the entity's compliance with the B-BBEE requirements and its commitment to social responsibility and economic transformation. The higher rating will benefit the SAWS by ensuring competitiveness in commercial revenue pursuits through tendering and bidding prospects, as the government and many private sector companies prioritise procuring from B-BBEE-compliant organisations.

Promoting the entity's products and services via online and traditional channels was pursued in support of the SAWS' commercial revenue generation endeavours. Products were marketed on the SAWS website and social media pages. The SAWS adopted overarching approaches that combine both "push" and "pull" service marketing strategies, relying on the development of new products or modifications to existing ones, thereby offering these to current and/or new markets through tailor-made product and service packages and tiered pricing tactics.

Despite the impact of the cyberattack on 26 January 2025 on its products and services, the entity generated R29,33 million of unregulated commercial revenue, exceeding its target of R29,16 million. The entity's commercial endeavours can only grow as relationships are built, and new markets are identified.

Brand positioning and stakeholder network development

The mass media play a critical role in amplifying the SAWS' voice regarding disseminating impact-based weather forecasts and severe weather warnings. In this regard, a partnership between the SAWS and the media is essential for saving lives, livelihoods and property. Accordingly, the SAWS maintains strong ties and regularly interacts with media houses. This made it possible for more than 19 media releases on predicted severe weather events to be disseminated to vulnerable communities, to trigger actions that could avert devastation. Three media briefings were also held during the period under review for this purpose.

Regarding stakeholder relations, it is well established that South Africa, like other countries throughout the continent, is prone to hazardous weather events such as droughts, floods, storms and wildfires. Accordingly, there is an ever-so-urgent need for the vulnerable communities across the country to be WeatherSMART. A WeatherSMART society is Safe, More informed, Alert, Resilient, and has Timely access to weather and climate information and services. The SAWS' Communication

and Stakeholder Relations Strategy provides an elaborate public awareness and education programme. Flagship activities within this programme include mass outreach events and a quarterly community radio programme.

Numerous outreach activities and events, including school visits, were executed throughout the year. The SAWS could not have done all this without the

help of other stakeholders who organised such events. These ranged from exhibitions to commemorations of environmental days, and World Meteorological Day, celebrated on 23 March 2025, with the theme “Closing the Early Warning Gap Together”. Four community radio programmes were also held during the period under review.

Table 22: Detailed public awareness programmes 2024/25

Detailed public awareness programmes 2024/25			
Date	Engagement	Organiser/Partner	Venue
18 April 2024	Government of Flanders project - community awareness outreach activities	Government of Flanders	Lejweleputswa (Welkom) District Municipality
18 April 2024	Career exhibition: Bahananwa and Maleboho West Circuit	Kodumela Bokamoso Youth Development	Maboi Primary School, Limpopo
25 April 2024	Government of Flanders project - community awareness outreach activities	Government of Flanders	uMgungundlovu (Pietermaritzburg) District Municipality
9 May 2024	Government of Flanders project - community awareness outreach activities	Government of Flanders	Vhembe (Malamulele) District Municipality
18 April 2024	Bahananwa Career exposition	Private	Maboi Primary School, Kromhoek, Blouberg
21 May 2024	Disaster Risk Reduction School Competition	Capricorn District Municipality (CDM)	Meropa Casino, Polokwane
31 May 2024	Polokwane Show and Career Expo	Capricorn District Municipality	Polokwane Cricket Club
31 May 2024	Biodiversity Career Exposition	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	Lowveld National Botanical Garden, Mbombela
13 June 2024	Aviation Youth Show	South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA)	Polokwane Airport
28 and 29 June 2024	Polokwane Airshow	Gateway Airports Authority Limited (GAAL)	Polokwane Airport
16 July 2024	Aviation Exposition	South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA), Department of Education	Welkom, Free State
29 July to 2 August 2024	National Science Week	Mondi Science, Career and FET Skills Centre	Piet Retief, Mpumalanga
1 August 2024	WeatherSMART Nation Community Outreach	UK Met, Weather and Climate Information Services (WISER)	Moruleng
9 August 2024	National Women's Day	Cape Town Weather Office	Pofadder
13 to 17 August 2024	Marakanelo Airshow	Marakanelo Sculptured Events	Rustenburg, Bojanala
16 August 2024	WeatherSMART Nation Community Outreach	Weather and Climate Information Services (WISER)	Katlehong
28 September 2024	National Science Week launch	Central University of Technology	Bloemfontein
10 October 2024	Transport Month - Aviation Exposition	South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA)	Nelspruit
10 October 2024	Commemoration of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR)	Limpopo Provincial Disaster Management	Polokwane

Detailed public awareness programmes 2024/25			
Date	Engagement	Organiser/Partner	Venue
15 and 16 October 2024	National Marine Week	The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	V&A Waterfront, Cape Town
17 to 20 October 2024	Annual General Assembly	Airline Association of Southern Africa (AASA)	Paarl, Western Cape
21 to 25 October 2025	Climate Action Week	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	National Zoological Garden, Pretoria
5 to 7 December 2024	International Civil Aviation Day (ICAD)	South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA)	Upington, Northern Cape
5 to 7 December 2024	Disaster Management Institute of Southern Africa (DMISA) conference	DMISA	Cape Town, Western Cape
14 to 15 February 2025	SA Agulhas Open Day	The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Port of London Harbour, East London
20 February 2025	Biodiversity Career Expo	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens, Cape Town
27 February 2025	Bahananwa Circuit Career Expo	Private	Mmankgodi, Limpopo
6 March 2025	Women Leadership Programme	National School of Government	Irene
6 to 9 March 2025	Middelburg Airshow	Aero Club Middelburg	Middelburg
21 to 22 March 2025	West Coast Airshow	West Coast Airshow	Saldanha Bay
26 March 2025	World Meteorological Day celebration	South African Weather Service	Woodstock, Cape Town
6 March 2025	Biodiversity Career Expo	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	Free State National Botanical Garden, Bloemfontein

Table 23: List of radio stations that participated in the SAWS community radio programme in 2024/25

Focus province	Radio station	Quarter
Eastern/Western Cape	• Zibonele FM • Radio 786 • Whale Coast FM • Bush Radio • Radio KC • Eden FM	Quarter 1
Gauteng	• Thetha FM • Jozi FM • Moretele Community Radio • Kasie FM • Soshanguve FM • Alex FM • Commuta FM	Quarter 2
KwaZulu-Natal	• Inanda 88.4 • Radio Khwezi • Izwi Lomzansi 98.0 • Intokozo FM • Maputaland Community Radio • Nongoma FM	Quarter 3
Limpopo/Mpumalanga	• Vhembe 102.4 • Mokopane FM • Sekhukhune Community Radio • Moletsi FM	Quarter 4

International commitments

Positioning

During the 2024/25 period, the SAWS fulfilled its regional and international obligations. The country participated in several regional and international bilateral and multilateral engagements, which were both technical and strategic in nature. The strategic engagements that directly impacted the SAWS' operations included the WMO audit review processes to endorse some of the global body's designated Regional Centres, which are hosted by the SAWS. The country also continued to serve in leadership positions within international bodies, including the WMO, thereby enhancing its global positioning. It also collaborated closely with WMO for the implementation of key programmes in the country, region and beyond.

Table 24: International engagements

Name of the meeting	Dates	Host/platform	Overview of the meeting
Third session of the Commission for Observation, Infrastructure, and Information Systems (INFCOM-3)	15 to 19 April 2024	Geneva	As a member of INFCOM, South Africa participated in the Commission's third session. INFCOM-3 is crucial in coordinating standardised analysis and model forecast fields and establishing sound data and information management practices across all WMO programmes and their associated application and service areas. During the session, members engaged on various emerging information system-related issues of the WMO, including the WIS 2.0 migration and WIGOS implementation, incorporating SOFF and GBON programmes. Engagements were also held to assist WMO Members with implementing these programmes.
World Meteorological Organization On-the-Job Training (OTJ) Programme in Operational Hydrometry for SADC Members	13 to 24 May 2024	Potchefstroom	The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), in collaboration with the SAWS, hosted a 10-day on-the-job training programme for SADC Hydrologists in operational hydrometry at the WMO's invitation. This was part of the WMO's efforts to ensure the incorporation of hydrology and its prioritisation in its meteorological-related programme. Competency certificates were awarded to participants to confirm completion of competency training.
Phase I of the 19 th Regional Association (RA) I session	13 to 15 May 2024	Online	The Regional Association I (RA I-Africa) held a virtual 19 th (Phase I) Session in May 2024. The main objective of the session was to consider the implementation of the outcomes of the resolutions and decisions of the 19 th WMO Congress, 77 th Executive Council and those of the 18 th RA I Session; to define gaps and challenges experienced with implementation; and to craft recommendations for consideration by the 78 th Session of the WMO Executive Council (EC-78) of June 2024.
6 th AMCOMET session	15 to 16 May 2024	Online	South Africa took part in the 6th African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) session. The deliberations of both the Technical and Ministerial segments during the session included the launch of the 2023 State of the Climate in Africa report, which South Africa, through the SAWS, continues to contribute to annually. One of the key outcomes of the AMCOMET session was the endorsement of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology, which aims to provide strategic guidance for the implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and resource mobilisation plan for meteorology on the African continent. South Africa is in the process of ratifying the AMCOMET Constitution. Once it has ratified the Constitution, it will join nine other African countries, which have already ratified the instrument. The session also deliberated on the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT's) high-level event in September 2023 to provide an update on the launch and implementation of Meteosat Third Generation for Africa and the African Meteorological Satellite Applications Facility (AMSAT). South Africa, through the SAWS, closely collaborates with EUMETSAT in the activities of the African Meteorological Satellite Applications in the country's capacity as a Centre of Excellence (CoE).

Name of the meeting	Dates	Host/platform	Overview of the meeting
Regional Training Centre (RTC) Meteorological Training Course for ASMCA, Niger	20 May to 7 June 2024	Pretoria	The first practical RTC Meteorological Training Course for ASMCA was conducted through RTC-Pretoria. The training mainly focused on General and Aviation Meteorology, the Basic Instruction Package for Meteorologists (BIP-M), Climate Data Manipulation, and Research Assistant Management. The SAWS and the ASMCA in Niger respectively host the WMO RTCs and CoE. In this regard, both organisations signed an MOA to strengthen their collaborative relations. In the signed MOA, the Parties affirmed their intent to promote academic collaboration and the exchange of information on the discipline of Atmospheric Science over five years.
Seventy-eighth session of the Executive Council (EC-78)	10 to 14 June 2024	Geneva	Mr Ishaam Abader attended and participated in the 78th session of the WMO EC (EC-78) as the Principal Delegate, on behalf of South Africa. Mr Abader is the designated PR of the country with the WMO. He was elected to serve in the WMO Executive Council (EC) for a four-year intersessional term. The EC session discussed, among other things, the implementation of the 19th WMO Congress resolutions, which are underpinned by the WMO Strategic Plan for 2024-27. Additionally, the Council considered the recommendations of the Technical Commissions, which aimed to enhance the service delivery of the NMHSs.
WMO Audit Review of the SAWS designated Global Producing Centre (GPC) for Long Range Forecasting (LRF)	22 July 2024	Online	In April 2024, the WMO commenced with the audit with the GPC-LRF Pretoria, which entailed a Member's self-assessment questionnaire process; and resulted in the actual July audit process. The WMO identified some non-conformities within the GPC and recommended remedial action to address the audit issues. Subsequently, the SAWS submitted a remedial plan, to address these non-conformities.
16 th International Conference on Mercury, hosted by the SAWS in Cape Town, in collaboration with the Government of Japan	21 to 25 July 2024	Cape Town	The 16th International Conference on Mercury (ICMGP) was held at the Cape Town International Convention Centre. This was the first time the conference was held on the African continent. Cape Point's standing as the leading ground-based mercury monitoring station in the Southern Hemisphere influenced the decision to have the conference held in South Africa.
RA I Management Group meeting with South Africa, presenting in its capacity as the Chairperson of the RA I Committee on Services (CoS)	9 to 10 August 2024	Rwanda	The Regional Association I (RA I) convened its Management Group (MG) meeting in Kigali. RAs are the WMO's vehicle for facilitating the implementation of resolutions and related programmes at a continental level. Each RA periodically convenes Management Group (MG) sessions to plan, strategise and discuss methodologies to address contemporary regional issues. South Africa, led by its PR with the WMO, participated in this meeting, and in its capacity as the Chairperson of the RA I Committee on Services (CoS). The MG considered the decisions of the RA I (19th) nineteenth (Phase I) Session, held in May 2024, for the continent's benefit. Additionally, it discussed emerging WMO matters and priorities such as the EW4ALL initiative for continental implementation. The meeting also considered the revised RA I Strategic Plan for enhancing the work of the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) in RA I for 2024–2027, which aligns with the WMO Strategic Plan.

Name of the meeting	Dates	Host/platform	Overview of the meeting
SADC Sub-sectoral Committee on Meteorology (SCOM) session	29 to 30 August 2024	Zimbabwe	South Africa contributed immensely to the SCOM, which is a platform for the Heads of NMHSs in the SADC region, to discuss meteorological issues impacting the region. Key pertinent matters of deliberation included the proposal to dissolve Meteorological Association of Southern Africa (MASA) and its transformation; functioning of the WMO Designated Regional Centres and their impacts on the NMHSs; implementation of key regional programmes, to name but a few.
Impact-based Forecasting (IBF) SADC training event	7 to 11 October 2024	Pretoria	The SAWS and United Kingdom Met Office (UKMO) convened a training programme on the IBF toolkit to assist SADC Members in successfully implementing IBF in their countries. This was made possible by the SAWS and UKMO's historic relations, which have since been formalised through a signed Memorandum of Understanding under the Newton Fund, governed by various meteorological implementation provisions. During this reporting period, the two organisations also hosted two successful IBF training programmes for forecasters and disaster managers for all SADC Member states. Other initiatives included the hosting of an outreach and awareness event.
United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties (COP)-29	11 to 22 November 2024	Baku	The COP converged the world parties to review the implementation, progress and acceleration of actions towards the goals of the Paris Agreement and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including implementing the resolutions of the previous Summits. One of the key WMO programmes convened during the COP-29 was the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance, which was deliberated on and adopted. South Africa, through the SAWS, is one of the WMO Members that have accelerated the implementation of the UN EW4ALL initiative. On this basis, the organisation made a presentation on how it commenced with the implementation, to assist other Members from the developing community, with an implementation strategy.
RWC Global Workshop, WIGOS session and Hydrological session	25 to 29 November 2024	Cape Town	South Africa, through the SAWS, hosted the 3 rd Regional WIGOS Centres Global Workshop; the 6 th meeting of the Expert Team on WIGOS Tools; and the Regional WIGOS Centres (ET-WTR). The country had to host the session in its capacity as the WMO RWC-SA in pilot mode, to display its capabilities in leading WIGOS activities in the SADC region; and ensure that the region is equipped and empowered with tools to implement WIGOS in their various countries. The WMO Hydrological session, convened on the sidelines of the WIGOS workshop, attracted hydrological data providers, mainly from the SADC region, and selected water-basin representatives from Africa. The session aimed at promoting the WMO Earth Systems approach, creating links between the different domains in the SADC region and seamless inclusion of hydrology in weather and climate spectrums.
WMO webinar on SADC Member experience sharing	10 December 2024	Online	The WMO webinar on SADC Member experience sharing was for SADC PRs and Hydrological Advisors to share their experiences in implementing the WMO programmes. During the session, South Africa presented on its implementation of the Quality Management System (QMS). It offered its limited resources to support SADC countries, through the WMO Twinning and Voluntary Contribution Programmes, in their readiness for QMS certification, an ICAO compliance programme for NMHSs that provide aviation services.
MASA Special Meeting	7 February 2025	Online	The main purpose of this meeting was to assess the readiness of the MASA Members for the proposed dissolution of the Association, for endorsement by the Meteorological Ministers of the SADC Cluster. The SAWS delegation was led by the PR of South Africa with the WMO, and the country's position was to support the dissolution of the Association, on the basis that the SADC SCOM would be transformed and empowered to cater for the objectives of the MASA establishment.

Name of the meeting	Dates	Host/platform	Overview of the meeting
SADC Cluster Ministerial meeting	24 to 28 February 2025	Zimbabwe	The SAWS actively participated in the technical segment of the SADC Cluster Ministerial meeting held from 24 to 26 February 2025. It provided technical meteorological inputs for consideration and endorsement by Ministers responsible for Meteorology, during their session of 28 February 2025. Key inputs provided by the SAWS were on the operations of the WMO-designated Regional Centres hosted by the country, dissolution of the MASA, and the role of SADC SHOC in conjunction with the mandate of NMHSs and RSMCS. One key outcome of this session was that the SADC Ministers responsible for Meteorology endorsed the dissolution of MASA and urged the SADC Secretariat to assist with the transformation of the SADC SCOM and the liquidation process of MASA.
WMO RWC Audit session	4 to 7 March 2025	Online	In 2019, South Africa was officially assigned to be a Regional WIGOS Centre on pilot mode for the SADC region. The country fulfilled its annual responsibilities and was finally audited by the WMO in March 2025. Through that audit, the WMO audit team recommended South Africa, through the SAWS, for designation as the RWC, and the WMO INFCOM-4 will consider this outcome for prior approval by WMO Congress.
WMO GAW Audit	3 to 5 March 2025	Cape Point	South Africa hosts the WMO-designated Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW) station in Cape Point, Cape Town. The GAW station provides high-quality observations and analyses of the atmosphere's chemical composition, which is primarily important for monitoring the ozone layer and greenhouse gas concentrations. The WMO conducts the audit every four years to ensure that the Centres comply with the WMO standards and fulfil its obligations to the atmosphere watch activities. The WMO conducted its GAW audit through EMPA, a WMO-designated authority with ISO 17025 expertise and certification. No audit non-conformities were identified during the GAW audit in Cape Point, so the country has successfully retained its GAW designation for the next four years.

International collaboration

To enhance international stakeholder engagement and management, the SAWS engaged with its UK counterpart, the UKMO, during the period under review, on the finalisation of the SAWS-UKMO Weather and Climate Science for Services Partnership (WCSSP). The UKMO visited the SAWS, under the Newton Fund umbrella, for the joint implementation of the WISER project in North West from the end of July to the beginning of August 2024.

From the context of collaborative relations with China, on 31 October 2024, the Permanent Representative (PR) of South Africa with the WMO recorded a video for display during China's session on the establishment ceremony of the Meteorological Training Centre for Belt and Road Countries. The SAWS and the China Meteorological Administration continue to enjoy cordial relations through their multi-lateral cooperation through the BRICS Plus forum to enhance South-South Cooperation. In this period under review, the CMA, led by the PR of China with the WMO, visited the SAWS on 5 December 2024. The visit was aimed at enhancing relations and finalising areas of cooperation between the two organisations.

From a subregional perspective, a bilateral session between the SAWS and the Seychelles Meteorological Agency was held on 3 May 2024 to develop the GBON National Contribution Plan under the WMO SOFF programme. Additionally, the SAWS SOFF Technical Team visited Mauritius from 10 to 14 June 2024 to develop the Gap Analysis report under the WMO GBON implementation. Furthermore, the SAWS-Mauritius bilateral session was convened on 25 June 2024 to discuss the WMO feedback on the Mauritius Gap Analysis report under the GBON implementation.

The SAWS and INAM have a historic bilateral cooperation and enhanced collaboration through their Board Membership role in MASA since the Association's inception in 2007. In this regard, the SAWS was represented during the WMO SOFF Launch and Regional EW4ALL roadmap held from 21 to 22 August 2024 in Maputo, Mozambique. Finally, a virtual trilateral high-level session for SAWS-WFP-INAM was convened on 31 January 2025, to discuss the progress status of the implementation phase in Mozambique, under the GBON implementation. It should be highlighted that the country's role as the WMO SOFF Peer Advisor for Mozambique, Seychelles and Mauritius has further enhanced the regional collaboration of NMHSs within the SADC region.

Annual performance results

Sub-programme 4.1: Sound corporate governance

Purpose: To provide business management and leadership.

Table 25: Annual performance results - Sub-programme 4.1

Outcome	Output	Output indicators	Audited actual performance 2022/23	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
Organisational sustainability	Internal excellence achieved within the organisation	Level of B-BBEE Rating	6	6	5	Achieved • Level 4 B-BBEE Rating	Target exceeded by one B-BBEE Level	Improvement in the Enterprise and Supplier Development pillar from 37,75 to 48,23 points and a slight improvement in other pillars.
		Unregulated commercial revenue generated	R26 046 706	R29 657 014	R29 160 000	Achieved • R29 325 605 unregulated commercial revenue generated Sum of quarterly performance (R6 286 315 + R5 901 571 + R11 774 873 + R5 362 846) = R29 325 605	Exceeded target by R165 605 of unregulated commercial revenue	In the third quarter, contracts were successfully implemented for various weather-sensitive organisations, such as Transnet Port Authority, Department of Water and Sanitation, City of Tshwane Municipality, and Eskom Gourikwa.

Sub-programme 4.2: Brand positioning and stakeholder network development

Purpose: To develop and maintain various platforms for engagement with stakeholders to extend the reach and increase awareness of the SAWS brand. To promote engagement of stakeholders for mutually beneficial relationships.

Table 26: Annual performance results - Sub-programme 4.2

Outcome	Output	Output indicators	Audited actual performance 2023/2023	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Planned annual target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
Organisational sustainability	Internal excellence achieved within the organisation	Number of public awareness programmes conducted	39	34	27	Achieved • 32 public awareness programmes conducted Sum of quarterly performance (10 + 7 + 7 + 8) = 32	Exceeded target with five public awareness programmes	Increased aviation stakeholder engagements and the Government of Flanders events in Lejweleputswa, uMgungundlovu, and Vhembe contributed to executing more programmes.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 27: Linking performance with budgets - Programme 4

Programme/activity/objective	2024/25			2023/24		
	Budget R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under expenditure R'000	Budget R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under expenditure R'000
Administration (Incl. Corporate and Regulatory Services)	88 231	74 664	13 567	98 732	77 370	21 362

Commercial revenue collection

The entity exceeded its commercial revenue collection target of R167 million by R11 million due to improved air traffic volumes and tariffs.

Table 28: Revenue collection

Sources of revenue	2024/25			2023/24		
	Estimate R'000	Actual amount collected R'000	(Over/Under) Collection R'000	Estimate R'000	Actual amount collected R'000	(Over/Under) Collection R'000
Aviation revenue	138 000	149 125	11 125	129 000	129 165	165
Other commercial revenue	29 160	29 339	179	27 000	29 837	2 837
Total	167 160	178 464	11 304	156 000	159 002	3 002

Collections for non-statutory commercial revenue exceeded targets, despite slower growth in South Africa, due to key customer retention and new tenders. Aviation income increased with rising air traffic and a new tariff, indicating a recovery in the airline industry, although sustainability remained a concern.

Major customers met their contracts for observation equipment maintenance. While finalising new tenders took time, they will enhance future revenue. Outstanding debts were handed over to collection attorneys, resulting in effective recovery and low debt write-offs this year.

Overview of research project implementation

In the 2024/25 financial year, the SAWS utilised donor funding to enhance atmospheric and environmental research, with a focus on weather forecasting. The Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (IMHEWS) project, funded by the Government of Flanders, aimed to reduce disaster risks in three district municipalities by improving early warning systems and community resilience. This included a multilingual meteorological dictionary and training for over 1 000 participants, including learners, people living with disabilities, traditional leaders, and municipal stakeholders, emphasising gender sensitivity. These efforts have collectively contributed to an improved risk knowledge base, greater awareness, and more robust mechanisms for planning and a proactive response to emerging climate shocks, reinforcing the SAWS' leadership in multi-hazard early warning systems and community-centred disaster risk reduction.

The WISER Early Warning for Southern Africa (WISER EWSA) initiative addressed the need for reliable weather information among disadvantaged urban populations, improving forecasting and communication through tools such as SMS alerts and community radio, social media, and collaboration with local authorities. Special attention is given to overcoming language, literacy, and technological barriers that may otherwise limit the reach and effectiveness of conventional warning systems. The project's outcomes promote social equity by prioritising the needs of marginalised and vulnerable groups, and foster urban resilience by strengthening the capacity of communities, city planners, and disaster risk management agencies to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to weather-related hazards. Through these efforts, WISER EWSA supports broader regional goals for sustainable development, disaster risk reduction, and climate adaptation.

Other notable implemented projects included the DST Mercury - SAMNet Project, CSIRUP2010, the Citizen Science Project with the Water Research Commission, the development of a locally based weather and climate model for Southern Africa, and the RSA-EU Knowledge Exchanges on climate adaptation platform development at provincial level. Scenario building for future water management in Limpopo and support for the DSI-NRF Conference Fund were also successfully finalised.

Collectively, these initiatives not only fulfil the SAWS' mandate to provide essential weather and climate services but also advance our commercial and developmental goals. By fostering innovation, supporting government and private sector partners, and building the next generation of scientific leaders, the SAWS is ensuring a resilient and sustainable future for South Africa and the broader region.

Summary of projects awarded during 2024/25

In 2024/25, the SAWS secured key projects and partnerships, enhancing its role in climate risk reduction and environmental monitoring. Funded by national and international stakeholders, these initiatives focus on wildfire risk management, mercury pollution monitoring, ocean-climate research, and scientific collaboration. Table 29 details the awarded projects, funders, funding amounts, and expected completion dates.

Table 29: Summary of projects awarded during 2024/25

Project name	Funder	Value	Project end	Summary
Improvement of the National Fire Danger Rating System in Support of Early Warning and Risk Reduction (INSpiRe)	Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE)	R36 million	2029	A five-year national initiative to transform South Africa's fire danger rating system, enhancing fire risk prediction and early warning capacity to reduce disaster risks linked to wildfires.
South African Mercury Network (SAMNet) Phase II	Department of Science, Technology and Innovation (DSTI)	R9 million (R4 million initial)	2027	A national project expanding mercury monitoring and research to support the Minamata Convention, build scientific capacity, and improve mercury pollution management through a coordinated observation network.
Decoding the Mercury Cycle in the Southern Ocean (SANAP)	National Research Foundation (NRF)	-	2026	A research project under SANAP to fill data gaps in mercury monitoring in the Southern Ocean, enhance mercury modelling, and train new marine toxicologists.
National Research Foundation (NRF) Conference Fund: ICMGP 2024	National Research Foundation (NRF)	R800,000	2024	Supported the co-hosting of the International Conference on Mercury as a Global Pollutant (ICMGP 2024), boosting SAWS's research profile and strengthening collaborations.
Integration of Models and Observations across Scales (InMOS)	University of California, San Diego	\$90,230	2028	An international partnership is developing integrated models of ocean heat, carbon, and oxygen budgets, with the SAWS contributing to advanced ocean-climate research.

Revenue from research projects is reflected under donor funding as reported in the SAWS Financial Statements in Part F.



Photo 6: SAWS representatives at the International Conference on Mercury as a Global Pollutant 2024

Capital investments

The entity made progress in acquiring infrastructure during the financial year. However, most of the government infrastructure grant was unspent. This was due to some tenders being cancelled and readvertised due to inadequate market responses, which contributed to a delay in procurement processes. R86,03 million was spent on infrastructure investment and maintenance for the year, while capital investment projects amounting to R146 million were committed at year-end.

Table 30: Infrastructure acquisition

	2024/25			2023/24		
	Budget	Actual expenditure	(Over)/Under expenditure	Budget	Actual expenditure	(Over)/Under expenditure
Infrastructure projects	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
ICT – Servers, Computer Equipment & IDMS	34 049	17 339	16 710	47 577	5 450	42 127
Technical Services (Radar Network, LDN, Surface Observation and Solar & Bio-Met Network)	66 000	47 325	18 675	125 513	41 385	100 950
Air Quality Equipment and Irene upgrade	23 950	10 261	13 689	7 630	6 918	711 953
Research: GAW network & Solar radiation stations	4 650	1 359	3 291	10 717	2 904	8 225
Marine – Digital ST sensors & Satellite Communication for Island	950	-	950	-	-	-
Regions: Office equipment & furniture	11 641	7 274	4 368	-	-	-
Head Office: Office equipment & furniture	11 965	2 476	9 489	-	-	-
Aviation: Wind profilers	8 000	-	-	-	-	-
Total	161 206	86 034	75 172	191 437	56 657	134 780

Table 31: Asset holding movement

	Additions	Impairment/scrapping losses and reversals	Gains due to sale
Accounting group	R'000	R'000	R'000
Property, plant and equipment	66 907	1 416	3
Intangible assets	1 547	455	-
Total	68 454	1 871	3





PART C: Governance

Introduction

Corporate governance includes the processes and systems by which public entities are directed, controlled, and held accountable. In addition to legislative requirements based on a public entity's enabling legislation and the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008, as amended), corporate governance in public entities is applied through the prescripts of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999 (as amended) (PFMA) and runs in tandem with the principles contained in the King IV Report on Corporate Governance. Parliament, the Executive and the Accounting Authority of the public entity are responsible for corporate governance. The new Board, appointed as of 1 January 2025, comprises 11 non-executive Board members in addition to the Chief Executive Officer.

Portfolio Committees

The Portfolio Committee on Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (the Portfolio Committee) monitors and oversees the work and budget of the SAWS, as an entity of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), and holds the organisation to account. During the 2024/25 financial year, the SAWS attended and took part in the following meetings with the Portfolio Committee:

- 11 July 2024 – Briefing on the Annual Performance Plan and budget for 2024/25
- 3 September 2024 – Induction of the Portfolio Committee through a briefing by the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) on previous audit outcomes for the Environment Portfolio
- 17 September 2024 – Briefing on the Second and Third Quarter Performance Reports for 2023/24
- 10 October 2024 – Portfolio Committee oversight visit to the South African Weather Service, Irene Weather Office
- 15 October 2024 – Briefing on the Annual Report and Financial Statements for 2023/24
- 25 March 2025 – Briefing on the First and Second Quarter Performance Reports for 2024/25

Executive Authority

The Government of the Republic of South Africa is the SAWS' sole shareholder and Executive Authority. The shareholder representative is the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment. During the period under review, the SAWS engaged with the Minister on matters concerning the efficient and effective functioning of the entity, as well as its progress in implementing plans and fulfilling its mandate.

To this end, the SAWS presented progress reports on the implementation of the 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan (APP) to the Minister and the Deputy Ministers quarterly. The Minister and the Deputy Ministers guided the entity and ensured that the government's priorities found expression in the performance plans for 2025/26, and over the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) period ending 2029.

The Accounting Authority/ Board

The Board meets quarterly to oversee the organisation's performance against the targets set in the Annual Performance Plan (APP). The composition of the Board is drawn from individuals with various skills, experience, and academic qualifications, which enable them to provide SAWS with strategic direction, oversight, policy approval, and ensure accountability to achieve the SAWS mandate at the desired level of performance, supported by an ethical culture and effective control. A new Board was appointed as of 1 January 2025, as the term of the previous Board expired on 31 December 2024.

The role of the Board

The SAWS Act, the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA), the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008) as amended by the Companies Amendment Act, 2024 (Act No. 16 of 2024) and the Companies Second Amendment Act, 2024 (Act No. 17 of 2024), and best practices such as the King IV Report on Corporate Governance, as encapsulated in the Board Charter, prescribe the Board's functions, roles, and responsibilities.

The SAWS Board plays a pivotal and indispensable role in the effective stewardship of the organisation's financial resources and ensuring stringent adherence to the legislative requirements stipulated by the PFMA.

Operating under the overarching framework of the PFMA, the SAWS Board is fundamental to upholding robust governance structures within the entity. Its functions extend across critical areas essential for sound public finance management. This includes ensuring accountability at all levels of the organisation, fostering a culture of transparency and responsibility in financial dealings and operational activities. The Board is actively involved in the strategic planning processes, providing oversight and direction to ensure that financial plans and resource allocation are aligned with the SAWS' mandate and long-term objectives. Furthermore, a core responsibility lies in the diligent management of risks, particularly financial and operational risks that could impact the organisation's stability and ability to deliver on its services. This involves implementing and monitoring effective risk mitigation strategies.

The Board also plays a crucial role in stakeholder engagement, ensuring that the interests of government, the public, and other relevant parties are considered in financial and strategic decisions. Continuous monitoring of compliance with the PFMA and pertinent other regulations is a key function, ensuring that the SAWS operates within the legal and regulatory boundaries. The Board oversees regular and accurate reporting to relevant authorities and stakeholders on financial performance, compliance status, and progress against strategic objectives.

Finally, the Board contributes to capacity building within the SAWS, ensuring that the necessary skills and expertise are in place to support effective financial management and governance practice.

In terms of the SAWS Act, aligned to the PFMA, the Board's functions are to:

- ensure the financial viability and development of the commercial services
- ensure an efficient, cost-effective and high-quality weather service
- set policies, standards and objectives within the framework issued by the Minister and ensure that the Executive Management team implements these policies, standards and objectives
- facilitate succession and guide the appointment of senior managers
- ensure that the SAWS has adequate systems of internal control, both operational and financial
- monitor the performance of the SAWS and make adjustments to the conditions of service of the personnel with due regard to the applicable labour legislation
- recommend any budget proposals or adjustments and submit them to the Minister
- set policy for recruitment, training and transformation at the SAWS
- approve the Annual Performance Plan for the SAWS for the duration of its term of office and submit it to the Minister for final approval
- ensure that the majority of the South African population benefits from the public good services
- perform any other function assigned to it by the Minister

Board Charter

Following best corporate governance practices outlined in the Companies Act and the King Report on Corporate Governance, the Board conducted a thorough review of and approved the Board Charter. The primary purpose of the Board Charter is to delineate the Board's roles, responsibilities, and authority, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and promoting accountability.

Table 32: Composition of the Board: 1 April 2024 to 31 December 2024

Name	Designation (in terms of the public entity Board structure)	Date appointed	Date resigned	Qualifications	Area of expertise	Board Directorships (list the entities)	Other Committees or Task Teams (e.g. Audit Committee/ Ministerial task team)	No. of meetings		
								Ordinary Board meetings	Special Board meetings	Other engagements*
Ms Feziwe Renqe	Board Chairperson	1 January 2019	31 July 2024 (End of Term)	LLM, MAP, Post Graduate Diploma in Corporate Law, BProc	Law and Corporate Governance	LIV-LUKHANYISO NPO	Adjudication Panel	2	9	3
Mr Itani Phaduli	Deputy Board Chairperson and Audit and Risk Committee Chairperson	1 January 2019	31 December 2024 (End of Term)	Post Graduate Diploma in Accounting, CA(SA)	Finance, management and financial accounting, financial reporting, auditing and taxation	None	None	6	15	6
Ms Moipone Magomola	Member	1 January 2019	31 December 2024 (End of Term)	BSc, LLB, Executive Development Programme (GIBS), Executive Development Programme (Wharton Business School), University of Pennsylvania, USA), Directors Development Programme (University of Western Cape)	Corporate governance, general management and law	GIBB (Pty) Ltd. Nelson Mandela Children's Fund. Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital (NPC)	None	6	14	-
Dr Mmaphaka Tau	Member	1 January 2022	31 December 2024 (End of Term)	PhD in Development and Management, Masters in Disaster Management, Masters in Development Studies, Honours in Development Studies, Higher Education Diploma, BA	Disaster risk management, risk-informed development, strategy formulation and execution, community development, natural resources management, water use and irrigation development, capacity building and development, policy formulation and execution, policy and legislation drafting and review, research planning, design and execution, rural development programmes formulation and implementation, communication, public and stakeholder mobilisation	SANBI Board Disaster Relief Fund Board (until April 2022) Critical Infrastructure Council (until April 2022) Independent Trustee Armoede: Community Development Trust Independent Trustee: Ga-Pila Community Development Trust South African Programme Board Member: United Nations Development Programme Advisory Board Member: Disaster Management	Science and Technology Correspondent of South Africa War Room Member	6	13	1
										20

Name	Designation (in terms of the public entity Board structure)	Date appointed	Date resigned	Qualifications	Area of expertise	Board Directorships (list the entities)	Other Committees or Task Teams (e.g. Audit Committee/ Ministerial task team)	No. of meetings		
								Ordinary Board meetings	Special Board meetings	Other engagements*
Prof. Sylvester Mpendeli	Member and Strategic Programmes Committee chairperson	1 January 2022 Reappointed 1 January 2025	31 December 2024 (End of Term) Current	PhD in Climatology	Climate change adaptation, water – energy – food nexus, agricultural water management, food security	International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) Executive Council	None	6	14	-
Ms Sandika Daya	Member	1 January 2022 Reappointed 1 January 2025 as Chairperson of the Board	31 December 2024 (End of Term) Current	Executive Master in Digital Transformation and Innovation Leadership, BSc, Certified Director (IoDSA), Professional Director PD(SA), CDPSE (Certified Data Privacy), ISAP (SA) (Audit Professional)	Digital transformation, Audit and Risk, Corporate Governance, Information Technology	None	Audit Committee	5	15	1
Ms Mmapula Kgari	Member and Human Resources and Remuneration Committee Chairperson	1 January 2022	31 December 2024	BCom, Masters in Business Leadership, Executive Development Programme	Moderate networked knowledge of the public sector, strategic planning & execution, governance and oversight, commercially adept, business model, disruptions, market intelligence, stakeholder relations and management, project management, risk management	None	None	10	9	-
Dr Grant Son	Member	1 January 2022	31 December 2024	Masters in Business Administration, Masters of Philosophy, PhD	Strategic business management, Risk management, Environmental management	Council for Higher Education (CHE), City of Joburg Municipalities – Joburg Market Board, HPCSA, Department of Transport, Gauteng Department of Economic Development	Tax Court Panel member Parliament Council for Critical Infrastructure	7	10	-
										17

Name	Designation (in terms of the public entity Board structure)	Date appointed	Date resigned (End of Term)	Qualifications	Area of expertise	Board Directorships (list the entities)	Other Committees or Task Teams (e.g. Audit Committee/ Ministerial task team)	No. of meetings			Total
								Ordinary Board meetings	Special Board meetings	Other engagements*	
Dr Lesley Luthuli	Member and ARC Member Member and Human Resources and Remuneration Committee Chairperson from 1 August 2024	1 August 2024 Reappointed 1 January 2025	31 December 2024 (End of Term) Current	PhD Economic and Management Sciences, Master of Business Administration, Advanced Diploma in Management	Governance, Strategic Business Management, Copy Right Law and Corporate Finance	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), The South African Music Rights Association (SAMRO), Cross-Border Road Transport Agency (C-BRTA), Department of Transport, Pan African Composer & Songwriter Alliance (PACSA)	Audit and Risk Committee Governance Strategy and Ethics Committee Research and development and Innovation Committee Social and Ethics Committee Member	2	2	-	4
Ms Ane Bruwer	Member	1 August 2024 Reappointed 1 January 2025	31 December 2024 (End of Term) Current	Master of Development and Management, BProc, BA, Executive Leadership Programme 2004 (Cum Laude), Middle Management Development Programme, Disaster Management Certificate	Disaster Risk Management Information System, creating an enabling environment for Disaster Risk Reduction.	None	Disaster Assessment and Coordination Committee Emergency Planning Steering and Oversight Committee Tshwane Region - DMISA	2	2	-	4
Mr Maesela Kekana	Department representative	1 March 2023 Reappointed 1 January 2025	Reappointed 1 January 2025	Master of Sciences	Science	None	None	1	1	-	2
Mr Ishaam Abader	Ex officio member	1 April 2021 Current	Current	B.A.(Law), B Iuris, MBA	Legal, Managerial, Environmental Impact Assessment, Compliance, Enforcement, Leadership, Management, Environmental Matters, Corporate Services & Administration, Negotiation	NMR, CGS Interpol Advisory Board, the SAWS	None	12	8	-	20

*Note: Other engagements by the Board includes the Board Induction, Engagements with the Minister or Portfolio Committee Meetings

Table 33: Composition of the Board: 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025

Name	Designation (in terms of the public entity Board structure)	Date appointed	Date resigned	Qualifications	Area of expertise	Board Directorships (list the entities)	Other Committees or Task Teams (e.g: Audit Committee/ Ministerial task team)	No. of meetings			Total
								Ordinary Board meetings	Special Board meetings	Other engagements*	
Ms Sandika Daya	Member	1 January 2022	31 December 2024	Executive Master in Digital Transformation and Innovation Leadership, BSc, Certified Director (IoDSA), Professional Director PD(SA), CDPSE (Certified Data Privacy), ISAP (SA) (Audit Professional)	Digital transformation, Audit and Risk, Corporate Governance, Information Technology	None	Audit Committee	1	1	4	6
	Reappointed	1 January 2025 as Chairperson of the Board	(End of Term) Current								
Prof. Sylvester Mpandeli	Member and Strategic Programmes Committee chairperson	1 January 2022 Reappointed 1 January 2025	31 December 2024 (End of Term) Current	PhD in Climatology	Climate change adaptation, water – energy – food nexus, agricultural water management, food security	International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) Executive Council	None	1	1	2	4
	Member and ARC Members	1 August 2024	31 December 2024	PhD Economic and Management Sciences, Master of Business Administration, Advanced Diploma in Management	Governance, Strategic Business Management, Copy Right Law and Corporate Finance	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), The South African Music Rights Association (SAMRO), Cross-Border Road Transport Agency (C-BRTA), Department of Transport, Pan African Composer & Songwriter Alliance (PACSA)	Audit and Risk Committee, Governance Strategy and Ethics Committee, Research and development and Innovation Committee, Social and Ethics Committee Member	1	1	2	4
	Member and Human Resources and Remuneration Committee Chairperson from 1 August 2024	Reappointed 1 January 2025	(End of Term) Current								
Ms Ane Bruwer	Member	1 August 2024 Reappointed 1 January 2025	31 December 2024 (End of Term) Current	Master of Development and Management, BProc, BA, Executive Leadership Programme 2004 (Cum Laude), Middle Management Development Programme, Disaster Management Certificate	Disaster Risk Management Information System, creating an enabling environment for Disaster Risk Reduction	None	Disaster Assessment and Coordination Committee, Emergency Planning Steering and Oversight Committee, Tshwane Region - DMISA	1	1	2	4
Ms Gift Mogodi	Member	1 January 2025	Current	NDip, B-Tech, Diploma in Advanced Project Management, BSc Honours, Master of Business Administration	Governance, Civil Engineering and Building Construction, Research studies, most especially on climate change resolutions	SAICE council member	Audit and Performance Committee, PMCD Committee	1	1	2	4

Designation (in terms of the public entity Board structure)			Other Committees or Task Teams (e.g: Audit Committee/ Ministerial task team)			No. of meetings				
Name	Member	Date appointed	Date resigned	Qualifications	Area of expertise	Board Directorships (list the entities)	Ordinary Board meetings	Special Board meetings	Other engagements*	Total
Dr Phumudzo Tharaga	Member	1 January 2025	Current	PhD Agrometeorology MSc Agrometeorology BSc Agric. Honours, BSc	Micrometeorology and Remote Sensing, Irrigation and Drainage Engineering, Basic Python Programming, Agricultural Water Management, Application of Drones (UAV) Technology to Agricultural Systems, Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Sustainable Livelihoods, Climate Change adaptation and mitigation and Climate- Smart Agriculture (CSA), Research and systematic review and meta-analysis), Policy development, Strategic advisory, Project management and strategic planning		1	1	2	4
Prof. Thando Ndarana	Member	1 January 2025	Current	BSc, BSc Honours, Master's in Earth and Planetary Sciences, PhD in Earth and Planetary Sciences	Research expertise in Earth sciences and meteorology	None	1	1	2	4
Ms Balebetje Zondi	Member	1 January 2025	Current	PGD, Certificate in the Theory of Accounting	Financial Accounting Taxation Auditing	None	1	1	2	4

Name	Designation (in terms of the public entity Board structure)	Date appointed	Date resigned	Qualifications	Area of expertise	Board Directorships (list the entities)	Other Committees or Task Teams (e.g: Audit Committee/ Ministerial task team)	No. of meetings			
								Ordinary Board meetings	Special Board meetings	Other engagements*	Total
Adv. Ikaneng Mokgosi	Member	1 January 2025	Current	LLB, PGD, Introduction to Trial Advocacy - BLA	Legal, Compliance and risk management	Provincial Heritage Resource Agency Gauteng (PHRAG) Council Member, The Performing Arts Centre of the Free State (PACOFs) Council Member, Boer Museum Republic Bloemfontein Council Member	Remuneration and social ethics committee, Bid evaluation committee, Disciplinary/ investigations/ appeals/mediation and fees assessment Committee, Appeal Committee, Planning tribunal and spatial law	1	1	2	4
Dr Pritish Dala	Member	1 January 2025	Current	PhD (Information Technology) Masters (Information Technology), BSc Hons (Computer Science), Bachelor of Information Technology, Chartered Director South Africa CD(SA), Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA), Certified Information Security Manager (CISM), Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP), Lead Auditor ISO 27001 (LA ISO 27001), Certified in the Governance of Enterprise Information Technology (CGEIT), Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control (CRISC), Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH) and Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHF)	Information Technology, Cyber Security, Privacy, Large Scale Digital Transformation (Business, Application, Technology, Data, Security), Project Governance and Management, Information Technology Audit, Internal and External Audit, Risk Management, Corporate Governance and ICT Governance, Strategy, Compliance, Forensics and Research	Durban Marine Theme Park (uShaka) – Board Member	Audit Committee, Risk Management Committee, ICT Governance/ Steering Committee, Finance Committee, Human Resource and Remuneration Committee	1	1	2	4

Name	Designation (in terms of the public entity Board structure)	Date appointed	Date resigned	Qualifications	Area of expertise	Board Directorships (list the entities)	Other Committees or Task Teams (e.g: Audit Committee/ Ministerial task team)	No. of meetings			
								Ordinary Board meetings	Special Board meetings	Other engagements*	Total
Mr Maesela Kekana	Department representative	1 March 2023	Reappointed 1 January 2025	Master's of Sciences	Science	None		1	1	1	3
Mr Ishaam Abader	Ex officio member	1 April 2021	Current	BA, B.Luris, Master of Business Administration	Legal, Managerial, Environmental Impact Assessment, Compliance, Enforcement, Leadership, Management, Environmental Matters, Corporate Services & Administration, Negotiation	NNR CGS Interpol Advisory Board the SAWS	None	1	1	4	6

**Note: Other engagements by the Board include the Board Induction, Engagements with the Minister or Portfolio Committee Meetings*

Table 34: Composition of the Board Committees - 1 April 2024 to 31 December 2024

Committee	Number of meetings held	Number of members	Names of members
Human Resources and Remuneration Committee (HRRC)	15	4	Ms Mmapula Kgari (Chairperson) Ms Feziwe Renqe (Member) Ms Moipone Magomola (Member) Dr Grant Son (Member)
Audit and Risk Committee (ARC)	11	5	Mr Itani Phaduli (Chairperson) Ms Sandika Daya (Member) Mr Suren Maharaj (Independent member) Ms Nalini Maharaj (Independent member) Mr Robin Theunissen (Independent member)
Special Programmes Committee (SPC)	4	4	Prof. Sylvester Mpandeli (Chairperson) Dr Mmaphaka Tau (Member) Dr Grant Son (Member) Ms Sandika Daya (Member)
Infrastructure Sustainability Plan (ISP) Ad Hoc Committee	2	4	Dr Mmaphaka Tau (Chairperson) Mr Itani Phaduli (Member) Ms Sandika Daya (Member) Ms Moipone Magomola (Member)

Table 35: Composition of the Board Committees - 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025

Committee	Number of meetings held	Number of members	Names of members
Human Resources and Remuneration Committee (HRRC)	2	4	Dr Luthuli Lesley (Chairperson) Ms Ané Bruwer (Member) Adv. Ikaneng Mokgosi (Member) Dr Pritish Dala (Member)
Audit and Risk Committee (ARC)	1	5	Mr Robin Theunissen (Independent member) Mr Suren Maharaj (Independent member) Ms Nalini Maharaj (Independent member) Dr Pritish Dala (Member) Dr Phumudzo Tharaga (Member)
Special Programmes Committee (SPC)	1	4	Prof. Sylvester Mpandeli (Chairperson) Ms Gift Mogodi (Member) Prof. Thando Ndarana (Member) Ms Balebetje Zondi (Member)

Remuneration of Board members

Section 9 of the SAWS Act provides that any member of the Board, other than the Chief Executive Officer and the official contemplated in section 5 (1)(b), must be paid such remuneration and allowances as the Minister, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, may determine.

The Director-General of the National Treasury publishes annually a Notice of Adjustment of remuneration

levels and service benefit packages for office-bearers in certain statutory and other institutions. This Notice also applies to the SAWS as a Schedule 3A public entity. The SAWS is further classified as a Category A, Sub-category A1 entity. The meeting attendance fees are shown below:

Table 36: Meeting attendance fees

Sub-category A	Meeting per day	Meeting per hour
Chairperson	R5 387	R673
Vice Chairperson	R4 578	R572
Member	R4 005	R501

The schedule indicating remuneration paid to each Board member is found under section 35 on page 175 to 178 of the Annual Financial Statements and in the Table 37 below.

Table 37: Remuneration paid to each Board member

Name	Remuneration (R)	Other allowance	Other re-imbursements	Total (R)
Feziwe Renge	92 231	None	None	92 231
Itani Phaduli	307 478	None	None	307 478
Mmapula Kgari	24 380	None	None	24 380
Lesley Luthuli	110 145	None	None	110 145
Moipone Magomola	182 274	None	None	182 274
Sandika Daya	307 562	None	None	307 562
Suren Maharaj	75 102	None	None	75 102
Nalini Maharaj	75 102	None	None	75 102
Gift Mogodi	33 543	None	None	33 543
Ikaneng Mokgosi	33 543	None	None	33 543
Thando Ndarana	33 543	None	None	33 543
Grant Son	179 304	None	None	179 304
Mmaphaka Tau	155 256	None	None	155 256
Robin Theunissen	80 619	None	None	80 619
Balebetje Zondi	33 543	None	None	33 543
Phumudzo Tharaga	33 543	None	None	33 543

Risk management

Risk management policy and strategy

In compliance with the PFMA requirements, the SAWS reviewed and approved a Risk Management Policy during the year under review and has a Risk Management Strategy that provides a roadmap for risk management implementation. The strategy further guided the development and review of the 2024/25 Risk Management implementation plan. The ongoing review demonstrates the SAWS' commitment to managing risk events that might negatively impact achieving its objectives.

In line with the Risk Management Strategy, regular risk assessments were conducted to identify emerging risks and to determine the effectiveness and suitability of existing control measures. In executing the policy, the Board held a session to review the strategic risks for 2024/25, aligning with the strategic outcomes. The risk register was compiled and approved. The risk response strategies to further mitigate the risks rated higher than the set risk tolerance and appetite levels were documented and are monitored regularly to ensure that risk owners effectively manage these risks.

The organisation activated its crisis management plan during the cybersecurity incident in the last quarter

of the financial year, enabling the entity to render its essential services.

A functional Risk Management Committee, appointed by the Accounting Officer, reviewed the overall risk management system, with a particular focus on mitigating unacceptable levels of risk. The committee meetings were held quarterly, starting from the second quarter of the year under review, to evaluate the effectiveness of risk management activities. Furthermore, in line with relevant legislation, the Board established the Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) as its subcommittee. The ARC advises the organisation on risk management activities and independently monitors the effectiveness of the risk management system. Risk management reports were tabled at the ARC, which is chaired by an independent person. The committee met quarterly, as scheduled, and performed its oversight functions.

Progress on the management of risks

The SAWS Strategic Risk Register's progress on implementing action plans at the end of 2024/25 has not significantly changed, due to the slow implementation of the action plans. All six risks will be rolled over to the next financial year.

The majority of actions were moved from 'in progress' to 'not implemented', as they had not yet yielded the desired outcomes.

The residual risk ratings of all the risks were escalated higher, as some of the risks materialised while the actions were still in progress, such as the cyberattack that occurred at the beginning of quarter 4. The organisation had to consider resources, stakeholders, dependencies, i.e., human and financial resources, procurement processes, and other factors that could impact the achievement of the set action plans.

The Board approved the risk appetite framework in the first quarter of 2024/25. Subsequently, quarterly reports were presented to the relevant governance structures, and reviews were conducted on the SAWS risk exposure

in key areas (strategic, financial, and compliance) to ensure it remained within acceptable tolerance levels. Where the tolerance levels were exceeded, the report identified necessary corrective actions, which were monitored. Long-term corrective measures will be addressed in the following financial year.

The table below provides details of the SAWS significant risks and how they were mitigated in 2024/25.

The cyberattack incident had a negative impact on the budget due to the emergency procurement which had to be done for recovery and restoration processes of all systems.

Table 38: Significant SAWS risks and how they were mitigated in 2024/25

Risk No.	Risk Category	Risk Description	Inherent Risk Rating	Residual Risk Rating	Revised Risk Rating	Risk Mitigations implemented in 2024/25
1.	Technological	Inadequate ICT capacity	25	20	25	• Management contracted support for ICT services, while the resource constraints remained a challenge. The skills transfer clause was included in the ICT contracts.
2.	Technological	Cybersecurity and data protection	20	20	25	• Vulnerability test conducted in Quarter 3. • Cybersecurity awareness conducted in Quarter 1. • Disaster Recovery Testing conducted in Quarter 3.
3.	Financial	Financial sustainability	20	16	20	• The Financial Sustainability Plan that encompassed all revenue generation efforts of the SAWS was implemented.
4.	Environment	Failure to deliver on the air quality mandate	20	16	20	• The Annual Business Plan for Air Quality was implemented.
5.	Service Delivery	Inadequate infrastructure performance	20	16	16	• Maintenance plans were generated monthly through the FIIX system, and the CAPEX budget was utilised for the approved projects on the infrastructure sustainability plan.
6.	Human Resources	Talent attraction and inability to retain skilled personnel	16	12	20	• Although the recruitment system was affected by the cyber-attack, there was a positive progress with employees actively engaged in development programmes. Management continuously implemented various strategies to retain and attract talent for the SAWS.

Internal Control Unit

Internal control processes are implemented to ensure that the SAWS objectives are achieved in operational effectiveness, reliable financial reporting, and compliance with laws and regulations. The process involves review of various policies and procedures designed to safeguard assets, ensure the accuracy and reliability of accounting data, and promote adherence to prescribed policies and procedures. The Finance Committee, which is a management committee, has been established to address internal control matters.

Internal Audit and Audit Committees

The Internal Audit department reports administratively to the CEO and functionally to the Audit and Risk

Committee. This reporting ensured the effectiveness of the Internal Audit department by guaranteeing that its work was performed objectively and independently. The SAWS Internal Audit department follows a co-sourced model whereby Internal Audits are performed in-house and by a co-sourced service provider. The Internal Audit department is governed by an Internal Audit Charter approved by the Audit and Risk Committee and reviewed annually. The Internal Audit Charter defines the purpose, authority, responsibilities, and scope of the Internal Audit department.

- Audit of Performance Information (Annual Performance Information Report of Financial Year 2023/24, Quarter 1 of Financial Year 2024/25 and Quarter 2 of Financial Year 2024/25)

- Review of the Draft SAWS 2025/2026 Annual Performance Plan and Draft the SAWS 2025/2030 Strategic Plan
- Draft Annual Financial Statement Review (FY 2024/25)
- Infrastructure Spares and Maintenance Review
- Governance Review
- ICT Vendor Management Audit
- Ethics Management Audit
- Quarterly follow-up audits

The Ethics Management Audit was not finalised at the end of the Financial Year, as Management indicated the report could not be finalised and that training is required to address the audit queries. The percentage completion of the Internal Audit Plan is 93% (13 out of 14 audits).

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee is a statutory committee of the Board, established in terms of Section 77 of the PFMA, read in conjunction with Treasury Regulation 27.1, as published in terms of the PFMA. The Committee is accountable to the Board for the discharge of its responsibilities, which are outlined in the Audit and Risk Committee's terms of reference, as follows:

- Review and recommend, for Board approval, the SAWS budget for the financial year
- Monitor the SAWS financial performance (management accounts) against the approved budget and Annual Performance Plan
- Review the appropriateness of and compliance with accounting policies
- Review the appropriateness of assumptions made by management in preparing the financial statements
- Review the significant accounting and reporting requirements and their impact on the financial statements
- Review the integrity of financial reporting, including the management report to the committee on important decisions taken during the preparation of the financial statements
- Review the Annual Financial Statements for completeness and consistency with the prescribed accounting principles before recommending them for Board approval
- Review, together with management and the external auditors, the outcome of the external audit, including any significant issues identified
- Governance of risk
- Governance of ICT
- Monitor internal controls and compliance
- Manage performance information
- Review and approve the Internal Audit Plan budget, scope and any major changes to it, and ensure that it covers the key risks and that there is appropriate coordination with the auditors
- Ensure that the external auditors provide an assurance report on the contents of the summarised financial information
- Regularly report to the Board about committee activities, issues and related recommendations
- As of 20 January, the Committee recommended a Social Ethics Committee to be established to monitor matters of whistleblowing and reporting fraud, and monitor the SAWS activities concerning matters relating to:
 - Social and economic development, including the organisation's standing in terms of the goals and purposes of the aspects of the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact that are relevant to its mandate (working against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery)
 - The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s recommendations regarding anti-corruption

Table 39: Composition of the Audit and Risk Committee

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the public entity	Date appointed	Date resigned	No. of meetings attended
Mr Itani Phaduli (Chairperson)	Postgraduate Diploma in Accounting, CA (SA)	Board member	n/a	1 January 2022	31 December 2024	2
Ms Sandika Daya	Executive Master in Digital Transformation and Innovation Leadership BSc Computer Science and Applied Mathematics, Chartered CIO, CDPSE (Certified Data Privacy) ISAP (SA) (Audit Professional), Certificate in Applied Project Management in an Information Technology Environment	Board member	n/a	1 January 2022	31 December 2024	5
Mr Suren Maharaj	Honours BCompt. Degree, CA (SA)	Independent ARC member	n/a	26 February 2019	Term ended 31 March 2022, and re-appointed for the second term, ending 31 December 2024. The term was extended until April 2025	6
Mr Rob Theunissen	Bachelor of Accountancy. (B.Acc.) Chartered Accountant SA. CA (SA) Diploma in Criminal Justice and Forensic Auditing (Dip. CJFA)	Independent ARC member	n/a	12 May 2022	The term ended on 31 December 2024 and was extended until April 2025	6
Ms Nalini Maharaj	BProc LLB Financial Accounting Certificate Corporate Governance Certificate	Independent ARC member	n/a	12 May 2022	The term ended on 31 December 2024 and was extended until April 2025	6
Dr Lesley Luthuli	Philosophiae Doctor (PhD) obtained from the Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences, with the main field of study in Business Administration Master of Business Administration (MBA) Advance Diploma in Management (ADM)	Board member	n/a	1 August 2024	31 December 2024	2
Dr Pritish Dala	PhD (Information Technology), Masters (Information Technology), BSc Hons (Computer Science), Bachelor of Information Technology, Chartered Director South Africa CD(SA), Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA), Certified Information Security Manager (CISM), Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP), Lead Auditor ISO 27001 (LA ISO 27001), Certified in the Governance of Enterprise Information Technology (CGEIT), Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control (CRISC), Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH) and Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI)	Board member	n/a	1 January 2025	Current	1
Dr Phumudzo Tharaga	PhD Agrometeorology MSc Agrometeorology BSc Agric. Honours – Agrometeorology BSc Agric – Natural Agricultural Resources	Board member	n/a	1 January 2025	Current	1



Compliance with laws and regulations

To deliver on its mandate and achieve its strategic objectives, the SAWS, as a law-abiding entity, must comply with all applicable legislation governing its operations and activities. Over 200 laws and regulations apply to and regulate the SAWS' operations and activities. The SAWS Board, as per the King IV Code on Corporate Governance, determined what laws apply to the SAWS' operations and activities. These are contained in the SAWS compliance universe. The level of risk associated with the identified laws was assessed using the adopted SAWS risk assessment methodology. This ensures that the laws are prioritised according to their level of risk to the organisation.

Since laws constantly change, the Governance, Risk, and Compliance department monitors them and advises the organisation on those that impact its operations and activities. Training sessions and/or workshops are conducted where required to inform the SAWS employees of new laws.

The Board monitors compliance to ensure that the various executives, managers, employees, and relevant stakeholders within the SAWS environment adhere to and comply with these laws. Management presents compliance reports to the Board quarterly to assure the Board that the SAWS complies with applicable laws and regulations. Where areas of non-compliance are identified, they are closely monitored, and plans and control measures are implemented to mitigate against non-compliance.

The various assurance providers, including the Auditor-General and Internal Audit, Governance, Risk, and

Compliance, also assist the Board in identifying areas of non-compliance. These are immediately attended to.

The organisation is currently monitoring compliance with prescripts and utilising the compliance tool. This will enable it to ensure a wide range of applicable legislation.

The SAWS obtained a B-BBEE level four rating for the period under review, which was an improvement from a level six rating in the prior year.

The Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000) (PAIA) manual was also amended to accommodate the recent amendments to the PAIA regulations. The manual was also translated into two other languages: Sesotho and isiZulu. Furthermore, measures have been implemented to ensure compliance with POPIA.

Fraud and corruption

To promote a zero-tolerance environment for fraudulent and corrupt activities, the SAWS has an approved whistleblowing policy, a fraud policy, and a whistleblowing hotline facilitated by an independent service provider.

The service provider was appointed to administer the fraud hotline on behalf of the organisation and provides reports on a monthly basis. The service provider provided all reports as per their contractual obligation. Details of the fraud hotline are communicated to all staff through the intranet and website. Whistleblowers reported one fraud allegation through the fraud hotline, which was investigated, and consequence management was implemented. These reports were highlighted in the risk management reports tabled at the Audit and Risk Committee meetings.

Minimising conflict of interest

In alignment with the principles outlined in the King Report on Corporate Governance, the SAWS emphasises the importance of ethical business conduct and adherence to corporate governance practices. The SAWS Code of Conduct and Ethics Policy applies to the Board, management, employees, and any individuals or entities providing services or conducting business on behalf of the SAWS.

Training sessions were held for SAWS employees during the reporting period to promote awareness and understanding of fraud, corruption, and ethics. The SAWS considers non-compliance with any aspect of its Code of Conduct and Ethics Policy a serious violation. Such breaches are addressed following the provisions outlined in the SAWS Disciplinary Policy and relevant legislative frameworks as stipulated by the King Report.

The SAWS implemented several controls and procedures to minimise and manage conflicts of interest in its supply chain management processes in line with the PFMA, National Treasury Regulations and SAWS' Supply Chain Management (SCM) policy. The declaration of interest for officials, including supplier declarations, was conducted for the procurement processes initiated during the review period. Awareness sessions were also conducted to enhance the SCM processes. Determination tests were conducted where instances of conflict of interest were identified, and consequence management was applied accordingly.

Code of Conduct

The SAWS Code of Conduct reflects the principles and values underlying good public administration for the entity and identifies consistent standards of conduct for all employees. It is designed to provide a framework

for ethical culture within the organisation. It emphasises integrity, professionalism, accountability, respect, and compliance with laws and regulations.

A structured process for handling breaches is followed through reporting, investigation, assessment, disciplinary action, and an appeal process to ensure transparency and accountability. There was one matter involving a breach of the Code of Conduct under the current period and consequence management was implemented following the outcome of the investigation.

Compliance with applicable laws and regulations is mandatory for employees, particularly those relevant to meteorological practices.

Health, safety and environmental issues

In compliance with the occupational health and safety and environmental matters, the following was implemented during the 2024/25 financial year:

- Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) compliance training was conducted for 122 health and safety representatives, which included first aiders, fire marshals, and safety representatives.
- OHS statutory appointments have been made.
- Emergency evacuation drills were also conducted to ensure that all employees were aware of the primary and secondary escape routes and to maintain a high level of preparedness amongst the employees in case of emergencies that warrant the evacuation of all occupants.
- The Environmental Commitment Statement was established and approved by the CEO, paving the way for the implementation of environmental initiatives.
- There was only one case relating to a non-SAWS employee who was treated for trauma after being stuck in the lift.

Company Secretary

The SAWS is an entity of the DFFE and is not incorporated into the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008). Therefore, the SAWS is not required to file returns with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission as stipulated by the Companies Act regulations. However, to comply with the principles of good corporate governance, appointing the Company Secretary is in line with the guidelines espoused in the Companies Act and King IV Code on Corporate Governance.

The role of the SAWS Company Secretary includes, amongst others, to:

- Provide guidance and advice to the Board to discharge its fiduciary duties and responsibilities in the best interest of the SAWS.
 - Ensure that the Board is aware of any new and relevant laws or any changes in the legislation that might affect the operations of the SAWS.
 - Ensure compliance with the PFMA and alignment with corporate governance guidelines, as well as any other relevant legislation.
 - Develop and review Board-related policies and monitor adherence with these and with the Delegation of Authority.
 - Assist the Board Chairperson and the Committees with the compilation of the annual Board and Board Committees calendar work plans and ensure circulation of these to members.
 - Give notice of Board meetings, prepare and circulate agendas, consolidate and disseminate Board pack presentations, maintain attendance registers and take minutes.
- Ensure induction and orientation of new Board members and experts serving on the Board Committees.
 - Facilitate the evaluation of the Board, Board Committees and the Chairperson and Board members.
 - Manage conflicts of interest concerning Board members and be the custodian of the Code of Conduct and Ethics approved by the Board.
 - Assist with stakeholder management.

Social responsibility

Mandela Day is a powerful call to action, inspiring individuals and organisations worldwide to impact their communities positively. This year, the SAWS celebrated the legacy of Nelson Mandela by donating 100 food parcels and 100 pairs of school shoes to the Highbury Community in Mthatha, Eastern Cape. Over R100 000 was spent on this initiative through the Corporate Social Investment programme.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) marks and recognises 23 March as World Meteorological Day. The day highlights the contribution of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services to society's safety and well-being. The SAWS celebrated the day by engaging with vulnerable communities in Langa and Crossroads, Cape Town, to raise awareness, educate, and share information about unfavourable weather conditions, such as floods, veld fires, and strong winds. Over 250 people attended the mass events held at The Biscuit Mill Conference and Events Centre.

Audit and Risk Committee report

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

The Audit and Risk Committee's responsibility

The Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with Section 77 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999, as amended), and Treasury Regulations 1.1.13 and 27.1. The ARC also confirms that it adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as outlined in its Audit Committee Charter, regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter, and discharged all responsibilities contained therein.

The effectiveness of internal control

Risk assessments were conducted to identify potential and emerging risks that could negatively impact the achievement of SAWS' objectives, in line with the Risk Management Strategy. The ARC regularly and continuously reviewed the effectiveness of the implementation of this strategy. It also assessed the combined assurance process to determine the level of assurance provided on internal controls by various assurance providers. The ARC guided the SAWS in developing its risk appetite and tolerance levels. During the year under review, the ARC was satisfied that the Annual Internal Audit Plan was risk-based, aligned with the SAWS' risk profile, and that Internal Audit provided relevant assurance.

The ARC's review of internal and external audit findings was based on the audit reports issued and the Committee's analysis thereof. These reports revealed certain weaknesses, which were raised with the SAWS management. Internal Audit assessed the SAWS' internal control processes as inadequate, with the overall control environment requiring improvement. Specific areas of concern identified included Infrastructure Spares and Maintenance, and Information and Communications Technology. Where weaknesses were identified, corrective measures were proposed for implementation. Based on these reviews, the ARC considers the internal control systems for the period under review to be partially effective.

In-year management and monthly/quarterly report

The SAWS submitted quarterly reports to the Executive Authority. Under the ARC's oversight, the SAWS also submitted quarterly performance and PFMA compliance reports, which the Committee found satisfactory in both content and quality. Additionally, the Committee reviewed the SAWS' actual performance against the targets set in the 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan. The ARC ensured that performance information in the quarterly reports was reviewed by Internal Audit. Any audit findings were to be corrected before submission to DFFE.

The ARC also received the entity's annual performance report, which underwent internal audit review. The Committee was satisfied with both the report and the audit outcome. The report was subsequently recommended to the Board for approval and submission to the AGSA. The ARC notes the material misstatement identified by the AGSA in the submitted performance information for Programme 3: Infrastructure and Information Systems. This misstatement was directly linked to the January 2025 cyberattack, which resulted in the loss of retrievable information.

Evaluation of financial statements

During its review of the annual financial statements prepared by the SAWS, the ARC:

- Reviewed and discussed the audited financial statements to be included in the annual report with the AGSA and the Accounting Authority
- Reviewed the AGSA's management report and management's responses
- Assessed SAWS' compliance with legal and regulatory requirements
- Reviewed the information on predetermined objectives to be included in the Annual Report

Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA)

The ARC ensured that the AGSA received financial statements that were fairly presented and prepared in accordance with Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), as required by section 55(1)(b) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999). The ARC met with AGSA representatives during the audit of the 2024/25 annual financial statements and exercised oversight over the audit process. The AGSA had a standing invitation to all Committee meetings held during the year under review.

The ARC also reviewed the SAWS' implementation plan for audit issues raised in the prior year and continues to monitor progress quarterly. The SAWS has addressed some of the audit findings from the 2023/24 audits by the AGSA and Internal Audit. More complex remedial actions are still in progress. An Audit Findings Register was presented at ARC meetings to track the resolution of both internal and external audit findings. Follow-up audits are conducted by both internal and external auditors on resolved findings.

The AGSA identified significant control deficiencies in the control environment, particularly regarding ICT security controls and reported performance information for Programme 3: Infrastructure and Information Systems. The ARC will continue to monitor management's progress in addressing these deficiencies.

The ARC concurs with and accepts the external auditor's conclusions on the annual financial statements and is of the opinion that the audited financial statements should be accepted and read in conjunction with the auditor's report.



Ms Tinyiko Mhlari

Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee
South African Weather Service

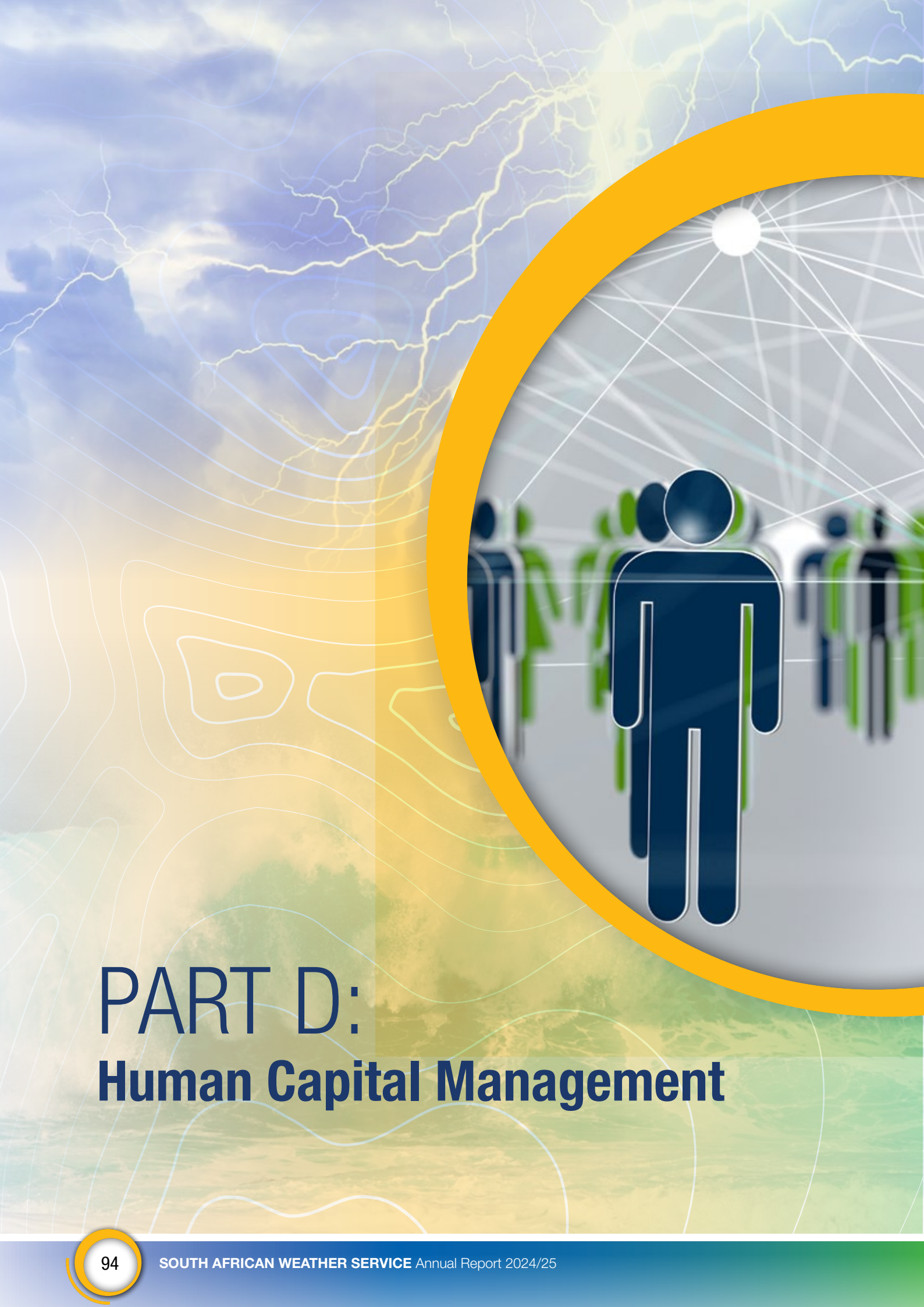
14 August 2025

Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) compliance performance information

The following table has been completed in compliance with the B-BBEE requirements of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2013 (Act No. 46 of 2013) and as determined by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition. The SAWS has conducted Supplier and Enterprise Development as part of its B-BBEE initiative by providing enterprise development to 16 beneficiaries who participated in the programme. Supplier Development had 27 beneficiaries that were empowered through this programme. Moreover, the SAWS empowered suppliers through Preferential Procurement, ensuring that procurement of goods and services was done through suppliers and service providers that were B-BBEE Level 4 compliant.

Table 40: Application of any relevant Code of Conduct of good practice

Has the public entity applied any relevant code of good practice about the following:		
Criteria	Response	
	Yes/No	Discussion
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law	No	n/a
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy	Yes	The SAWS reviews the supplier performance management report, and suppliers identified as poor performers are considered for development under the SAWS Supply Chain Management Policy.
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises	No	n/a
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector	Yes	The criteria for entering into a partnership align with the approved SAWS Commercial Strategy.
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment	Yes	Suppliers or enterprises that attend the supplier development training have the correct B-BBEE level for development. Criteria for inclusion in the SAWS B-BBEE Strategy are being developed.



PART D:

Human Capital Management

Introduction

The SAWS is a knowledge-based institution that values its human resources as an important asset. Through the efforts of its employees, the organisation translates science into products and services that benefit society, both current and future generations.

The Board established a Human Resources and Remuneration Committee (HRRC) to support it in fulfilling its Human resources-related functions in accordance with relevant legislation, regulations, and governance frameworks.

The Human Capital Management (HCM) strategy, approved by the Board, serves as a framework to guide the application of all aspects of HCM. The strategy enables the SAWS to improve its operational efficiency by providing a diverse workforce with the requisite skills and expertise to drive and deliver on the organisation's mandate. It is premised on the following strategic objectives:

- Strategic alignment to ensure the business is adequately capacitated to deliver on the SAWS mandate
- Creation of a conducive working environment through effective employee engagement
- Attracting, retaining and building a diverse and capable talent pool

- Enhancing leadership skills and effectiveness
- Instilling a high-performance culture
- Maintaining strong Human Capital Management governance through robust risk management and compliance frameworks

The SAWS finalised an independent job evaluation and grading exercise during the previous financial year, both on Paterson and Equate evaluation methodologies. This enabled the organisation to embark on a remuneration benchmarking exercise during the current period. The exercise's outcome indicated how competitive SAWS remuneration is against the National market and enabled Management to quantify the financial resources needed to adjust employees who earn remuneration below market. These adjustments need to be budgeted for in future years.

To complement the limited HCM budget, the SAWS continuously considers opportunities to enhance its Employee Value Proposition (EVP), with a specific focus on non-monetary rewards that employees value.

Sixteen employees were allowed to participate in a Management Development Programme (MDP) in partnership with WITS Business School. The programme was designed to enhance the capacity of SAWS managers to lead effectively, influence organisational culture, and drive strategic initiatives that sustain the SAWS' impact in the meteorological sector.



Photo 7: Graduates of the Management Development Programme (2024-2025)

Sixty-four employees were awarded bursaries totalling approximately R1,8 million to enhance their qualifications. Employees in Executive and Senior Management participated in formal mentoring and coaching programmes.

Human Resource oversight statistics

Personnel-related expenditure

The SAWS' headcount, excluding temporary appointments, increased from 451 employees as of 31 March 2024 to 452 employees as of 31 March 2025. Personnel expenditure increased by approximately 0,3% over the same period.

Table 41: Personnel cost by programme/activity/objective

Programme/activity/objective	Total expenditure for the entity (R'000)	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	Personnel exp. as a % of total expenditure	No. of employees	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Weather and Climate Services	585 971	104 632	17,9	145	722
Infrastructure and Information Systems		137 481	23,5	237	580
Finance and Supply Chain Management		21 965	3,7	33	666
Corporate Services		31 632	5,4	37	855
Total		295 710	50,5	452	654

Note: The information in the table above excludes temporary employees appointed on fixed-term contracts and interns

Table 42: Personnel cost by occupational level

Level	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	% of personnel exp. to total personnel cost	No. of employees	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Top management	11 377	3,9	5	2 275
Senior management	24 682	8,4	16	1 543
Professional qualified	92 365	31,2	99	933
Skilled	136 332	46,1	254	537
Semi-skilled	30 552	10,3	76	402
Unskilled	402	0,1	2	201
Total	295 710	100,0	452	654

Note: The information in the table above excludes temporary employees appointed on fixed-term contracts and interns

Due to budget limitations and in line with the National Treasury guidelines, the SAWS did not pay any performance rewards during the period under review.

Table 43: Performance rewards

Programme/activity/objective	Performance rewards	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	% of performance rewards to total personnel cost
Top Management	-	11 377	0,0
Senior Management	-	24 682	0,0
Professional qualified	-	92 365	0,0
Skilled	-	136 332	0,0
Semi-skilled	-	30 332	0,0
Unskilled	-	402	0,0
Total	-	295 710	0,0

The SAWS met its target for implementing the Workplace Skills Plan during 2024/25. The cost associated with training programmes amounted to R1,8 million. In addition, the SAWS awarded bursaries amounting to R2,5 million and supported learnerships amounting to R1,7 million.

Table 44: Training costs

Programme/activity/objective	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	Training expenditure (R'000)	Training expenditure as a % of personnel cost	No. of employees trained	Average training cost per employee (R'000)
Learning and Development	295 710	6 055	2,0	409	14,8

Table 45: Employment vacancies per programme

Programme/activity/objective	2023/24 No. of employees	2024/25 approved posts	2024/25 No. of employees	2024/25 funded vacancies	Vacancy rate %
Weather and Climate Services	129	19	145	15	9,4
Infrastructure and Information Systems	250	16	237	17	6,7
Finance and Supply Chain Management	36	1	33	4	10,8
Corporate Services (incl. Office of the CEO)	36	8	37	7	15,9
Total	451	44	452	43	8,7

Note: The information in the table above excludes temporary employees appointed on fixed-term contracts and interns. During 2024/25 12 positions were moved from Infrastructure and Information Systems to Weather and Climate Services

Table 46: Employment and vacancies per level

Programme/activity/objective	2023/24 No. of employees	2024/25 approved posts	2024/25 No. of employees	2024/25 vacancies	Vacancy rate %
Top management	5	-	5	-	0,0
Senior management	19	2	16	5	23,8
Professional qualified	96	16	99	13	11,6
Skilled	252	24	256	20	7,2
Semi-skilled	77	2	74	5	6,3
Unskilled	2	-	2	-	0,0
Total	451	44	452	43	8,7

Table 47: Employment changes per level

Occupational Levels	Employment at the beginning of the period	Appointments	Terminations	Employment at end of the period
Top management	5	-	-	5
Senior management	19	2	5	16
Professional qualified	96	11	8	99
Skilled	252	32	28	256
Semi-skilled	77	4	7	74
Unskilled	2	-	-	2
Total	451	49	48	452

Note: The figures above include internal movements as a result of promotions.

Table 48: Reasons for staff leaving

Reason	Number	% of total no. of staff leaving
Death	-	0,0
Resignation	22	62,9
Dismissal	2	5,7
Retirement	7	20,0
Ill health	1	2,8
Expiry of contract	3	8,6
Other	-	0,0
Total	35	100,0

Note: The figures above exclude the learnerships and internships, which ended on 31 March 2025.

The disciplinary actions listed below relate to inadequate diligence applied during procurement procedures and the declaration of fraudulent qualifications. Consequence management was implemented to initiate corrective action.

Table 49: Labour relations - misconduct and disciplinary action

Nature of disciplinary actions	Number
Verbal warning	-
Written warning	-
Final written warning	2
Dismissal	2
Total	4

Building a diverse workforce

The SAWS aspires to have a truly diverse workforce that is representative of South Africa's economically active population (EAP) at all organisational levels.

Tables 50 and 51 below depict the SAWS' demographic profile as of 31 March 2025.

Table 50: The SAWS transformation - equity target and employment equity status (male)

Levels	Male									
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Total	
	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target
Top management	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4
Senior management	5	5	-	-	2	2	1	-	8	7
Professional qualified	37	40	3	3	1	3	15	16	56	62
Skilled	102	108	13	15	4	6	23	23	142	152
Semi-skilled	37	37	5	5	-	-	-	1	42	43
Unskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	184	193	22	24	7	11	39	40	252	268

Table 51: The SAWS transformation - equity target and employment equity status (female)

Levels	Female									
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Total	
	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target
Top management	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Senior management	7	8	-	1	-	2	1	1	8	12
Professional qualified	25	33	3	5	-	1	11	11	39	50
Skilled	94	105	10	12	2	5	9	9	115	131
Semi-skilled	27	27	3	4	-	-	-	-	30	31
Unskilled	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total	155	175	16	22	2	8	22	22	195	227

Note: The figures above exclude Foreign National Employees (three male employees and two female employees)

Table 52: Disabled staff

Levels	Disabled Staff					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target
Top management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional qualified	1	1	1	1	2	2
Skilled	3	3	2	2	5	5
Semi-skilled	1	1	2	2	3	3
Unskilled	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	5	6	5	5	10	11

Key focus areas for the 2025/26 financial year

The SAWS completed a work-study exercise to systematically identify factors affecting operational efficiency, thereby optimising the utilisation of its human and financial resources. The outcome of this exercise will inform the revised organisational structure required to implement the strategic objectives for 2025/26 to 2029/30.

During 2025/26, the SAWS will undertake an organisational culture review process to confirm the shared values, beliefs, and behaviours that will define how the organisation functions to achieve its strategic objectives and ensure sustainability.

Focus will also be placed on automating systems and processes to reduce turnaround times, enhance accuracy, and achieve operational efficiency within human capital management.

Create a conducive working environment through effective employee engagement

The SAWS continues to offer an Employee Wellness Programme to encourage employees to lead healthy lifestyles, enable them to cope with stressful situations, and provide access to the resources they need to improve their well-being.

Instilling a high-performance culture

The SAWS recognises the value of rewarding high performance and managing underperformance. It is essential to create an environment where employees are acknowledged and rewarded fairly for their contribution to achieving the organisational strategic objectives.

To instil a high-performance culture, the SAWS implemented a corporate balanced scorecard to measure the achievement of strategic and operational organisational objectives. This scorecard cascades into each performance agreement, making each employee aware of their contribution to achieving the organisational goals.



PART E:

PFMA Compliance Report

Irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure and material losses

Irregular expenditure

a) Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Table 53: Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Description	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Opening balance	53,2	179,1
Adjustment to opening balance	0,0	0,0
Opening balance as restated	0,0	0,0
Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed	23,1	53,2
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned	0,0	179,1
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	76,4	0,0
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable ¹	0,0	0,0
Less: Irregular expenditure not recoverable and written off	0,0	0,0
Closing balance	0,0	53,2

Reconciling notes

Description	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment	0,0	0,0
Irregular expenditure that relates to the prior year and is identified in the current year	0,0	0,0
Irregular expenditure for the current year	0,0	53,2
Total	0,0	53,2

b) Details of irregular expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Table 54: Details of irregular expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Description ²	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment	0,0	53,2
Irregular expenditure under determination	0,0	0,0
Irregular expenditure under investigation	0,0	0,0
Total	0,0	53,2

c) Details of irregular expenditure condoned

Table 55: Details of irregular expenditure

Description	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	0,0	179,1
Total	0,0	179,1

¹ Transfer to receivables

² Group similar items

d) Details of irregular expenditure removed - (not condoned)

Table 56: Details of irregular expenditure removed – (not condoned)

Description	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Irregular expenditure NOT condoned and removed	76,4	0,0
Total	76,4	0,0

e) Details of irregular expenditure recoverable

Table 57: Details of irregular expenditure recoverable

Description	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Irregular expenditure recoverable	0,0	0,0
Total	0,0	0,0

f) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

Table 58: Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

Description	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Irregular expenditure written off	0,0	0,0
Total	0,0	0,0

Additional disclosure relating to Inter-Institutional Arrangements

g) Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution *is not* responsible for the non-compliance)

Table 59: Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution *is not* responsible for the non-compliance)

Description	
None	
Total	0,0

h) Details of irregular expenditure where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution *is* responsible for the non-compliance)³

Table 60: Details of irregular expenditure where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution *is* responsible for the non-compliance)

Description	2024/25 ⁴ R'000	2023/24 R'000
The institution procured services of another organ of state to conduct business case analysis for a division that is to be established, and it was found that the supplier awarded the contract did not meet the minimum requirement and the Entity A was part of the Bid Committee.	0,0	0,0
Total	0,0	0,0

³ Refer to paragraphs 3.12, 3.13 and 3.14 of Annexure A (PFMA Compliance and Reporting Framework) to National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2022/2023

⁴ Amounts of irregular expenditure related to the current year must be disclosed in the annual financial statements.

i) Details of disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of irregular expenditure

Table 61: Details of disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of irregular expenditure

Description	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Corrective measures: Evaluation criterion of procurement through RFQ process not communicated to bidders. The irregular expenditure was incurred in the financial year 2023/24.	0,0	53,2
The employee was disciplined for not renewing licenses on time.	23,1	0,0
Total	23,1	53,2

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

a) Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Table 62: Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Description	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Opening balance	0,0	0,0
Adjustment to opening balance	0,0	0,0
Opening balance as restated	0,0	0,0
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed	0,0	0,0
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable ⁵	0,0	0,0
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recoverable and written off	0,0	0,0
Closing balance	0,0	0,0

Reconciling notes

Description	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 ⁶ R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment	0,0	0,0
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that relates to the prior year and identified in the current year	0,0	0,0
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year	0,0	0,0
Total	0,0	0,0

b) Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Table 63: Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Description ⁷	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment	0,0	0,0
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination	0,0	0,0
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation	0,0	0,0
Total	0,0	0,0

⁵ Transfer to receivables

⁶ Record amounts in the year in which it was incurred

⁷ Group similar items

c) Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable

Table 64: Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable

Description	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
None	0,0	0,0
Total	0,0	0,0

d) Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recoverable and written off

Table 65: Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recoverable and written off

Description	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
None	0,0	0,0
Total	0,0	0,0

e) Details of disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Table 66: Details of disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Description	2024/25 (R)	2023/24 (R)
Corrective measures	0,0	0,0
Total	0,0	0,0

Additional disclosure relating to material losses in terms of PFMA Section 55(2)(b)(i) & (iii)⁸

a) Details of material losses through criminal conduct

Table 67: Details of material losses through criminal conduct

Material losses through criminal conduct	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Theft	0,0	0,0
Other material losses	0,0	0,0
Less: Recoverable	0,0	0,0
Less: Not recoverable and written off	0,0	0,0
Total	0,0	0,0

⁸ Information related to material losses must also be disclosed in the annual financial statements.

b) Details of other material losses**Table 68:** Details of other material losses

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Nature of other material losses		
None	0,0	0,0
Total	0,0	0,0

c) Other material losses recoverable**Table 69:** Other material losses recoverable

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Nature of losses		
None	0,0	0,0
Total	0,0	0,0

d) Other material losses not recoverable and written off**Table 70:** Other material losses not recoverable and written off

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Nature of losses		
None	0,0	0,0
Total	0,0	0,0

Late and/or non-payment of suppliers

Table 71: Late and/or non-payment of suppliers

Description	Number of invoices	Consolidated Value R'000
Valid invoices received	5 385	261 740
Invoices paid within 30 days or the agreed period	2 080	144 428
Invoices paid after 30 days or the agreed period	659	58 359
Invoices older than 30 days or the agreed period (<i>unpaid and without dispute</i>)	-	-
Invoices older than 30 days or the agreed period (<i>unpaid and in dispute</i>)	-	-

Supply chain management

Procurement by other means

Table 72: Procurement by other means

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R'000
Procurement and installation of 40 valve-regulated GEL 12V 100AH batteries, and 160A 3 phase pole automatic change over switch	Voltricks Innovations	Emergency procurement	Once-off	151,8
Procurement of promotional material	GT Designs	Single source procurement	Once-off	907,4
Procurement of promotional material	GT Designs	Single source procurement	Once-off	431,0
Procurement of the SABC's Outside Broadcasting radio services as part of the donor-funded Integrated Climate Driven Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (ICMHEWS) programme	SABC	Single source procurement	Once-off	897,0
Procurement of bulk printing services for informational and educational material	Colour Your Business	Single source procurement	Once-off	420,3
Procurement of services for Lejweleputswa training event in Welkom	Lebma Technologies	Single source procurement	Once-off	6,5
Procurement of services for Lejweleputswa training event in Welkom	Vuvuzela General Dealer (PTY) Ltd	Single source procurement	Once-off	330,0
Procurement of services for Lejweleputswa training event in Welkom	Matjhabeng Municipality	Single source procurement	Once-off	2,3
Procurement of services for Lejweleputswa training event in Welkom	Matjhabeng Municipality	Single source procurement	Once-off	0,6
Procurement of catering services for Lejweleputswa mass event in Welkom	Homa Tours & Events	Single source procurement	Once-off	164,2
Emergency procurement for the Outside Broadcast radio service as part of the ICMHEWS programme from Vuma FM	Vuma FM	Emergency procurement	Once-off	340,0
Payment of the Institute of Internal Auditors South Africa membership fees for renewal	IIASA	Single source procurement	Once-off	10,7
Procurement of calibration programming service	Campbell Scientific	Single source procurement	Once-off	3,3
Procurement of repairs/plumbing work at the Irene office	Cornerstone maintenance	Emergency procurement	Once-off	9,4
Payment of renewal subscription fees for three years for two Air quality monitoring sensors to OHT-CONNECT	Oteng Hybrid Technologies	Sole supplier procurement	Three years	121,2
Procurement of the registration of Payfast	Payfast	Single source procurement		0,0
Procurement of two instruments, TEOM 1405D, for the measurement of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5), through the continuous measurements of particulates using a gravimetric	ERO Electronics SA (PTY) Ltd	Sole supplier procurement	Once-off	1 672,8
Procurement of three Smart Victron Charge Controllers and thirteen measuring devices measuring power output, current, and voltage	Campbell Scientific South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Sole supplier procurement	Once-off	23,2

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R'000
Procurement of supply and commissioning of two instruments for the measurement of Hydrogen sulphide (H ₂ S) for Zamdela and Witbank ambient air quality monitoring stations	ERO Electronic SA (Pty) Ltd	Sole supplier procurement	Once-off	896,8
Procurement of three Smart Victron Charge Controllers and thirteen measuring devices measuring power output, current, and voltage	Campbell Scientific	Sole supplier procurement	Once-off	35,0
Procurement of technical supervisory support and skills improvement for the SAWS Lightning Detection Network	Limited Bidding	Limited bidding	Three-year period	1 300,0
Procurement of Board members' training for the Master Class Board Leadership	The Institute of Directors South Africa (IODSA)	Single source procurement	Once-off	6,2
Procurement of reference sensor calibration services (Kipp & Zonen Pyranometer (CMP21) & Pyrgeometer (CGR4))	National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)	Single source procurement	Once-off	48,9
Renewal of the contract for the installation and commissioning of the Green Bushes RADAR in the Eastern Cape	Reutech Solutions	Single source procurement	Once-off	1 492,7
Facility leasing of the Cape Town RADAR Site	SENTECH Limited	Single source procurement	Five years	351,8
Procurement to fix the exit gate at the SAWS Head Office	SKG Africa (Pty) Ltd	Single source procurement	Once-off	2,3
Procurement of two UV-Biometer data loggers	Solar Light Pty Ltd	Sole source procurement	Once-off	200,0
Procurement process and appointment of Eclipse to provide maintenance and support of the Cray HPC & Lustre storage for eight months	Eclipse	Single source procurement	8 Months	1 759,4
Procurement of outside broadcast services from You FM and Kgatleng FM	YOU FM and Kgatleng FM	Single source procurement	Once-off	500,0
Procurement of a bronze corporate membership for one year from the National Press Club	National Press Club	Single source procurement	Once-off	6,7
Procurement process for the B-BBEE Management Development short course	University of Witwatersrand	Limited bidding	Once-off	65,0
Payment of the SAWS aircraft parking fees	Skycare Pty Ltd	Single source procurement	Once-off	658,9
Procurement of service to repair two air conditioning units at the Bloemfontein RADAR site (Kloof-Eind)	Cheetah Verkoeling Bloemfontein	Emergency procurement	Once-off	60,0
Procurement of ten multiplexers	Campbell Scientific	Sole source procurement	Once-off	9,2
Procurement of Diligent Board Management Suite	Diligent Software Proprietary Limited	Sole source procurement	Once-off	547,2
Procurement for testing, fault finding and providing quotations for repairs of the main HT electrical cable and the 11kV transformer on a callout basis	BMH Africa	Emergency procurement	Once-off	10,4
Procurement of repairs/plumbing at the Irene office	Cornerstone and Noko development plumbing company	Emergency procurement process	Once-off	5,5
Renewal of the license agreement between the SAWS and EUMETNET for the provision of AMDAR data by European carriers	EUMETNET	Single source procurement	Once-off	65,0
Procurement of professional services to provide PRM gases and the calibration of calibrators	The National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	Single source procurement	Once-off	511,5

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R'000
Procurement for the appointment of a service provider to assist the SAWS with opening and repairs of seven fire-resistant safes	Austen Services	Single source procurement	Once-off	8,3
Procurement of additional spares for repairs of the Mthatha Weather RADAR	Leonardo GmbH	Sole source procurement	Once-off	20,6
Procurement of RM Young wind monitor equipment	Inteltronics	Sole source procurement	Once-off	2 299,5
Procurement of Sonexion replacement hard drives	Eclipse Holdings	Sole source procurement	Once-off	46,0
Payment of annual server fees renewal for three years for two AQ mesh pods, air quality monitoring sensors	SI Analytics	Sole source procurement	Once-off	57,0
Procurement of office alterations	SKG Africa	Single source procurement	Once-off	354,4
Procurement to conduct repairs of the main High Tension (HT) electrical cable and the servicing of the 11 kV transformer	BMH Africa (Pty) Ltd	Single source procurement	Once-off	55,9
Renewal of CaseWare license	CaseWare	Sole source procurement	Once-off	118,4
Procurement of database hosting, e-mail template creation, customer-facing newsletter and SMS services	Everlytics	Sole source procurement	12 Months	207,2
Procurement of training on Performing an Effective Quality Assurance (PEQA)	Leadership Academy for Guardians of Governance (a subsidiary of the Institute of Internal Auditors South Africa)	Single source procurement	Once-off	36,6
Procurement of CRM Automated Marketing Lead qualification training	IOCO	Single source procurement	Once-off	17,7
Provision of a once-off emergency supply of water to the SAWS Irene office	Nakwana consulting	Emergency procurement	Once-off	16,8
Procurement of PRIM gases	National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	Single source procurement	Once-off	511,5
Procurement of sensors (temperature, humidity, pressure and radiation shield)	Vaisala	Sole source procurement	Once-off	4 147,3
Procurement for the Starlink Communication and Internet Connectivity System for Zambia and Mozambique	Paratus	Sole source procurement	Once-off	235,0
Procurement of tipping bucket rain gauges	Campbel Scientific	Sole source procurement	Once-off	6 819,9
Procurement for the services of an event management company	Events Management Catering	Emergency procurement	Once-off	65,0
Procurement of MerPas and Tekran 2537X UV lamps	C&M Consulting Engineers	Sole source procurement	Once-off	142,1
Procurement of French and Portuguese interpreting services	French Side	Single source procurement	Once-off	144,0
Procurement of French and Portuguese interpreting services	Alliance Française de Pretoria	Single source procurement	Once-off	180,4
Procurement of a Cryotrap system (Freezetrap)	IME SA (Pty) Ltd	Sole source procurement	Once-off	366,9
Payment of examination fees	Institute of Directors Southern Africa (IODSA)	Single source procurement	Once-off	8,6
Procurement for the supply, delivery and installation of one industrial heavy-duty automated roller shutter door	Maxidor	Emergency procurement	Once-off	81,2
Procurement of data logger equipment	Campbell Scientific South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Sole source procurement	Once-off	3 022,8

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R'000
Procurement of a legal service	Cheadle Thompson and Haysom Inc.	Single source procurement	Three months	Invoice based
Procurement of support and maintenance for the VIP payroll system	LSP Inc. (Pty) Ltd	Single source procurement	Once-off	30,7
Mercury Thermal Desorption instrument	Sedulitas CC	Single source procurement	Once-off	643,0
Procurement of 2025 Dues and Subscriptions	American Meteorological Society (AMS)	Single source procurement	12 Months	141,4
Procurement of Springer Nature Content on Demand subscription service	Springer Nature	Single source procurement	Once-off	110,6
Procure the new Internal Audit Quality Assessment Manual based on the new 2024 Global Internal Audit Standards	The Institute of Internal Auditors	Single source procurement	Once-off	5,8
Procurement of XTND Services	XTND	Single source procurement	Once-off	87,7
Procurement of investigation services	XTND (Pty) Ltd	Single source procurement	Once-off	27,3
Procurement of a Mercury Thermal Desorption instrument	Sedulitas CC	Sole source procurement	Once-off	643,0
Procurement of two Gill WindObserver65, Ultrasonic Wind Sensors for the SA Agulhas II	Measurement & Control Solutions CC	Sole source procurement	Once-off	101,0
Payment of membership	Compliance Institute of Southern Africa (CISA)	Single source procurement	Once-off	6,6
Procurement of repairs/plumbing work at the Irene office	Noko Development	Emergency procurement	Once-off	17,0
Procurement of French Side Edition language interpretation services	French Side Edition	Single source procurement	Once-off	211,1
Payment of membership fees	Institute of Directors South Africa	Single source procurement	Once-off	4,2
Procurement of an induction course on Corporate Governance and Board Effectiveness	Institute of Directors South Africa (IoDSA)	Single source procurement	Once-off	74,5
Procurement for the supply, delivery and installation of one industrial heavy-duty automated roller shutter door	Maxidor	Emergency procurement	Once-off	101,6
Procurement of professional services to assist with the restoration of backup data at the SAWS	Ubuntu Technologies	Single source procurement	Once-off	293,3
Procurement of a new support and maintenance contract	Eclipse (Pty) Ltd	Single source procurement	9 Months	2 484,0
Procurement of subscriptions for products and services	SABINET	Single source procurement	12 Months	141,3
Procurement of Ozonizer test unit	J.H. Acquisitions LLC dba EN-SCI	Sole source procurement	Once-off	250,0
Procurement of calibration and related services for Kipp & Zonen Pyranometer (CMP21) & Pyrgeometer (CGR4) sensors	Campbell Scientific	Sole source procurement	Once-off	46,7
Procurement of three BTS solar system instruments	Gigahertz-Optik	Sole source procurement	Once-off	3 838,5
Restoration of Microsoft Active directory services	First Technology Group	Emergency procurement	Once-off	86,3
Procurement of electrical cable repairs	Lermat construction and projects	Emergency procurement	Once-off	68,1
Procurement of electrical cable repairs	BMH Africa	Emergency procurement process	Once-off	73,6

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R'000
Procurement of annual server fee renewal for three (3) years for one (1) Zephyr Earth Sense low-cost sensor, air quality monitoring sensors	C&M Consulting Engineers	Single source procurement	3 Years	994,0
Reinstallation of the GeniePlus library system.	Mindex	Sole source procurement	Once-off	92,1
Procurement of Annual License for the UK Met License for the Unified Model (UM) for the 2024/25 financial year	UK Met Office	Single source procurement	Once-off	2 354,3
Procurement of Outside Broadcast services	Good Hope FM and Zibonele FM	Limited bidding	Once-off	150,0
Conferencing facility booking for the WMO SERCOM Management Group Meeting scheduled from 1 to 5 December 2025 in Cape Town, South Africa.	Marriott Hotel Cape Town Crystal Towers	Single source procurement	Once-off	266,4
Payment of membership for one Governance, Risk and Compliance official	The Ethics Institute	Single source procurement	Once-off	1,3
Maintenance contract for 1 year for the MeteoFactory software	Météo France International (MFI)	Sole source procurement	1 Year	1 128,6
Renewal of the office lease for Uppington	Airports Company South Africa	Single source procurement	3 Years	414,6
Payment of membership fees	Institute of Risk Management South Africa (IRMSA)	Single source procurement	Once-off	3,0
Procurement of 10 x ICT network firewalls	1WAY Technologies.	Single source procurement	Once-off	600,0
Total				47 642,6

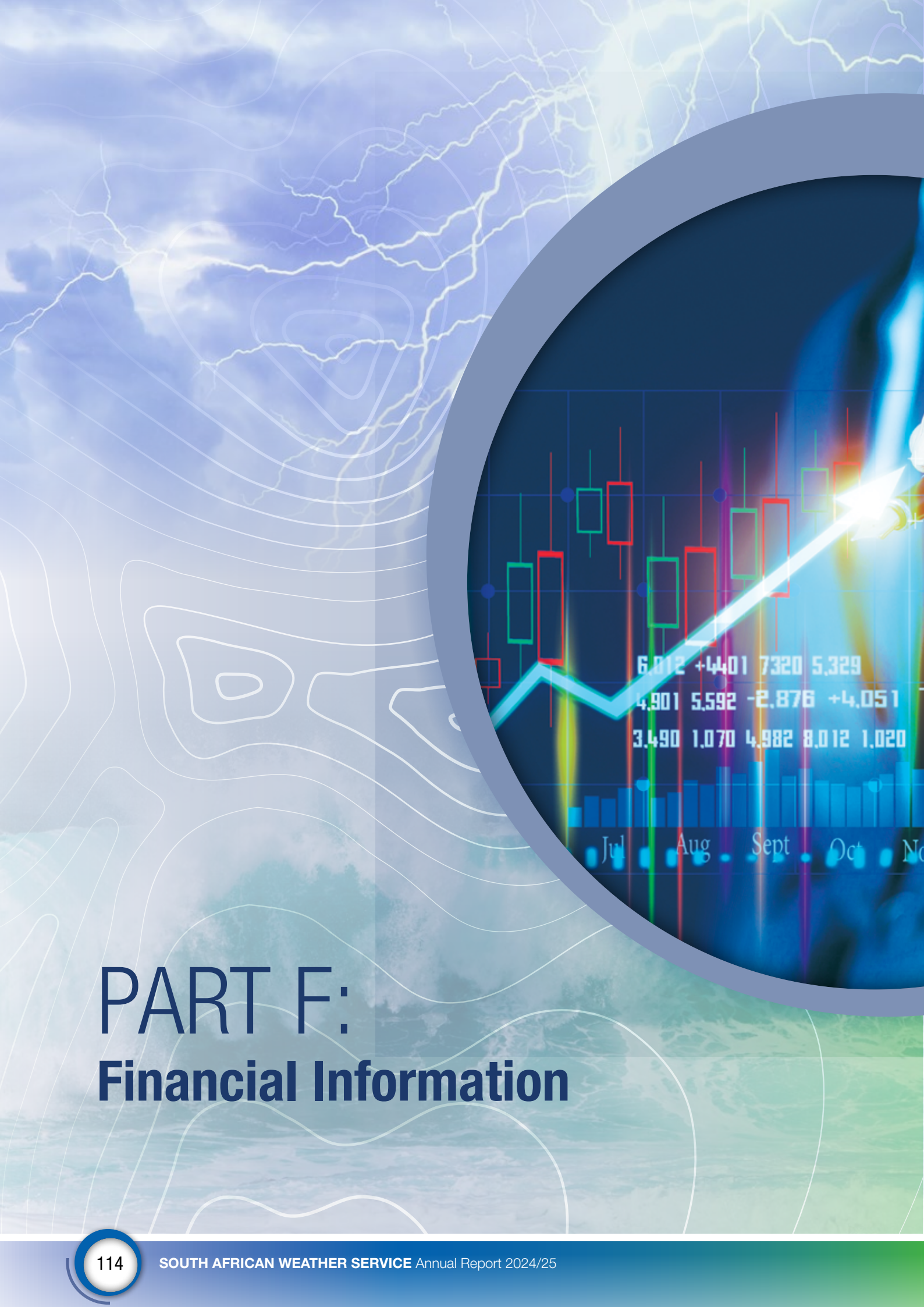
Contract variations and expansions

Table 73: Contact variations and expansions

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (expansion or variation)	Contract number	Original contract value R'000	Value of previous contract expansion(s) or variation(s) R'000	Value of current contract expansion or variation R'000
Extension of the existing security contract	Khensani Security Service	Extension	n/a	4 580,1	2 278,5	277,6
Expansion/variation of the contract for the provisioning of the SAAQIS system	Envitech	Expansion	n/a	18 930,0	-	4 789,0
Variation for the procurement of tyres	Malas (Pty) Ltd	Variation	n/a	24,6	-	-
Extension of the SLA for maintenance and support of the Alcatel LAN Network	Altron Systems Integration	Extension	n/a	5 373,9	2 316,8	289,6
Expansion of the contract for the provision of the off-site storage facility	Key Moves (Pty) Ltd	Expansion	n/a	355,3	-	29,0
Variation in the hiring of sound equipment	Makanda Digital Services	Variation	n/a	105,0	-	7,0
Extend the agreement for the provision of legal services	SAWS Panel of Attorneys, consisting of various individual companies	Extension	n/a	Invoice Based	Invoice based	Invoice based
Extension of the scope of work for the Internal Audit Service Provider	Rakoma and Associates Pty (Ltd)	Extension	n/a	1 798,7	204,1	85,6
Expansion of scope for drinking water analysis and sampling	Qpoint Group (Pty) Ltd	Expansion	n/a	8,4	-	16,9
Extension of the existing mobile ablution facility	Ngwana Mobu Investment	Extension	n/a	175,0	-	116,7
Variation of training services	IODSA	Variation	n/a	74,0	-	18,5
Expansion/variation of the contract for the provision of registration of the Aviation Mobile App on App stores	KTO	Expansion	n/a	779,1	-	19,0
Extension of the lease agreement	Nama Khoi	Extension	n/a	304,0	320,9	151,9
Extension of storage contract	Key Moves Pty Ltd	Extension	n/a	355,3	29,0	15,5
Extension of contract for internal audit	Rakoma and Associates	Extension	n/a	1 798,7	205,0	-
Extension of contract for the provision of a mobile ablution facility	Ngwana Mobu Investment Pty Ltd	Extension	n/a	175,0	-	175,0
Variation of contract for the provision of DocuSign annual license renewal	Advance Net	Variation	n/a	549,7	-	568,9
Variation of the contract for the extension of a panel of attorneys	Panel of Attorneys	Variation	n/a	-	-	-
Extension of the security contract	Khensani Security Services	Extension	n/a	4 580,1	-	277,6

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (expansion or variation)	Contract number	Original contract value R'000	Value of previous contract expansion(s) or variation(s) R'000	Value of current contract expansion or variation R'000
Extension of contract for the Altron lease of LAN	Altron Digital Integration	Extension	n/a	5 373,9	2 606,4	289,6
Renewal of FortiGate Firewall licenses	Alpha Secure Networks	Renewal	n/a	4 283,2	-	371,9
Extension of the SLA for the firewalls	Alpha Secure Networks	Extension	n/a	4 283,2	371,9	-
Extension of the contract for the design and printing of the SAWS Annual Report 2023/24	Colour Your Business	Extension	n/a	80,5	-	30,1
Contract variation of the agreement to increase licenses and Azure Consumption	Microsoft	Variation	n/a	\$ 1 399,3	207,0	-
Extension of the contract for fleet vehicles	Fleet Horizon	Extension	n/a	20 340,7	2 460,7	1 702,0
Extension of the current Service Level Agreement	BOWMANS Attorneys	Extension	n/a	Invoice based	Invoice based	Invoice based
Extension of the security contract	Khensani security	Extension	n/a	4 580,1	2 833,6	185,0
Extension of the current Service Level Agreement	Gildenhuys Malatji Inc.	Extension	n/a	Invoice based	Invoice based	Invoice based
Extension of the current Service Level Agreement	Hajra Patel Inc.	Extension	n/a	Invoice based	Invoice based	Invoice based
Extension of the current Service Level Agreement	Maphokga and Associates Inc.	Extension	n/a	Invoice based	Invoice based	Invoice based
Extension of the ablution facility	Ngwana Mobu Investment	Extension	n/a	175,0	116,7	116,7
Extension of the current Service Level Agreement	Steven Maluleke Attorneys	Extension	n/a	Invoice based	Invoice based	Invoice based
Extension of the current Service Level Agreement	Bafana Ncube Inc.	Extension	n/a	Invoice based	Invoice based	Invoice based
Extension of scope for the provision of additional security measures at the Irene office	Maberet security service	Extension	n/a	8 992,2	-	64,0
Variation to the SD-WAN contract	Ubuntu Technologies	Variation	n/a	45 287,9	-	-
Extension variation for additional parking bays	ACSA	Extension	n/a	5 545,8	2 991,9	119,7
Extension of the contract to upgrade TITAN weather RADAR software to LROSE software	Advanced RADAR Company South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Extension	n/a	1 803,5	-	-
Expansion of the subscription period of the DocuSign solution	AdvanceNet	Expansion	n/a	549,7	568,9	-
Variation for the purchase of additional laptops	Zingwe Global	Variation	n/a	411,3	-	313,8
Extension of the SLA	NETSYS	Extension	n/a	3 514,9	-	1 032,3
Extension of scope	Maberet	Extension	n/a	8 992,2	64,0	32,0
Approval to increase the contract amount of the Aviation tariff calculation	Leano Consulting Services (Pty) Ltd	Variation	n/a	890,0	-	500,0

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (expansion or variation)	Contract number	Original contract value R'000	Value of previous contract expansion(s) or variation(s) R'000	Value of current contract expansion or variation R'000
Extension of the contract for the provision of compliance management services	Lee's Compliance	Extension	n/a	69,6	-	5,8
Contract variation for the installation of air conditioners	Mukoni Invest	Variation	n/a	83,7	-	10,5
Total						11 817,0



PART F:

Financial Information

Report of the Auditor-General to Parliament on the South African Weather Service

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

6. I have audited the financial statements of the South African Weather Service set out on pages 123 to 181, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement and statement of comparison of budget information with actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
7. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the South African Weather Service 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 (GRAP) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

Basis for opinion

8. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
9. I am independent of the public entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
10. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of the accounting authority for the financial statements

11. The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the GRAP and the requirements of the PFMA; and for such internal control as the accounting authority determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
12. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting authority is responsible for assessing the public entity'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 public entity 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

13. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
14. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description, which is located on page 120, forms part of my auditor's report.

Report on the annual performance report

15. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for the selected material performance indicators presented in the annual performance report. The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.
16. I selected the following material performance indicators related to programme 3: infrastructure and information systems presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2025. I selected those indicators that measure the public entity's performance on its primary mandated functions and that are of significant national, community or public interest.
 - Percentage of greenhouse gasses data available
 - Percentage of tier 1 radar data available for users
 - Percentage of priority areas air quality stations available on the South African Air Quality Information System (SAAQIS) meeting minimum data requirements
 - Percentage of climate data available on the national climate database meeting minimum data requirements
17. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected material performance indicators against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the public entity's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.
18. I performed procedures to test whether:
 - the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the public entity's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives
 - all the indicators relevant for measuring the public entity's performance against its primary mandated and prioritised functions and planned objectives are included
 - the indicators are well defined to ensure that they are easy to understand and can be applied consistently, as well as verifiable so that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements
 - the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated
 - the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as those committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents
 - the reported performance information presented in the annual performance report is in the prescribed manner and is comparable and understandable
 - there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over- or underachievement of targets and measures taken to improve performance.
19. I performed the procedures to report material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.
20. I did not identify any material findings on the reported performance information for the following indicators:
 - percentage of tier 1 radar data available for users;
 - percentage of priority areas air quality stations available on SAAQIS meeting minimum data requirements.
21. The material findings on the reported performance information for the selected material indicators are as follows:

Percentage of climate data available on the national climate database meeting minimum data requirements
22. An achievement of 85,62% was reported against a target of 85%. I could not determine if the reported achievement was correct, as the data to verify the reported achievement was not available. Consequently, the achievement might be more or less than reported and was not reliable for determining if the target had been achieved.

Other matter

23. I draw attention to the matter below.

Achievement of planned targets

24. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- or under-achievements and measures taken to improve performance. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the reported performance information.
25. The table that follows provides information on the achievement of planned targets and lists the key indicators that were not achieved as reported in the annual performance report. The reasons for any underachievement of targets and measures taken to improve performance are included in the annual performance report on pages 55 to 60.

Infrastructure and information systems

Targets achieved: 50%

Budget spent: 81%

Key service delivery indicator not achieved	Planned target	Reported achievement
Percentage of greenhouse gasses data available	80%	68%
Percentage of priority areas air quality stations available on SAAQIS meeting minimum data requirements	80%	69,36%

Material misstatements

26. I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. These material misstatements were in the reported performance information for programme 3: infrastructure and information systems. Management did not correct all the misstatements and I reported material findings in this regard.

Report on compliance with legislation

27. 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 authority is responsible for the public entity's compliance with legislation.

28. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.
29. 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 public entity, 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.
30. I did not identify any material non-compliance with the selected legislative requirements.

Other information in the annual report

31. The accounting authority is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information referred to does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected material indicators in the scoped-in programme presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in this auditor's report.
32. My opinion on the financial statements, the report on the audit of the annual performance report and the report on compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
33. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected material indicators in the scoped-in programme presented in the annual performance report or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

34. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read this information, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if it is corrected this will not be necessary.

Internal control deficiencies

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

36. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the findings on the selected material indicators included in the annual performance report included in this report.

37. Management did not put in place adequate controls for the monitoring and testing of backup integrity and cybersecurity readiness.

Auditor-General

Pretoria
31 July 2025



AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure to the auditor's report

The annexure includes the following:

- The auditor-general's responsibility for the audit
- The selected legislative requirements for compliance testing

Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

As part of an audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected material performance indicators and on the public entity's compliance with selected requirements in key legislation.

Financial statements

In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the public entity's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made
- conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the public entity [and its subsidiaries] to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty

exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the public entity to cease operating as a going concern

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

Communication with those charged with governance

I communicate with the accounting authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide the accounting authority with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated to those charged with governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the current period and are therefore key audit matters. I describe these matters in this auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in this auditor's report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest of such communication.

Compliance with legislation - selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Section, regulation or paragraph
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999	Sections 51(1)(b)(i); 51(1)(b)(ii); 51(1)(e)(iii); 53(4); 54(2)(c); 54(2)(d); 55(1)(a); 55(1)(b); 55(1)(c)(i); 56; 57(b); 66(3)(c); 66(5)
Treasury Regulations, 2005	Regulations 16A3.2; 16A3.2(a); 16A6.1; 16A6.2(a); 16A6.2(b); 16A6.3(a); 16A6.3(a); 16A6.3(b); 16A6.3(c); 16A6.3(e); 16A6.4; 16A6.5; 16A6.6; 16A7.1; 16A7.3; 16A7.6; 16A8.3; 16A8.4; 16A9.1(b)(ii); 16A9.1(d); 16A9.1(e); 16A9.1(f); 16A9.2; 16A9.2(a)(ii); 30.1.1; 31.1.2(c); 30.1.3(a); 30.1.3(b); 30.1.3(d); 30.2.1; 31.2.1; 31.2.5; 31.2.7(a); 31.3.3; 32.1.1(a); 32.1.1(b); 32.1.1(c); 33.1.1; 33.1.3
Companies Act 71 of 2008	Sections 45(2); 45(3)(a)(ii); 45(3)(b)(i); 45(3)(b)(ii); 45(4); 46(1)(a); 46(1)(b); 46(1)(c); 112(2)(a); 129(7)
Construction Industry Development Board Act 38 of 2000	Section 18(1)
Construction Industry Development Board Regulations, 2004	Regulations 17; 25(7A)
National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 4.8; 4.9; 5.3
Second Amendment National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 1
Erratum National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 2
National Treasury Instruction No. 1 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1
National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.4
National Treasury Supply Chain Management (SCM) Instruction No. 4A of 2016/17	Paragraph 6
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 03 of 2021/22	Paragraphs 4.1; 4.2(b); 4.3; 4.4; 4.4(a); 4.17; 7.2; 7.6
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 11 of 2020/21	Paragraph 3.4(a); 3.4(b); 3.9
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 2 of 2021/22	Paragraph 3.2.1; 3.2.4; 3.2.4(a); 3.3.1
National Treasury Practice Note 5 of 2009/10	Paragraph 3.3
National Treasury Practice Note 7 of 2009/10	Paragraph 4.1.2
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000	Sections 1; 2.1(a); 2.1(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022	Regulations 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017	Regulations 4.1; 4.2; 5.1; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7; 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.8; 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.6; 7.8; 8.2; 8.5; 9.1; 10.1; 10.2; 11.1; 11.2
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Members of the Board	Ms Sandika Daya (Chairperson) Prof. Sylvester Mpandeli (Deputy Chairperson) Dr Lesley Luthuli Adv. Ikaneng Mokgosi Ms Ane Bruwer Dr Pritish Dala Dr Phumudzo Tharaga Ms Mpho Mogodi Ms Balebetje Zondi Prof. Thando Ndarana Mr Maesela Kekana Mr Ishaam Abader (CEO)
Registered office	1263 Heuwel Road Centurion Central ABSA Building Centurion 0157
Business address	1263 Heuwel Road Centurion Central ABSA Building Centurion 0157
Postal address	South African Weather Service Private Bag X097 Pretoria 0001
Controlling entity	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Bankers	Standard Bank
Auditors	Auditor-General of South Africa
Level of assurance	These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008, as amended.
Nature of business and principal activities	The South African Weather Service (SAWS) is an entity of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment and derives its mandate from the South African Weather Service Act, 2001 (Act No. 8 of 2001, as amended). The SAWS is a science-based, service-oriented and technology-driven entity that delivers public and commercial services to the public and weather sensitive industries and is the authoritative voice for weather warnings in South Africa

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

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Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 March 2025

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024 Restated*
Assets			
Current assets			
Inventories	4	12 038 973	18 790 631
Operating lease asset	5	270 952	1 008 900
Accounts receivable from exchange transactions - other	6	5 420 502	8 655 795
Accounts receivable from exchange transactions - statutory receivable	7	15 542 470	13 111 247
Prepayments	8	28 346 863	15 013 363
Cash and cash equivalents	9	314 123 777	221 895 376
		375 743 537	278 475 312
Non-current assets			
Investment property	10	70 497 351	70 497 351
Property, plant and equipment	11	317 035 985	284 812 725
Intangible assets	12	3 580 733	3 799 180
		391 114 069	359 109 256
Total assets		766 857 606	637 584 568
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable from exchange transactions	14	37 580 504	34 135 593
Employee benefit obligation	15	11 691 177	11 274 543
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	16	48 035 034	49 342 990
Unspent Government allocations - conditional grant	18	144 778 490	69 606 110
Deferred income	19	146 809	303 002
		242 232 014	164 662 238
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefit obligation	15	1 774 000	1 554 000
Provisions	17	418 686	229 568
		2 192 686	1 783 568
Total liabilities		244 424 700	166 445 806
Net assets		522 432 906	471 138 762
Reserves			
Revaluation reserve		50 136 249	49 480 336
Accumulated surplus		472 296 657	421 658 426
Total net assets		522 432 906	471 138 762

* See Note 36

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024 Restated*
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Sale of goods and services	20	178 466 500	159 001 590
Other income	21	575 048	948 059
Interest received - investment	22	14 972 504	13 863 164
Total revenue from exchange transactions		194 014 052	173 812 813
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfer revenue			
Government grants and subsidies	23	411 564 874	385 776 621
Public contributions and donations	24	32 784 251	14 873 617
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		444 349 125	400 650 238
Total revenue		638 363 177	574 463 051
Expenditure			
Employee-related costs	25	(301 571 623)	(300 132 910)
Administration	26	(19 033 909)	(14 789 104)
Depreciation and amortisation	27	(35 062 486)	(35 742 881)
Bad debts reversed/(written off)	29	537 826	(769 800)
General expenses	30	(230 840 614)	(169 155 630)
Operational expenditure		(585 970 806)	(520 590 325)
Operating surplus		52 392 371	53 872 726
Gain/(Loss) on disposal of assets and liabilities		2 629	(214 995)
Gain/(Loss) on foreign exchange	31	453 777	(1 971 365)
Actuarial gains/(losses)	15	(338 971)	906 000
Impairment loss	28	(1 871 467)	(17 665 991)
		(1 754 032)	(18 946 351)
Surplus for the year		50 638 339	34 926 375

* See Note 36

South African Weather Service
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Revaluation reserve	Accumulated surplus/deficit	Total net assets
Balance at 1 April 2023	49 334 344	384 577 241	433 911 585
Adjustments	-	2 154 702	2 154 702
Prior year error - Note 36			
Balance at 1 April 2023 (restated)	49 334 344	386 731 943	436 066 287
Changes in net assets			
Revaluation of building - Irene and Bethlehem	145 992	-	145 992
Surplus for the year	-	35 164 746	35 164 746
Prior period error - Note 36	-	(238 371)	(238 371)
Total recognised income and expenses for the year	145 992	34 926 375	35 072 367
Balance at 31 March 2024 as restated*	49 480 336	421 658 318	471 138 654
Revaluation of building - Irene and Bethlehem	328 640	-	328 640
Revaluation of land - Irene and Garsfontein	327 273	-	327 273
Net gain recognised directly in net assets	655 913	-	655 913
Surplus for the year	-	50 638 339	50 638 339
Total recognised income and expenses for the year	655 913	50 638 339	51 294 252
Total changes	655 913	50 638 339	51 294 252
Balance as at 31 March 2025	50 136 249	472 296 657	522 432 906

* See Note 36

Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024 Restated*
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Sale of goods and services		178 556 337	157 187 641
Grants		518 213 549	441 247 372
Interest income		14 972 504	13 863 164
		711 742 390	612 298 177
Payments			
Employee costs		(301 084 842)	(299 669 069)
Suppliers of goods and services		(220 502 954)	(187 375 606)
Cash surplus surrendered		(30 651 000)	-
		(552 238 796)	(487 044 675)
Net cash flows from operating activities	32	159 503 594	125 253 502
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	11	(65 902 174)	(37 521 396)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	11	174 192	80 349
Purchase of other intangible assets	12	(1 547 211)	(1 398 962)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(67 275 193)	(38 840 009)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		92 228 401	86 413 493
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		221 895 376	135 481 883
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9	314 123 777	221 895 376

* See Note 36

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on an Accrual Basis

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on a comparable basis	Difference between the final budget and actual	Reference
Statement of Financial Performance						
Revenue						
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Sale of goods	167 160 000	-	167 160 000	178 466 500	11 306 500	Note 1 (2,8)
Other income	1 400 000	-	1 400 000	575 048	(824 952)	Note 1 (9)
Interest received - investment	5 152 000	5 000 000	10 152 000	14 972 504	4 820 504	Note 1 (5,10)
Total revenue from exchange transactions	173 712 000	5 000 000	178 712 000	194 014 052	15 302 052	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Transfer revenue						
Government grants - operational expenditure	325 380 000	-	325 380 000	325 531 254	151 254	
Government grant - conditional grant	161 206 000	-	161 206 000	86 033 620	(75 172 380)	Note 1 (3,11)
Contributions and donations	21 500 000	8 100 000	29 600 000	32 784 251	3 184 251	Note 1 (4,12)
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	508 086 000	8 100 000	516 186 000	444 349 125	(71 836 875)	
Total revenue	681 798 000	13 100 000	694 898 000	638 363 177	(56 534 823)	
Expenditure						
Employee cost	(325 942 000)	8 000	(325 934 000)	(301 571 623)	24 362 377	Note 1 (13)
Administrative and general expenses	(229 006 000)	(28 682 593)	(257 688 593)	(249 874 523)	7 814 070	Note 1 (6,14)
Depreciation and amortisation	(45 265 000)	11 900 000	(33 365 000)	(35 062 486)	(1 697 486)	Note 1 (7,15)
Bad debts reversed/(written off)	-	-	-	537 826	537 826	Note 1 (16)
Operational expenditure	(600 213 000)	(16 774 593)	(616 987 593)	(585 970 806)	31 016 787	
Operating surplus	81 585 000	(3 674 593)	77 910 407	52 392 371	(25 518 036)	
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	2 629	2 629	
Gain/(loss) on foreign exchange	-	-	-	453 777	453 777	Note 1 (17)
Actuarial gains/(losses)	-	-	-	(338 971)	(338 971)	
Impairment of assets	-	-	-	(1 871 467)	(1 871 467)	Note 1 (18)
	-	-	-	(1 754 032)	(1 754 032)	
Surplus before capital expenditure	81 585 000	(3 674 593)	77 910 407	50 638 339	(27 272 068)	
Surplus/(deficit) for the year from continuing operations	81 585 000	(3 674 593)	77 910 407	50 638 339	(27 272 068)	
Capex expenditure	(81 585 000)	3 674 593	(77 910 407)	(86 033 620)	(8 123 213)	
Surplus/(deficit) after capital-expenditure		-	-	(35 395 281)	(35 395 281)	

1. Comparison of budget and actual amounts

Material differences between the budget and actual amounts

The SAWS total budgeted revenue for the year was revised upwards by R13,10 million, mainly due to the improved performance of external donor funds and interest earned due to a higher positive bank balance and funds put into the “Call Account” which earns a higher interest amount.

1. Government grant: There were no adjustments.
2. Commercial revenue: There were no adjustments.
3. Government grant -conditional grant – There were no adjustments.
4. Contributions and donations: Donor funds were adjusted upwards by R8,10 million due to externally funded projects (Integrated Climate Driven Multi-Hazard System and Weather Information Services - Early Warnings for South Africa (WISER - EWSA) project) that the SAWS received.
5. Interest from investments: Interest from investments was adjusted upward by R5 million due to higher positive bank balances.
6. Administrative and operating expenses: Administrative and operating expenses were adjusted upwards by R28,68 million. This adjustment was primarily made to support infrastructure maintenance, addressing ageing equipment and other expenses.
7. Depreciation and amortisation – Depreciation and amortisation were adjusted downward by R11,90 million as less equipment was expected to be procured in the financial year.

Explanation of budget and actual (comparison)

8. Commercial revenue: The positive variance of R11,30 million is mainly attributed to improved air traffic volumes.
9. Other income: The negative variance is due to less interest earned from overdue debtors.
10. Interest received – Investment: The positive variance of R4,82 million is due to interest earned on the positive cash balance.
11. Government grant – conditional grant: There was under-expenditure on infrastructure investments between budget and actual amounts, amounting to R75,17 million, as some commitments were not yet fulfilled at year-end.
12. Contributions and donations: The positive variance of R3,18 million is due to increased project activities taking place during the year, mainly from the Integrated Climate Driven Multi-Hazard System project funded by the Government of Flanders and the WISER - EWSA project.
13. Compensation of employees: The under expenditure of R24,36 million is due to vacancies that were yet to be filled in the financial year. This was also affected by delays caused by the Cyber-attack suffered by the organisation, which also impacted the availability of the SAWS recruitment portal.
14. Administrative costs and operating expenses: A positive variance of R7,81 million was realised from administrative and operating expenses, mainly due to the implementation of cost containment measures applied by management. Savings were achieved by ensuring the entity spent its finances on the most critical expenses aligned with its mission, public service needs, commercial client servicing, and annual performance objectives.
15. Depreciation and amortisation - The over-expenditure of R1,69 million was mainly due to the procurement of more assets than anticipated.

South African Weather Service

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

16. Bad debts written off: These relate to unrecoverable debts, caused mainly by airlines that were either under business rescue or whose performance struggled to recover after the Covid-19 pandemic. The credit balance is due to the movement in the doubtful debt provision.
17. Gains on foreign exchange: This is due to the stronger rand in the payment to foreign suppliers.
18. Impairment of assets: The amount of R1,87 million is due to obsolete assets which are no longer in use.

Accounting Policies

2. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), issued by the Accounting Standards Board under Section 91(1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999).

These annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and follow the historical cost convention as the basis of measurement unless specified otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand and rounded to the nearest rand.

Assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses were not offset, except where offsetting is either required or permitted by a Standard of GRAP.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

2.1 Presentation currency

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

2.2 Going concern assumption

These annual financial statements have been prepared assuming the entity will continue as a going concern for at least the next 12 months.

2.3 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 represented in the annual 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 annual financial statements. Significant judgements include:

Trade receivables

The entity assesses its trade receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in surplus or deficit, the entity makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

The impairment for trade receivables is calculated on a portfolio basis, using historical loss ratios adjusted for national and industry-specific economic conditions and other current indicators that correlate with defaults in the portfolio. These annual loss ratios are applied to loan balances within the portfolio and scaled according to the estimated period of loss emergence.

Fair value estimation

The carrying amount less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables is assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate available to the entity for similar financial instruments.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Impairment testing of non-financial assets

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that the assumption may change, which may then impact our estimations and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of tangible assets.

Provisions

Provisions were raised, and management provided an estimate based on the available information. Further disclosure of these provisions estimates is included in Note 17 - Provisions.

Post-retirement benefits

The present value of the post-retirement obligation depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact on the carrying amount of post-retirement obligations.

The entity determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the entity considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 15.

Allowance for doubtful debts

Trade receivables which are past due are not automatically considered to be impaired. Management's judgement is used to impair amounts that are past due if it is satisfied that all reasonable steps have been taken to recover the debt or if recovery of the debt would be uneconomical; or the recovery would cause undue hardship to the debtor or his or her dependents; or it would be to the advantage of the entity to effect a settlement or waive the claim

Revaluations

Significant assumptions are used to determine the fair values of revalued property, plant, and equipment, as well as investment property. These assumptions follow industry methodologies that rely on either entity-specific or observable market inputs, combined with expectations about the future.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The entity's management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for property, plant and equipment and other assets. This estimate is based on industry norm. This estimate is based on the pattern in which an asset's future economic benefits or service potential is expected to be consumed by the entity.

2.4 Investment property

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, and is accounted for using the fair value model.

Investment property is recognised as an asset when, it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity, and the cost or fair value of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Initially, investment property is recognised at cost, including transaction costs. If acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its initial cost is its fair value at the acquisition date.

Costs include costs incurred initially and costs incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or service a property. If a replacement part is recognised in the carrying amount of the investment property, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Fair value

Following the initial measurement, investment property is measured at fair value. A gain or loss resulting from a change in fair value is recognised in the net surplus or deficit for the period in which it occurs.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost.

Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at date of acquisition.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, it's deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment, where the entity is obligated to incur such expenditure, and where the obligation arises as a result of acquiring the asset or using it for purposes other than the production of inventories.

Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Items such as spare parts, standby equipment and servicing equipment are recognised when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment.

Major inspection costs which are a condition of continuing use of an item of property, plant and equipment and which meet the recognition criteria above are included as a replacement in the cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. Any remaining inspection costs from the previous inspection are derecognised.

Property, plant and equipment excluding land, buildings and aircraft are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Land, buildings and aircraft are carried at revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after revaluation equals its revalued amount.

When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Any increase in an asset's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is credited directly to a revaluation surplus. The increase is recognised in surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in surplus or deficit.

Any decrease in an asset's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in surplus or deficit in the current period. The decrease is debited directly to a revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

The revaluation surplus in equity related to a specific item of property, plant and equipment is transferred directly to retained earnings when the asset is derecognised.

The revaluation surplus in equity related to a specific item of property, plant and equipment is transferred directly to retained earnings as the asset is used. The amount transferred is equal to the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount and depreciation based on the original cost of the asset.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over their expected useful lives. The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Range of useful life
Aircraft - airframes	Straight-line	20 years
Aircraft - engines	Unit of production	5 400 hours
Aircraft - propellers	Straight-line	5-20 years
Air quality equipment	Straight-line	10-50 years
Buildings	Straight-line	40-50 years
Fences	Straight-line	10-30 years
Furniture and fittings	Straight-line	2-30 years
Computer equipment	Straight-line	2-25 years
Leasehold assets	Straight-line	3-20 years
Library books and equipment	Straight-line	10-20 years
Meteorological equipment	Straight-line	10-30 years
Motor vehicles	Straight-line	3-20 years
Office equipment	Straight-line	2-30 years
Radar equipment	Straight-line	10-30 years
Tools and equipment	Straight-line	2-30 years
Computer servers	Straight-line	2-25 years

The depreciable amount of an asset is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the entity expectations about the residual value and the useful life of an asset have changed since the preceding reporting date. If any such indication exists, the entity revises the expected useful life and/or residual value accordingly. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

Assets which the entity holds for rentals to others and subsequently routinely sell as part of the ordinary course of activities, are transferred to inventories when the rentals end and the assets are available-for-sale. Proceeds from sales of these assets are recognised as other income. All cash flows on these assets are included in cash flows from operating activities in the cash flow statement.

The entity separately discloses expenditure to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment in the Notes to the financial statements (see Note 30).

2.6 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable, non-monetary asset without physical substance. The entity has classified the assets listed below as intangible assets.

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably. When an intangible asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its initial cost at the date of acquisition is measured at its fair value as at that date.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- It is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- There is an intention to complete and use or sell it.
- There is an ability to use or sell it.
- It will generate probable future economic benefits or service potential.
- There are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset.
- The expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight-line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Amortisation method	Range of useful life
Computer software	Straight-line	3-15 years
Servitude	Straight-line	25 years

Intangible assets are derecognised:

- on disposal; or
- when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal

The gain or loss from derecognising intangible assets is included in surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognised, unless the Standard of GRAP on leases states otherwise in a sale and leaseback.

2.7 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 amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectibility.

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Derecognition is the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from an entity's statement of financial position.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

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

A financial asset is:

- cash
- a residual interest of another entity; or
- contractual right to:
 - receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
 - exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to:

- deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
- exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity.

Interest rate risk is the possibility that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will vary due to changes in market interest rates.

Liquidity risk is the risk faced by an entity when it struggles to meet its obligations related to financial liabilities settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will vary due to changes in market prices. Market risk includes three types: currency risk, interest rate risk, and other price risks.

A financial asset is considered past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when it is contractually due.

Classification

The entity has the following types of financial assets (classes and categories) as shown 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
Trade and receivables from exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost

The entity has the following types of financial liabilities (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the Notes thereto:

Class	Category
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Unspent government allocations - conditional grant	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

Initial recognition

The entity recognises a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The entity recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The entity initially measures a financial asset and financial liability at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or liability, except for financial instruments that are subsequently measured at fair value, which are valued at their fair value.

The entity initially measures a financial asset and a financial liability at their fair value [if subsequently measured at fair value].

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The entity measures all financial assets and financial liabilities after initial recognition using the following category:

- Financial instruments at amortised cost.

All financial assets measured at amortised cost are subject to an impairment review.

Gains and losses

A gain or loss resulting from a change in the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability measured at fair value is recognised in surplus or deficit.

For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, a gain or loss is recognised in surplus or deficit when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, or through the amortisation process.

Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

The entity assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

If, in a later period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively linked to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting an allowance account. The reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortised cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised at the time the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Financial assets measured at cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an investment in a residual interest that is not measured at fair value because its fair value cannot be measured reliably, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The entity derecognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

Financial liabilities

The entity removes a financial liability (or part of it) from its statement of financial position when it is extinguished—that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, expires, or waived.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Presentation

Interest relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability is recognised as revenue or expense in surplus or deficit.

Losses and gains relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability are recognised as revenue or expense in surplus or deficit.

2.8 Statutory receivables

Identification

Statutory receivables are receivables that arise from legislation, supporting regulations, or similar means, and require settlement by another entity in cash or another financial asset.

Initial measurement

The entity initially measures statutory receivables at their transaction amount.

Subsequent measurement

The entity measures statutory receivables after initial recognition using the cost method. Under this method, the initial measurement of the receivable is adjusted after initial recognition to reflect any:

- interest or other charges that may have accrued on the receivable (where applicable)
- impairment losses
- amounts derecognised

Accrued interest

Where the entity levies interest on the outstanding balance of statutory receivables, it adjusts the transaction amount after initial recognition to reflect any accrued interest. Accrued interest is calculated using the nominal interest rate.

Interest on statutory receivables is recognised as revenue in accordance with the policy on revenue from exchange transactions or the policy on revenue from non-exchange transactions (Taxes and transfers), whichever is applicable.

Other charges

Where the entity is required or entitled in terms of legislation, supporting regulations, by-laws or similar means to levy additional charges on overdue or unpaid amounts, and such charges are levied, the entity applies the principles as stated in accrued interest" above, as well as the relevant policy on revenue from exchange transactions or the policy on revenue from non-exchange transactions (Taxes and transfers).

Impairment losses

The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a statutory receivable, or a group of statutory receivables, may be impaired.

In assessing whether there is any indication that a statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, may be impaired, the entity considers, as a minimum, the following indicators:

- Significant financial difficulty of the debtor, which may be evidenced by an application for debt counselling, business rescue or an equivalent.
- It is probable that the debtor will enter sequestration, liquidation or other financial re-organisation.
- A breach of the terms of the transaction, such as default or delinquency in principal or interest payments (where levied).

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

- Adverse changes in international, national or local economic conditions, such as a decline in growth, an increase in debt levels and unemployment, or changes in migration rates and patterns.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a statutory receivable is revised if there has been a change in the estimates used since the last impairment loss was recognised, or to reflect the effect of discounting the estimated cash flows.

Any previously recognised impairment loss is adjusted either directly or by adjusting the allowance account. The adjustment does not cause the carrying amount of the statutory receivable or group of statutory receivables to exceed what the carrying amount would have been if the impairment loss had not been recognised at the date the impairment is revised. The amount of any adjustment is recognised in surplus or deficit.

2.9 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

When a lease includes both land and buildings elements, the entity assesses the classification of each element separately.

Operating leases - lessor

Operating lease revenue is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease revenue.

The aggregate cost of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental revenue over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Income for leases is disclosed under revenue in the statement of financial performance.

Operating leases - lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments is recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

The aggregate cost of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental revenue over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

2.10 Inventories

Inventories are initially measured at cost, except where they are acquired through a non-exchange transaction; in such cases, their costs are their fair value as of the acquisition date.

Subsequently, inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost, where they are held for

- distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge; or
- consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange or distribution.

Current replacement cost is the cost the entity incurs to acquire the asset on the reporting date.

The cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable, and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects, is assigned using specific identification of the individual costs.

The cost of inventories is assigned using the weighted average cost formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the entity.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amounts of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. If there is no related revenue, the expenses are recognised when the goods are distributed or related services are rendered. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value or current replacement cost and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost, is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits.

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 to meet 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 other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less which are available on demand.

2.12 Impairment of cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are assets used to generate a commercial return. Commercial return means that positive cash flows are expected to be significantly higher than the cost of the asset.

Impairment is a loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation (amortisation).

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised in the statement of financial position after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets used to generate a commercial return that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Costs of disposal are incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Depreciation (Amortisation) is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

Recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Useful life is either:

- The period over which an asset is expected to be used by the entity; or
- The number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the entity.

Identification

When the carrying amount of a cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable amount, it is impaired.

The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the entity also tests a cash-generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a cash-generating intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed at the same time every year. If an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current reporting period, that intangible asset was tested for impairment before the end of the current reporting period.

Value in use

Value in use of a cash-generating asset is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

When estimating the value in use of an asset, the entity estimates the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal, and the entity applies the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

Basis for estimates of future cash flows

In measuring value in use, the entity:

- Bases cash flow projections on reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the range of economic conditions that will exist over the remaining useful life of the asset. Greater weight is given to external evidence.
- Bases cash flow projections on the most recent approved financial budgets/forecasts but excludes any estimated future cash inflows or outflows expected to arise from future restructurings or from improving or enhancing the asset's performance. Projections based on these budgets/forecasts cover a maximum period of five years, unless a longer period can be justified.
- Estimate cash flow projections beyond the period covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts by extrapolating the projections based on the budgets/forecasts using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. This growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used, unless a higher rate can be justified.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Composition of estimates of future cash flows

Estimates of future cash flows include:

- Projections of cash inflows from the continuing use of the asset
- Projections of cash outflows that are necessarily incurred to generate the cash inflows from continuing use of the asset (including cash outflows to prepare the asset for use) and can be directly attributed, or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis, to the asset
- Net cash flows, if any, to be received (or paid) for the disposal of the asset at the end of its useful life

Estimates of future cash flows exclude:

- cash inflows or outflows from financing activities
- income tax receipts or payments

The estimate of net cash flows to be received (or paid) for the disposal of an asset at the end of its useful life is the amount that the entity expects to obtain from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal.

Foreign currency future cash flows

Future cash flows are estimated in the currency in which they will be generated and then discounted using a discount rate appropriate for that currency. The entity translates the present value using the spot exchange rate at the date of the value in use calculation.

Discount rate

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, represented by the current risk-free rate of interest and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

Recognition and measurement (individual asset)

If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

Any impairment loss of a revalued cash-generating asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When the amount estimated for an impairment loss is greater than the carrying amount of the cash-generating asset to which it relates, the entity recognises a liability only to the extent required by the Standard of GRAP.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Cash-generating units

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the entity determines the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs (the asset's cash-generating unit).

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

If an active market exists for the output produced by an asset or group of assets, that asset or group of assets is identified as a cash-generating unit, even if some or all of the output is used internally. If the cash inflows generated by any asset or cash-generating unit are affected by internal transfer pricing, the entity uses management's best estimate of future price(s) that could be achieved in arm's length transactions in estimating:

- The future cash inflows used to determine the assets or cash-generating unit's value in use
- The future cash outflows used to determine the value in use of any other assets or cash-generating units that are affected by the internal transfer pricing

Cash-generating units are identified consistently from period to period for the same asset or types of assets, unless a change is justified.

The carrying amount of a cash-generating unit is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is determined.

An impairment loss is recognised for a cash-generating unit if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the cash-generating assets of the unit on a pro rata basis, based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. These reductions in carrying amounts are treated as impairment losses on individual assets.

In allocating an impairment loss, the entity does not reduce the carrying amount of an asset below the highest of:

- Its fair value less costs to sell (if determinable)
- Its value in use (if determinable)
- Zero

The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other cash-generating assets of the unit.

Where a non-cash-generating asset contributes to a cash-generating unit, a proportion of the carrying amount of that non-cash-generating asset is allocated to the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit before estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit.

Reversal of impairment loss

The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued cash-generating asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, minus its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit is allocated to the cash-generating assets of the unit pro rata with the carrying amounts of those assets. These increases in carrying amounts are treated as reversals of impairment losses for individual assets. No part of the amount of such a reversal is allocated to a non-cash-generating asset contributing service potential to a cash-generating unit.

In allocating a reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit, the carrying amount of an asset is not increased above the lower of:

- Its recoverable amount (if determinable)
- the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods

The amount of the reversal of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit.

Redesignation

The redesignation of assets from a cash-generating asset to a non-cash-generating asset or from a non-cash-generating asset to a cash-generating asset is only permitted when there is clear evidence that such a redesignation is appropriate.

2.13 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are assets used to generate a commercial return. Commercial return means that positive cash flows are expected to be significantly higher than the cost of the asset.

Non-cash-generating assets are assets other than cash-generating assets.

Identification

When the carrying amount of a non-cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable service amount, it is impaired.

The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a non-cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the entity estimates the recoverable service amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the entity also tests a non-cash-generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a non-cash-generating intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable service amount. This impairment test is performed at the same time every year. If an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current reporting period, that intangible asset was tested for impairment before the end of the current reporting period.

Value in use

Value in use of non-cash-generating assets is the present value of the non-cash-generating assets' remaining service potential.

The present value of the remaining service potential of a non-cash-generating asset is determined using the following approach:

Service units approach

The present value of the remaining service potential of the asset is determined by reducing the current cost of the remaining service potential of the asset before impairment to conform to the reduced number of service units expected from the asset in its impaired state. The current cost of replacing the remaining service potential of the asset before impairment is determined as the depreciated reproduction or replacement cost of the asset before impairment, whichever is lower.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Recognition and measurement

If the recoverable service amount of a non-cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

Any impairment loss of a revalued non-cash-generating asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When the amount estimated for an impairment loss is greater than the carrying amount of the non-cash-generating asset to which it relates, the entity recognises a liability only to the extent required by the Standards of GRAP.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the non-cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the non-cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Reversal of an impairment loss

The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a non-cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity estimates the recoverable service amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a non-cash-generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable service amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable service amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a non-cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued non-cash-generating asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the non-cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the non-cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Redesignation

The redesignation of assets from a cash-generating asset to a non-cash-generating asset or from a non-cash-generating asset to a cash-generating asset only occurs when there is clear evidence that such a redesignation is appropriate.

2.14 Employee benefits

Identification

Employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are all employee benefits other than short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and termination benefits.

Vested employee benefits are employee benefits that are not conditional on future employment.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are payable in full within twelve months after the end of the reporting period during which the employees provided the related service.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs. The entity measures the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount it expects to pay because of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The entity recognises the expected cost of bonus, incentive, and performance-related payments when it has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments due to past events, and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when the entity has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits and short-term employee benefits) that are payable after the completion of employment.

Post-employment benefit plans are formal or informal arrangements under which an entity provides post-employment benefits for one or more employees.

Post-employment benefits: Defined benefit plans

Actuarial gains and losses comprise experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has occurred) and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions. In measuring its defined benefit liability, the entity recognises actuarial gains and losses in surplus or deficit in the reporting period in which they occur.

Plan assets comprise assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund and qualifying insurance policies. The amount recognised as a defined benefit liability is the net total of the following amounts:

- the amount determined above
- the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. The present value of these economic benefits is determined using a discount rate which reflects the time value of money.

Any adjustments arising from the limit above are recognised in surplus or deficit.

The entity determines the present value of defined benefit obligations and the fair value of any plan assets with sufficient regularity such that the amounts recognised in the annual financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting date.

The entity recognises the net total of the following amounts in surplus or deficit, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:

- Current service cost
- Interest cost
- The expected return on any plan assets and any reimbursement rights
- Actuarial gains and losses
- Past service cost
- The effect of any curtailments or settlements
- The effect of applying the limit on a defined benefit asset (negative defined benefit liability).

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

The entity uses the projected unit credit method to determine the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost. The projected unit credit method (sometimes known as the accrued benefit method, pro-rated on service, or as the benefit/years of service method) sees each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

In determining the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost, an entity shall attribute benefits to periods of service under the plan's benefit formula. However, if an employee's service in later years will lead to a materially higher level of benefit than in earlier years, an entity shall attribute benefit on a straight-line basis from:

- The date when service by the employee first leads to benefits under the plan (whether or not the benefits are conditional on further service); until
- The date when further service by the employee will lead to no material amount of further benefits under the plan, other than from further salary increases.

Actuarial valuations are conducted on an annual basis by independent actuaries separately for each plan. The results of the valuation are updated for any material transactions and other material changes in circumstances (including changes in market prices and interest rates) up to the reporting date.

The entity recognises gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on a curtailment or settlement comprises:

- any resulting change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation
- any resulting change in the fair value of the plan assets

Before determining the effect of a curtailment or settlement, the entity re-measures the obligation (and the related plan assets, if any) using current actuarial assumptions (including current market interest rates and other current market prices).

When it is virtually certain that another party will reimburse some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation, the right to reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The asset is measured at fair value. In all other respects, the asset is treated in the same way as plan assets. In surplus or deficit, the expense relating to a defined benefit plan is presented as the net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement.

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial assumptions are unbiased and mutually compatible.

Financial assumptions are based on market expectations, at the reporting date, for the period over which the obligations are to be settled.

The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations (both funded and unfunded) reflects the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money are consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

Post-employment benefit obligations are measured on a basis that reflects:

- estimated future salary increases
- the benefits set out in the terms of the plan (or resulting from any constructive obligation that goes beyond those terms) at the reporting date
- estimated future changes in the level of any state benefits that affect the benefits payable under a defined benefit plan, if, and only if, either:
 - those changes were enacted before the reporting date
 - history or other reliable evidence indicates that those state benefits will change in some predictable manner, for example, in line with future changes in general price levels or general salary levels.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Assumptions about medical costs take account of estimated future changes in the cost of medical services, resulting from both inflation and specific changes in medical costs.

2.15 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
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation

The amount of a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

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.

Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as an interest expense.

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised. Provisions are not recognised for future operating surplus (deficit).

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in Note 34.

2.16 Commitments

Items are classified as commitments when an entity has committed itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of cash.

Disclosures are required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments which include future capital commitments relating to property, plant, and equipment, investment property, intangible assets and heritage assets as applicable, operational commitments, as well as future commitments relating to operating leases. Refer to Note 33 - Commitments.

2.17 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 entity 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.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Measurement

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and volume rebates.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- The entity has transferred to the purchaser the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.
- The entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.
- The stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably.
- The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

When services are performed by an indeterminate number of acts over a specified time frame, revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the specified time frame unless there is evidence that some other method better represents the stage of completion. When a specific act is much more significant than any other acts, the recognition of revenue is postponed until the significant act is executed.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Stage of completion is determined by services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed.

Interest

Revenue arising from the use by others of entity assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends or similar distributions is recognised when:

- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity, and
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest is recognised using the effective interest rate method for financial instruments and using the nominal interest rate method for statutory receivables. Interest levied on transactions arising from exchange or non-exchange transactions is classified based on the nature of the underlying transaction.

Service fees included in the price of the product are recognised as revenue over the period during which the service is performed.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

2.18 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue comprises gross inflows of economic benefits or service potential received and receivable by an entity, which represents an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

Conditions on transferred assets are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Control of an asset arises when the entity can use or otherwise benefit from the asset in pursuit of its objectives and can exclude or otherwise regulate the access of others to that benefit.

Exchange transactions are transactions in which one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services, or use of assets) to another entity in exchange.

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

Restrictions on transferred assets are stipulations that limit or direct the purposes for which a transferred asset may be used, but do not specify that future economic benefits or service potential is required to be returned to the transferor if not deployed as specified.

Stipulations on transferred assets are terms in laws or regulations, or a binding arrangement, imposed upon the use of a transferred asset by entities external to the reporting entity.

Transfers are inflows of future economic benefits or service potential from non-exchange transactions, other than taxes.

Measurement

Revenue from a non-exchange transaction is measured at the amount of the increase in net assets recognised by the entity.

When, as a result of a non-exchange transaction, the entity recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition, unless it is also required to recognise a liability. Where a liability is required to be recognised it will be measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and the amount of the increase in net assets, if any, recognised as revenue. When a liability is subsequently reduced, because the taxable event occurs or a condition is satisfied, the amount of the reduction in the liability is recognised as revenue.

Transfers

The entity recognises an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset.

Transferred assets are measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Debt forgiveness and assumption of liabilities

The entity recognises revenue in respect of debt forgiveness when the former debt no longer meets the definition of a liability or satisfies the criteria for recognition as a liability, provided that the debt forgiveness does not satisfy the definition of a contribution from owners.

Revenue arising from debt forgiveness is measured at the carrying amount of debt forgiven.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Gifts and donations, including goods in-kind

Gifts and donations, including goods in kind, are recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Services in-kind

The entity recognises services in-kind that are significant to its operations and/or service delivery objectives as assets and recognises the related revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Where services in-kind are not significant to the entity's operations and/or service delivery objectives and/or do not satisfy the criteria for recognition, the entity discloses the nature and type of services in-kind received during the reporting period.

2.19 Investment income

Investment income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

2.20 Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in Rands, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At each reporting date:

- Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate
- Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction
- Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous annual financial statements are recognised in surplus or deficit in the period in which they arise.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised directly in net assets, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised directly in net assets. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in surplus or deficit, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in Rands by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Rand and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.

2.21 Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

2.22 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless expenditure means expenditure which was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

All expenditure relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

2.23 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure, as defined in section 1 of the PFMA, is expenditure other than unauthorised expenditure, incurred in contravention of or that is not in accordance with a requirement of any applicable legislation, including -

- (a) this Act; or
- (b) the State Tender Board Act, 1968 (Act No. 86 of 1968), or any regulations made in terms of the Act; or
- (c) any provincial legislation providing for procurement procedures in that provincial government

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial year and for which condonation is being awaited at year-end has been recorded in the irregular expenditure register. No further action is required except for updating the Note to the financial statements.

Irregular expenditure that has not been condoned and for which no person is liable in law, the expenditure related thereto remains against the relevant expenditure item. It is updated as such in the irregular expenditure register.

2.24 Budget information

The entity is typically subject to budgetary limits in the form of appropriations or budget authorisations (or equivalent), which are given effect through authorising legislation, appropriation or similar.

General-purpose financial reporting by the entity shall provide information on whether resources were obtained and used in accordance with the legally adopted budget.

The approved budget is prepared on an accrual basis and presented by economic classification linked to performance outcome objectives.

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 2024/04/01 to 2025/03/31.

The annual financial statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting; therefore, a comparison with the budgeted amounts for the reporting period has been included in the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts.

2.25 Related parties

The entity operates in an economic sector currently dominated by entities directly or indirectly owned by the South African Government. Because of the constitutional independence of the three spheres of government in South Africa, only entities within the national sphere of government are considered to be related parties.

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 per legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

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

Accounting Policies *(continued)*

2.26 Events after reporting date

Events after the reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date)
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date)

The entity will adjust the amount recognised in the financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date once the event has occurred.

The entity will disclose the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made in respect of all material non-adjusting events, where non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken based on the financial statements.

2.27 Prior period error

When the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are reclassified. The nature and reason for the reclassification are disclosed.

Where accounting errors have been identified, in the current financial year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as it is practical, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly. Where there has been a change in accounting policy in the current year, the adjustment is made retrospectively as far as it is practical, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

3. New standards and interpretations

3.1 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 2025 or later periods:

3.2 GRAP 104 (as revised): Financial instruments

The revisions better align the Standards of GRAP with recent international developments. The amendments result in better information available to make decisions about financial assets and their recoverability, and more transparent information on financial liabilities.

The expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument will be recorded.

The most significant changes to the Standard affect:

- Financial guarantee contracts issued
- Loan commitments issued
- Classification of financial assets
- Amortised cost of financial assets
- Impairment of financial assets
- Disclosures

The effective date of the revisions is 1 April 2025.

3.3 GRAP 103 (As revised): Heritage assets

The effective date is yet to be determined.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the entity's annual financial statements.

3.4 GRAP 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates (GRAP 4) require an entity to record a foreign currency transaction, on initial recognition in its functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency (the exchange rate) at the date of the transaction. The date of the transaction is the date on which the transaction first qualifies for recognition in accordance with the Standards of GRAP.

When an entity pays or receives consideration in advance in a foreign currency, it generally recognises a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability before the recognition of the related asset, expense or revenue. The related asset, expense or revenue (or part of it) is the amount recognised applying the relevant Standard of GRAP, which results in the derecognition of the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration.

The date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or revenue (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration in a foreign currency.

Consensus of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or revenue (or part of it) is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

Figures in Rand

2025

2024

If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the entity shall determine the date of the transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

The effective date of this interpretation is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2025.

The entity expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2025/2026 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the standard will have a material impact on the entity's annual financial statements.

4. Inventories

Components and finished goods*	10 812 294	17 151 687
Consumables (stationery)	97 628	77 103
Spare parts for commercial clients	1 129 051	1 561 841
	12 038 973	18 790 631

**Inventory components for repairs and maintenance.*

Inventories recognised as an expense during the year	5 441 219	9 070 029
Inventory write-back / (write-down) for the year	-	(2 700)

5. Operating lease asset (liability)

Current asset	270 952	1 008 900
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The following lease payments are related to operating leases for the rental of premises, office equipment and motor vehicles:

The entity leases 10 premises (2024: 10 premises) from various lessors. The rental agreements for the premises include escalation clauses between 6% and 10% per year in rental payments. The duration of the rentals varies between two and ten years. The SAWS has an agreement with Dhlabeng Municipality, which stipulates that the entity will offer free rental to the municipality in exchange for the entity incurring no levies and electricity costs on the same. As a result of this arrangement, SAWS incurs no levies or electricity costs on the property, and no rental income accrues, resulting in no financial impact on the annual financial statements.

The SAWS entered into a lease agreement for the rental of the building with SKG Africa (Pty) Ltd. The lease commenced from 11 November 2023 to 31 October 2028.

The leases are renewed in terms of the lease agreements, where applicable, and the entity does not have an option to purchase these leased assets at the end of the lease term.

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

Figures in Rand

	2025	2024
2025	Premises	Total
Future minimum lease payments not later than 1 year	13 236 048	13 236 048
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	28 957 740	28 957 740
	42 193 788	42 193 788

2024	Premises	Motor vehicles	Total
Future minimum lease payments not later than 1 year	11 840 855	3 390 119	15 230 974
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	38 221 373	-	38 221 373
	50 062 228	3 390 119	53 452 347

Straight lining effect on operating lease liability:

Opening balance	(1 008 900)	(1 110 304)
Deferred rental	737 948	101 404
	(270 952)	(1 008 900)

6. Accounts receivable from exchange transactions - other

Trade accounts receivable	3 457 928	6 005 646
Sundry receivables	2 284 024	3 553 290
Impairment of accounts receivable	(321 450)	(903 141)
	5 420 502	8 655 795

Trade receivables are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment of receivables. The average interest rate of 11,13% was charged on invoices over 30 days during the year.

	Current	31 - 120 days	Over 120 days	Total
Provision for accounts receivable from exchange transactions - other				
Insurance clients	13	39	1 391	1 443
Contract clients	1 174	3 591	139 207	143 972
Other	1 232	3 767	171 036	176 035
	2 419	7 397	311 634	321 450

6.1 Accounts receivable from exchange transactions - other past due but not impaired

Accounts receivable from exchange transactions which are less than three months past due are not automatically considered to be impaired. Management examines the accounts records of its debtors based on payment history, credit risk characteristics and historical loss experience for each debtor or group, which are adjusted to reflect current conditions as a basis to impair overdue amounts. R588 252 (2024: R 2 671 743) were past due but not impaired. Trade accounts receivable amounting to R2 548 221 (2024: R2 430 080) are neither past due nor impaired. Management considers these debtors to be of good credit quality even though they do not have an external credit rating.

	31 - 120 days	Over 120 days	Total
Past due but not impaired	532 794	55 458	588 252

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

Figures in Rand

	2025	2024
Reconciliation of provision for impairment of trade and other receivables		
Opening balance	903 141	487 807
Provision for impairment	321 450	903 141
Amounts written off as uncollectible	(607)	(15 584)
Unused amounts reversed	(902 534)	(472 223)
	321 450	903 141

Unused amounts of prior year provision are reversed due to an improvement in payments.

7. Accounts receivable from exchange transactions - statutory receivable

Statutory accounts receivable	17 933 366	15 703 315
Impairment of accounts receivable	(2 390 896)	(2 592 068)
	15 542 470	13 111 247

Under the SAWS Act, the entity provides meteorological services to the airline industry at a rate promulgated by the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, which is promulgated in the Government Gazette. The Regulating Committee on Meteorological Services facilitates the consultative process between the entity and the Aviation industry for the recommendation of the tariff to the Minister. The entity does not hold any collateral on receivables as security.

The SAWS charges interest on all accounts overdue at a rate determined by the Minister of Finance in the Government Gazette. During the year under review, the interest rate charged varied between 11,25% and 11% (2024: 11,25% and 11,75%) on all overdue accounts. Statutory receivables amounting to R13 491 120.38 (2024: R10 630 755) are neither past due nor impaired and are considered to be fully recoverable.

Accounts receivable from exchange transactions - statutory receivable past due but not impaired

Statutory receivables are individually assessed for impairment monthly. Management's judgement is used to impair amounts that are past due. Statutory receivables of R2 048 931 (2024: R2 480 492) were past due but not impaired.

The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:

	31 - 90 days	Over 90 days	Total
Past due but not impaired	1 608 099	440 832	2 048 931

Accounts receivable from exchange transactions (statutory receivables) impaired

Other accounts receivable from exchange transactions of R2 390 896 (2024: R2 592 068) were impaired and provided for. Management considers debtors that default, under administration and business rescue, amongst other considerations, when calculating the impairment.

Reconciliation of provision for impairment and bad debts written off for the statutory accounts receivable

Opening balance	2 592 068	2 830 889
Provision for impairment	2 390 896	2 592 068
Amounts written off as uncollectible	(182 038)	(577 703)
Unused amounts reversed	(2 410 030)	(2 253 186)
	2 390 896	2 592 068

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

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	2025			2024
Provision for statutory accounts receivable	Current	31 - 90 days	Over 90 days	Total
Regulated/Statutory Commercial Debtors	83 056	232 367	2 075 473	2 390 896

8. Pre-payments

Pre-paid expenses	28 346 863	15 013 363
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Pre-paid expenses comprise services paid in advance, license fees, subscription fees, and staff travel advance payments.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	125 382 626	65 423 803
Short-term deposits	188 741 151	156 471 573
	314 123 777	221 895 376

The entity does not have any cash and cash equivalents that have been pledged as security.

10. Investment property

	2025			2024		
	Cost/Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost/Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land	70 497 351	-	70 497 351	70 497 351	-	70 497 351

Reconciliation of investment property - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Total
Land	70 497 351	-	70 497 351

Reconciliation of investment property - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Total
Land	70 497 351	-	70 497 351

The investment property (Land) includes portions 411, 412, 423 and 424 of the farm Garsfontein 374, registration division JR, Gauteng. The total property size is 37,1116 ha; however, the portions allocated for investment property are 25,6354 ha. The property is located west of the N1 National Freeway and immediately north of Rigel Avenue (South) in the Waterkloof Heights suburb of Pretoria.

The property was valued at 31 March 2025 by The Property Partnership CC, Registration Number CK1897/025962/23, a qualified independent professional valuer.

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The valuer employed the market data valuation approach, utilising valuations of similar properties as a basis for valuing the property, which is an acceptable method for determining the value of this type of property.

If the property was stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

Historical cost - investment properties

26 890 000

26 890 000

Valuations were made based on open-market value. The property was brought to book in 2003. The valuation from independent valuers was accepted to reflect the fair value at 31 March 2002 for comparative purposes.

The property is subject to several restrictions on the realisability of the investment property. These are summarised as follows:

- Eskom's right of way servitude to convey electricity over the property.
- Eskom underground cabling right of way servitude to convey electricity.
- There is a beacon approximately 6 meters wide and approximately 35 m².
- A Telkom Mast measuring approximately 900m².

11. Property, plant and equipment

	2025			2024		
	Cost/ Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost/ Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land - Garsfontein and Irene	6 320 428	-	6 320 428	5 993 155	-	5 993 155
Buildings - Irene and Bethlehem	6 620 775	(1 060 877)	5 559 898	6 064 668	(916 191)	5 148 477
Fence	6 213 283	(3 492 793)	2 720 490	5 320 477	(3 206 040)	2 114 437
Furniture and fixtures	17 026 556	(8 082 249)	8 944 307	14 553 000	(7 430 288)	7 122 712
Motor vehicles	2 258 511	(169 843)	2 088 668	461 220	(116 423)	344 797
Office equipment	5 778 833	(3 106 393)	2 672 440	4 956 747	(3 050 147)	1 906 600
Computer equipment and servers	179 931 202	(113 565 392)	66 365 810	163 584 675	(100 834 222)	62 750 453
Leasehold improvements	7 125 215	(1 867 129)	5 258 086	7 167 630	(2 207 006)	4 960 624
Aircraft – airframes	16 852	-	16 852	16 852	-	16 852
Radar – equipment	271 663 338	(154 830 561)	116 832 777	271 949 758	(150 266 000)	121 683 758
Aircraft – propellers	3 481	-	3 481	3 481	-	3 481
Aircraft – engines	34 667	(7 593)	27 074	34 667	(2 491)	32 176
Library books and equipment	51 483	(47 003)	4 480	51 483	(45 419)	6 064
Air quality equipment	76 542 617	(35 485 191)	41 057 426	72 519 832	(29 999 182)	42 520 651
Meteorological equipment	103 521 115	(61 353 849)	42 167 266	84 438 245	(61 611 345)	22 826 900
Tools and other equipment	22 467 288	(5 470 786)	16 996 502	11 588 887	(4 207 299)	7 381 588
Total	705 575 644	(388 539 659)	317 035 985	648 704 777	(363 892 053)	284 812 725

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

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Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Revaluations	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land - Garsfontein and Irene	5 993 155	-	-	327 273	-	-	6 320 428
Buildings - Irene and Bethlehem	5 148 476	227 568	-	328 539	(144 686)	-	5 559 897
Fence	2 114 437	932 062	(1 850)	-	(324 160)	-	2 720 489
Furniture and fixtures	7 122 712	2 873 107	(67 753)	-	(983 757)	-	8 944 309
Motor vehicles	344 796	1 797 290	-	-	(53 418)	-	2 088 668
Office equipment	1 906 600	1 014 249	(5 133)	-	(243 277)	-	2 672 439
Computer equipment and servers	62 750 453	16 956 607	(38 550)	-	(13 168 474)	(134 227)	66 365 809
Leasehold improvements	4 960 624	1 146 219	(7 907)	-	(787 332)	(53 519)	5 258 085
Aircraft – airframes	16 852	-	-	-	-	-	16 852
Radar – equipment	121 683 759	4 290 650	-	-	(8 154 690)	(986 941)	116 832 778
Aircraft – propellers	3 481	-	-	-	-	-	3 481
Aircraft – engines	32 176	-	-	-	(5 103)	-	27 073
Library books and equipment	6 064	-	-	-	(1 582)	-	4 482
Air quality equipment	42 520 651	4 022 785	-	-	(5 486 009)	-	41 057 427
Meteorological equipment	22 826 901	22 424 743	(33 403)	-	(2 809 607)	(241 367)	42 167 267
Tools and other equipment	7 381 588	11 222 026	(16 967)	-	(1 590 146)	-	16 996 501
Total	284 812 725	66 907 306	(171 563)	655 812	(33 752 241)	(1 416 054)	317 035 985

Note: Cash Flow purchases = R66 907 306 - R1 005 132 = R65 902 174

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

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Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Restatements	Revaluations	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land - Garsfontein and Irene	5 993 155	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 993 155
Buildings - Irene and Bethlehem	5 138 181	-	-	-	145 992	(135 697)	-	5 148 476
Fence	1 512 199	851 000	-	-	-	(248 762)	-	2 114 437
Furniture and fixtures	6 036 474	1 954 000	(21 133)	-	-	(789 135)	(57 494)	7 122 712
Motor vehicles	373 593	-	-	-	-	(28 797)	-	344 796
Office equipment	2 188 829	234 714	(5 140)	-	-	(250 849)	(260 954)	1 906 600
Computer equipment and servers	75 731 546	2 961 678	(185 957)	-	-	(14 963 928)	(792 886)	62 750 453
Leasehold improvements	2 911 547	3 243 179	(204)	-	-	(466 203)	(727 695)	4 960 624
Aircraft – airframes	16 852	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 852
Radar – equipment	145 495 073	502 346	-	-	-	(8 860 745)	(15 452 915)	121 683 759
Aircraft - propellers	3 481	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 481
Aircraft - engines	32 176	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 176
Library books and equipment	7 697	-	-	-	-	(1 633)	-	6 064
Air quality equipment	29 460 731	15 871 543	(82 910)	2 077 677	-	(4 806 390)	-	42 520 651
Meteorological equipment	18 031 676	7 508 622	-	-	-	(2 600 923)	(112 475)	22 826 900
Tools and other equipment	3 519 612	4 517 876	-	77 126	-	(733 025)	-	7 381 589
Total	296 452 822	37 644 958	(295 344)	2 154 803	145 992	(33 886 087)	(17 404 419)	284 812 725

Revaluations

Revaluation of PPE

Building - Irene and Bethlehem	328 539	145 992
Land - Garsfontein and Irene	327 273	-
	655 812	145 992

Other information

There were no contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment entered into by the entity at the reporting date. The entity does not have assets pledged as security.

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

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Details of properties

Bethlehem property (building)

If the property was stated at historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

Historical cost	600 000	600 000
Accumulated depreciation	(276 000)	(264 000)
	324 000	336 000

The Bethlehem extension 24, Free State property was revalued on 31 March 2025 by The Property Partnership CC, an independent valuer, in terms of the provisions of the Property Valuations Professional Act, 2000 (Act No. 47 of 2000). Valuations were made based on open-market value. The increase in the carrying amount of the property was credited to the revaluation surplus.

The property includes Erf 1997, valued at R1 013 250 and Erf 2064, valued at R1 000 000, in the town of Bethlehem in the Free State province. Erf 1997, also known as 8 Dr Clark Street, Bethlehem, has an area of 1,487 square meters and includes a house and buildings.

Erf 2064, also known as 19 Gordon Dreyer Street, Bethlehem, has an area of 1,568 square meters and includes a house and outbuildings. The title deed of the Bethlehem property was not registered in the name of the entity at financial year end; however, the Minister of Public Works passed all rights, obligations and liabilities to the entity on the commencement of the SAWS Act, 2001 (Act No. 8 of 2001).

Irene Property

The entity utilises Portion 110 of the farm Doornkloof 391 JR for scientific purposes for no consideration, which was fair valued at R3 600 000 for the land and R3 298 000 for the buildings on 31 March 2025. Improvements on the property consist of two interconnected offices, a workshop, storage wings and some outbuildings and carports. The title deed is registered in the name of the Republic of South Africa. The property shall be used for research and experimental institute purposes. Valuations were made based on open market value.

The property of 21.8182 hectares was valued on 31 March 2025 by The Property Partnership CC, Registration Number CK1897/025962/23, a qualified independent professional valuer.

Land - Garsfontein

The Land includes a portion of 412 and a portion of 423 of the farm Garsfontein 374, registration division JR, Gauteng. The total property size is 37,1116 ha; however, 11,4759 ha has been earmarked for administrative purposes. The property is located west of the N1 National Freeway and immediately north of Rigel Avenue (South) in the Waterkloof Heights suburb of Pretoria.

The property was valued at R2 720 425 as at 31 March 2025 by The Property Partnership cc, Registration Number CK 1897/025962/23, a qualified independent professional valuer.

The valuer employed the market data valuation approach, utilising valuations of similar properties as a basis for valuing the property, which is an acceptable method for determining the value of this type of property.

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

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12. Intangible assets

	2025			2024		
	Cost/ Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost/ Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Computer software	27 588 459	(24 792 515)	2 795 944	26 041 248	(23 086 859)	2 954 389
Servitude	1 500 000	(715 211)	784 789	1 500 000	(655 209)	844 791
Total	29 088 459	(25 507 726)	3 580 733	27 541 248	(23 742 068)	3 799 180

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Impairment loss	Total
Computer software	2 954 389	1 547 211	(1 250 242)	(455 414)	2 795 944
Servitude	844 791	-	(60 002)	-	784 789
	3 799 180	1 547 211	(1 310 244)	(455 414)	3 580 733

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2024

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Impairment loss	Total
Computer software	3 613 790	1 398 962	(1 796 790)	(261 573)	2 954 389
Servitude	904 789	-	(59 998)	-	844 791
	4 518 579	1 398 962	(1 856 788)	(261 573)	3 799 180

Other information

Intangible assets include computer software and a servitude. The servitude grants the right to use land for the SAWS meteorological equipment on property owned by AP Beckely in Bloemfontein. The servitude is amortised over the useful life of the meteorological equipment installed on the land. An impairment loss was recognised for software that was no longer in use.

The SAWS do not have any intangible assets whose title is restricted and whose carrying amounts have been pledged as security.

13. Change in estimate

During the current financial year, there was a change in estimate regarding depreciation due to changes in useful lives. Reassessments of useful lives were enacted due to the discovery of well-preserved assets that are still in use but nearing the end of their useful lives.

Effects of changes in the statement of financial performance:

Decrease in depreciation	(1 042 815)	(790 516)
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Effects of changes in the statement of financial position

Decrease in accumulated depreciation	(1 042 815)	(790 516)
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Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

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2025 **2024**

14. Accounts payable from exchange transactions

Trade accounts payable	15 453 270	16 176 350
Sundry creditors	471 686	319 691
Sundry accruals	21 655 548	17 639 552
	37 580 504	34 135 593

Trade and other payables are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

Spot rates at period-end.

CHF	-	20.8834
US Dollar	18.4199	18.8443
EURO	19.9439	20.3371

Unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are calculated using the spot rate at year-end.

Included in trade and other payables are foreign creditors	Currency	2025 Foreign currency	2024 Foreign currency	2025	2024
Spring Nature	EURO	5 744	-	114 558	-
Envitech	USD	129 320	-	2 382 061	-
Vaisala	USD	149 570	191 742	2 755 064	3 613 242
Miramar	USD	10 457	-	192 617	-
American Meteorological Society	USD	-	7 620	-	143 594
Eumetnet	EURO	1 019	-	20 323	-
ECMWF	EURO	-	39 925	-	811 959
World Meteorological Organization	CHF	-	167 190	-	3 491 501
				5 464 623	8 060 296

15. Employee benefit obligations

Defined benefit plan

Post-retirement medical aid plan

All eligible employees of the entity, who joined the entity before 1 November 2008, excluding those that accepted the settlement offer in September 2011, receive a 100% subsidy of medical aid scheme contributions in retirement, provided that the employee belonged to a registered medical scheme before leaving the entity on grounds of retirement, including early retirement and retirement due to ill-health and death. The subsidy is subject to a maximum cap amount. The Rand cap amount for 2025 is R3,878 (2024: R3,332), irrespective of the number of dependents. The Rand cap is expected to increase with health care cost inflation each year.

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

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During the financial year, the number of employees eligible to receive post-employment medical aid subsidies from the entity was as follows:

Current (In service) employees	13	15
Continuation members (Pensioners)	30	30
	43	45

The actuarial valuation of the liability in respect of the post-employment medical aid benefit is performed on the Statement of Financial Position date as summarised below. The 2025 valuation has been performed by an independent company of actuaries, ZAQ Consultants and Actuaries, registration number 2011/105812/07.

This actuarial valuation is based on economic assumptions as performed by ZAQ Consultants and Actuaries. These assumptions have resulted in an increase in the present value of the liability due to changes in economic variables and membership data, as well as other experience items. The assumption for the net discount rate used for 2025 compared to the prior year is 4.07% (Prior year: 4.25%). The return on Plan Asset is 11.02% compared to 12.90% in the prior year. These rates have resulted in an increase in the actuarial liability.

Membership demographic

Current (in service) employees	Male	Female	Total
Number of members	12	1	13
Average years of past service	32.1	25	31.8
Average age	56.0	57	56.1
	100	83	101

Continuation members (pensioners)	Male	Female	Total
Number of members	18	12	30
Average age	77	75.3	76.4
	95	87	106

Plans according to their characteristics

All the applicable employees have more than 20 years of service, and the subsidy will therefore be payable until the death of the principal member and his/her dependents.

Risks associated with the plans

Future CPI inflation and healthcare cost inflation might be higher than expected.

Pensioners may live longer than expected, resulting in their healthcare benefit being payable for an extended period, which can be uncontrolled.

The liability may be volatile in the future and uncertain.

Changes to legislation concerning the post-employment healthcare liability may increase the liability for the SAWS.

The return earned by the plan assets might be lower than expected, and thus, the plan assets may be insufficient.

The market value of the plan assets might decrease due to unexpected movements in market factors.

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

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The plan's relationship with the entity's AFS and future cash flows

The plans are independent from the SAWS, and the SAWS will provide future payments or cash flows as per the determined contributions.

Plan asset

Net interest	1 844 000	1 746 000
Actuarial gains (losses)	659 029	(571 000)
	2 503 029	1 175 000

Accrued liability

Current service cost	56 000	75 000
Actuarial loss/(gain)	998 000	(1 477 000)
Net interest	2 038 000	2 000 000
	3 092 000	598 000

Movement in the defined benefit obligation

Opening balance	16 441 000	17 012 000
Current service cost	56 000	75 000
Actuarial loss/(gain)	998 000	(1 477 000)
Net interest	2 038 000	2 000 000
Benefits paid	(1 216 000)	(1 169 000)
	18 317 000	16 441 000

Current and non-current portion of liability

Current portion (for the next 12 months)	1 404 000	1 150 000
Non-current portion	16 913 000	15 291 000
	18 317 000	16 441 000

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Opening balance	14 887 000	14 881 000
Actuarial gains/(losses)	659 029	(571 000)
Benefits paid	(1 216 000)	(1 169 000)
Net interest	1 844 000	1 746 000
Annuity purchase/contribution	368 971	-
	16 543 000	14 887 000

Summary of employee benefit obligation

Defined benefit obligation	18 317 000	16 441 000
Fair value of plan asset	(16 543 000)	(14 887 000)
	1 774 000	1 554 000

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

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Amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance:

Current service costs	56 000	75 000
Actuarial (gain)/loss	338 971	(906 000)
Net interest	194 000	254 000
	588 971	(577 000)

The entity expects to contribute R1 404 000 to its defined benefit plans in the following financial year.

Plans according to their characteristics

Key assumptions used

Assumptions used at the reporting date:

Discount rates used	11.02 %	12.90 %
Consumer price inflation	5.18 %	6.80 %
Medical cost trend rates	6.68 %	8.30 %
Expected increase in healthcare costs	65 %	65 %
Future changes in maximum state healthcare benefits	90 %	90 %

The expected return on plan asset is based on the market expectations at the beginning of the period, for the returns over the entire life of the related obligation.

The two most important variables are the discount and medical aid inflation rates.

Sensitivity analysis

Medical aid inflation

Assumed healthcare cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in surplus or deficit. A one percentage point change in assumed healthcare cost trend rates would have the following effects:

The effect of a 1% p.a. change in the medical aid inflation is as follows:

	-1% Medical aid inflation	Valuation Assumption	+1% Medical aid inflation
Total accrued liability	16 783 000	18 317 000	20 083 000
Interest cost	1 758 000	1 927 000	2 121 000
Service cost	112 000	132 000	157 000

Mortality rate

Deviations from the assumed level of mortality experience of the current employees and the continuation members (pensioners) will have a significant impact on the actual cost to the organisation. If the actual rates of mortality turn out higher than the rates assumed in the valuation basis, the cost to the Organisation in the form of subsidies will reduce and vice versa.

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

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The effect of higher and lower mortality rates, by increasing and decreasing the mortality rates by 20% is as follows:

	20% Mortality rate	Valuation Assumption	+20% Mortality rate
Total accrued liability	19 786 000	16 441 000	17 012 000
Interest cost	2 094 000	1 927 000	1 790 000
Service cost	143 000	132 000	123 000
	22 023 000	18 500 000	18 925 000

Discount rate

Deviations from the assumed discount rate will have a significant impact on the actual cost to the entity. If the actual discount rate turns out to be higher than the rate assumed in the valuation basis, the cost to the entity in the form of subsidies will be reduced and vice versa.

The effect of higher and lower discount rates, by increasing and decreasing the discount rate by 1% is as follows:

	-1% Discount rate	Valuation Assumption	+1% Discount rate
Total accrued liability	20 072 000	18 317 000	16 813 000
Interest cost	2 120 000	1 927 000	1 761 000
Service cost	156 000	132 000	113 000

Defined contribution plan

It is the policy of the entity to provide retirement benefits to all its employees. The Pensions Fund Act regulates defined-contribution provident funds.

Included in the defined contribution plan information, is a Defined Benefit Plan.

Short-term employee benefit

Leave pay accrual

Opening balance	10 939 942	10 783 701
Leave raised	18 273 292	17 929 809
Leave utilised/paid	(17 767 498)	(17 773 568)
	11 445 736	10 939 942

Short-term employee payables

Payroll payables (PAYE and UIF)	2 888	25 634
Students' bursary	17 175	129 692
Staff subsistence and travel allowances	225 378	179 275
	245 441	334 601
Total short-term employee benefit obligation	11 691 177	11 274 543

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

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16. Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:

Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Unspent public contributions and donations	48 035 034	49 342 990
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Movement during the year

Balance at the beginning of the year	49 342 990	24 638 235
Additions during the year	29 338 634	40 458 550
Income recognition during the year	(30 646 590)	(15 753 795)
	48 035 034	49 342 990

Donor funds consist of funding received from various institutions. Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) are entered into between the entity and the funders to utilise the entity's expertise in meteorology.

17. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2025

Non-current liabilities	418 686	229 568
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	Opening balance	Additions	Total
Capped leave provision: non-current	229 568	189 118	418 686

Capped leave is calculated based on the working days each employee had as at 31 July 2001, during the transition of the South African Weather Service from the national state department into a public entity. Adjustments to this provision relate to increases in salary rates, days claimed or payments through retirement, death or resignation.

18. Unspent Government allocations - conditional grant

Breakdown of Unspent Government Grant - Conditional grant

Opening balance	69 606 110	53 713 731
Government grant - capital expenditure	161 206 000	63 813 000
Income recognition during the year - capital expenditure	(86 033 620)	(47 920 621)
	144 778 490	69 606 110

19. Deferred income

Rental income	118 064	295 160
Income received in advance	28 745	7 842
	146 809	303 002

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

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20. Revenue from exchange transactions

Commercial revenue

Aviation	149 125 489	129 164 877
Aviation instruments - maintenance income*	2 045 305	2 168 611
Air quality revenue	2 414 028	1 654 627
Information fees	19 110 541	17 678 351
Regional Training Centre income	654 459	1 275 044
Lightning Detection Network sales	4 685 225	4 828 292
Sale of instruments	431 453	2 231 788
	178 466 500	159 001 590

*Aviation instruments - maintenance income**

The SAWS entered into an operating lease agreement with the City of Tshwane Municipality and the Department of Transport, Eastern Cape Mthatha, for three years, from 1 September 2021 to 30 August 2024; with ACSA Kimberley and Upington, for five years, from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2027; and with Air Traffic Navigation Services, for three years, from 8 December 2022 to 8 November 2025. Air Traffic Navigation Services paid R531 287 in advance in October 2022 for three years. The SAWS bears all repairs and maintenance costs for the equipment. Upon termination of these contracts, all equipment, hardware, and meteorological instrumentation supplied and installed by the SAWS shall be returned to the SAWS.

Operating lease income

2025

	Airports Company South Africa - Kimberley	Airports Company South Africa - Upington	Total
Future minimum lease income not later than one year	230 520	317 683	548 203
Later than one year and not later than five years	413 641	570 044	983 685
	644 161	887 727	1 531 888

2024

	City of Tshwane	Airports Company South Africa - Kimberley	Airports Company South Africa - Upington	Department of Transport - Eastern Cape Mthatha	Total
Future minimum lease income not later than one year	189 933	217 472	299 701	116 637	823 743
Later than one year and not later than three year	-	644 161	887 727	-	1 531 888
	189 933	861 633	1 187 428	116 637	355 631

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

Figures in Rand

21. Other income

	2025	2024
Miscellaneous income	406 464	690 398
Interest on debt	165 023	256 762
Recovery of bad debts provision	3 561	899
	575 048	948 059

22. Interest received - Investment

Interest received	14 972 504	13 863 164
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23. Government grants & subsidies

Operating grants

Government grant	325 382 000	337 856 000
National Fire Danger grant	149 254	-
	325 531 254	337 856 000

Conditional grants

Government grants	86 033 620	47 920 621
	411 564 874	385 776 621

24. Public contributions and donations

TETA SETA Grants	1 565 433	962 618
Donor funds – Other	31 218 818	13 910 999
	32 784 251	14 873 617

25. Employee related costs

Salaries and wages	243 808 474	246 626 104
Expedition salary	180 000	164 030
Medical aid contributions	18 499 666	17 717 903
Unemployment Insurance Fund	985 638	1 004 576
Occupational Health and Safety	519 527	519 527
Post Retirement Medical Aid net interest	194 000	254 000
Post-retirement medical aid	1 757 302	159 065
Overtime and shift allowance	18 203 081	17 026 137
Employee pension	15 891 051	15 604 536
Leave pay provision	704 966	85 106
Leave paid	827 918	971 926
	301 571 623	300 132 910

The amount of R254 000 for the 2023/24 financial year has been reclassified from the post-retirement medical aid account to the post-retirement medical net interest account to ensure separate disclosure.

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

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2025 **2024**

26. Administrative expenditure

Administration fees	1 630 672	1 340 145
Advertising	87 028	155 318
Audit expenses (Internal)	1 086 120	837 573
Bank charges	930 759	896 824
Board expenses	1 757 168	1 808 278
Conference costs	1 246 625	179 414
Entertainment	267 234	50 616
Legal fees	8 655 313	5 620 531
Printing and stationary	564 862	497 676
Refreshments	318 908	290 512
Training	2 489 220	3 112 217
	19 033 909	14 789 104

27. Depreciation and amortisation

Property, plant and equipment	33 752 242	33 886 089
Intangible assets	1 310 244	1 856 792
	35 062 486	35 742 881

28. Impairment loss

Impairments

Property, plant and equipment	1 416 054	17 404 418
Intangible assets	455 413	261 573
	1 871 467	17 665 991

29. Bad debts written off/(reversed)

Accounts receivable from exchange transactions - other	62 998	23 094
Statutory accounts receivable	182 038	746 706
Bad debts written off/(reversed)	(782 862)	-
	(537 826)	769 800

The reversal of prior year provision is due to the improvement in debt recovery and debt reduction.

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

Figures in Rand

30. General expenses

	2025	2024
Aircraft expenses	209 300	193 240
Audit fees (external)	3 428 227	4 923 956
Cleaning	817 562	920 359
Conferences and seminars	2 526 902	11 631
Consultants	11 164 576	6 657 485
Consumables spares	9 857 892	5 544 615
Electricity	2 462 677	5 768 023
Surplus funds surrendered	30 651 000	-
Relocation costs	215 227	3 459 667
Computer and software licences (annual)	36 516 855	21 334 020
Insurance	2 966 709	2 200 527
Leases and rentals	37 253 963	35 132 424
Levies	2 677 397	2 691 327
Motor vehicle leases	4 834 792	4 109 386
Placement fees (employees)	463 235	976 550
Postage and courier	1 244 086	1 046 252
Publications	351 030	397 699
Promotions and sponsorships	4 024 327	3 359 239
Repairs and maintenance (property, plant and equipment)	17 202 779	11 941 129
Security	5 649 135	3 850 272
Subscriptions and membership fees	3 907 845	10 399 037
Communication costs	24 360 420	29 223 052
Travel and accommodation	27 057 119	14 645 221
Venue expenses	997 559	370 519
	230 840 614	155 630

31. Gain/(Loss) on foreign exchange

Gain/(Loss) on foreign exchange	453 777	(1 971 365)
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Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

Figures in Rand

2025 **2024**

32. Cash generated from operations

Surplus	50 638 339	34 926 375
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	35 062 486	35 742 881
Loss/(gain) on sale of assets and liabilities	(2 629)	214 995
(Gain) loss on foreign exchange	(453 777)	1 971 365
Impairment deficit	1 871 467	17 665 991
Bad debts written off	(537 826)	769 800
Movements in operating lease assets	737 948	101 404
Movements in employee benefit obligation	636 634	(420 759)
Movements in provisions	189 118	(21 400)
Non-cash items	(1 931)	(240 873)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	338 971	(906 000)
Miscellaneous income	(350 576)	(948 059)
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	6 751 658	(5 379 754)
Accounts receivable from exchange transactions - other	3 235 293	(2 304 497)
Accounts receivable from exchange transactions - Statutory receivables	(2 431 223)	(259 765)
Prepayments	(13 333 500)	(3 611 201)
Unspent Government allocations - conditional grant	75 172 380	15 892 379
Accounts payable from exchange transactions	3 444 911	7 526 768
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	(1 307 956)	24 704 755
Deferred income	(156 193)	(170 903)
	159 503 594	125 253 502

33. Commitments

Capital expenditure

Approved and contracted

• Computer equipment	3 022 760	5 901 137
• Office furniture	57 509	317 047
• Motor vehicle	-	1 218 281
• Land and buildings	2 382 566	1 000 000
• Meteorological and technical equipment	125 740 401	29 118 890
• Computer software	14 873 800	10 793 697
	146 077 036	48 349 052

Operational Expenditure

Approved and contracted	198 076 587	190 937 780
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Commitments split per period

Up to 12 months	62 949 144	74 266 901
Longer than 12 months	281 204 479	165 019 931
	344 153 623	239 286 832

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

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34. Contingent liabilities

The table below sets out the contingent liabilities at year end with the maximum potential liability to the entity:

Contingent liabilities

Legal claims - Labour Court/Court	6 083 767	1 284 697
Legal claims – Court	-	
Cash surplus to be retained	92 839 173	79 000 182
	98 922 940	80 284 879

Legal claims - Labour Court/Court

An employee who was reinstated during the 2024/25 financial year is suing the SAWS for lost salaries during the review proceedings, the salary they would have earned had they not been dismissed, payment for 111 days of arrear leave, long service recognition, and costs associated with the legal suit.

Legal claims - Court

The illegal occupiers have unlawfully built on the land that belongs to the SAWS. While the SAWS is obligated to remove these illegal structures to proceed with their intended development, such actions may entail the payment of damages to the structures. Attorneys are unable to quantify the potential costs associated with these damages.

Several service providers are suing the SAWS for alleged failure to issue severe weather warnings in October 2017. Notices of intention to defend were filed, and initial consultations to prepare for defence have also taken place. The litigation amount cannot be determined. Matter is ongoing.

Cash surplus to be retained

The cash surplus to be retained – significant projects were completed in quarter four and their goods or services were not yet delivered, hence the significant amount of commitments at year end. The SAWS Management will motivate to retain this amount.

35. Related parties

Relationships

The entity is deemed to be under common control with all the entities in the national sphere of Government, and therefore these entities are considered to be related parties.

Entity structure

The entity reports functionally to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, and therefore the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment is the Executive Authority. The entity is governed by the Board as appointed by the Minister. The details of the Board members are disclosed below. The SAWS receive donor funds from the Department of Science and Innovation and the Water Research Council for the financing of some research projects.

The SAWS provides weather and climate-related services to various entities in the national government. This includes the provision of services and instruments to public entities.

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

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The SAWS further provides aviation services to the national carrier, which the National Government controls. These services are provided on a cost-recovery basis. The transaction amounts are included either in the Statement of Financial Performance as revenue from exchange transactions and related account balances in the Statement of Financial Position as trade and other receivables from exchange transactions, or in the respective Notes.

Apart from transactions listed in the previous paragraph, the SAWS undertakes the following transactions with other entities in the public sector:

- PAYE, UIF, SDL and other payroll taxes are collected by the entity and remitted to the revenue authority on a monthly basis.
- Basic services such as electricity, water and sanitation by local municipalities.
- Air travel as supplied by the national carrier, which the National Government controls.
- Post-retirement benefits to former employees of the entity by the Government Pension Fund.
- The collection of aviation and other related services revenue from entities controlled by the National Government.
- The provision of air quality equipment to municipalities.

The transaction amounts for the above services are included either in the Statement of Financial Performance as expenditure and related account balances in the Statement of Financial Position as trade and other payables or the respective Notes.

The following related party transactions occurred during the financial year:

Revenue related (from DFFE)

Government grants and subsidies	325 531 254	337 856 000
Capital expenditure grant	86 033 620	47 920 621
	411 564 874	385 776 621

Remuneration of management

Management class: Executive management

2025

Name	Designation	Basic salary	Medical aid, UIF and Pension	Other long-term benefits	Other benefits received	Total
Mr Abader I	Chief Executive Officer	2 005 231	262 805	240 628	57 925	2 566 589
Mr Mzizi NM	Chief Financial Officer	1 882 954	143 347	2 294	189 302	2 217 897
Dr Mphepya JN	Executive: Weather and Climate Services	1 948 271	148 246	5 749	119 561	2 221 827
Mr Ndabambi MF	Executive: Infrastructure and Information Systems	1 404 084	214 058	420 590	206 163	2 244 895
Ms Dekker PA	Executive: Corporate Services	1 296 485	99 362	767 087	56 023	2 218 957
		8 537 025	867 818	1 436 348	628 974	11 470 165

South African Weather Service
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

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2024

Name	Designation	Basic salary	Other short-term employee benefits	Medical aid, UIF and Pension	Other benefits received	Total
Mr Abader I	Chief Executive Officer	1 904 302	228 516	249 685	75 692	2 458 195
Mr Mzizi NM	Chief Financial Officer	1 788 180	129 839	136 239	72 972	2 127 230
Dr Mphopya JN	Executive: Weather and Climate	1 850 210	66 813	140 891	73 048	2 130 962
Mr Ndabambi MF	Executive: Infrastructure and Information Systems	1 332 304	542 891	193 167	73 218	2 141 580
Ms Dekker PA	Executive: Corporate Services	1 231 230	728 478	94 468	74 062	2 128 238
		8 106 226	1 696 537	814 450	368 992	10 986 205

Management class: Non-executive management

2025

Name	Designation	Fees	Total
Ms Daya S	Chairperson	307 562	307 562
Prof Mpandeli S [^]	Non-Executive Member		
Dr Luthuli L	Non-Executive Member	110 145	110 145
Adv Mokgosi I #	Non-Executive Member	33 543	33 543
Ms Bruwer A [^]	Non-Executive Member		
Dr Dala P #	Non-Executive Member		
Dr Tharaga P #	Non-Executive Member	33 543	33 543
Ms Mogodi M #	Non-Executive Member	33 543	33 543
Ms Zondi B #	Non-Executive Member	33 543	33 543
Prof Ndarana T #	Non-Executive Member	33 543	33 543
Ms Renqe F**	Chairperson	92 231	92 231
Mr Phaduli I*	Deputy Chairperson	307 478	307 478
Ms Magomola N*	Non-Executive Member	182 274	182 274
Dr Son G*	Non-Executive Member	179 304	179 304
Dr Tau ME*	Non-Executive Member	155 256	155 256
Ms Kgari M *	Non-Executive Member	24 380	24 380
Mr Kekana MJ [^]	Non-Executive Member		
Mr Theunissen R	Independent Member of ARC	80 619	80 619
Ms Maharaj N	Independent Member of ARC	75 102	75 102
Mr Maharaj S*	Independent Member of ARC	75 102	75 102
		1 757 168	1 757 168

* The term of office ended on the 31 December 2024.

** Resigned on the 18 June 2024.

Appointed on 1 January 2025.

[^] Board member works for Government / Public Entity and thus was not remunerated.

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

Figures in Rand

2025 **2024**

2024

Name	Designation	Fees	Total
Ms Renqe F	Chairperson	339 293	339 293
Mr Phaduli I	Deputy Chairperson	298 677	298 677
Ms Magomola N	Non-Executive Member	227 334	227 334
Prof Mpandeli S [^]	Non-Executive Member		
Dr Son G	Non-Executive Member	211 803	211 803
Dr Tau ME	Non-Executive Member	211 279	211 279
Ms Kgari M [^]	Non-Executive Member		
Ms Daya S	Non-Executive Member	255 867	255 867
Mr Kekana MJ [^]	Non-Executive Member		
Mr Theunissen R	Independent Member of ARC	86 118	86 118
Ms Maharaj N	Independent Member of ARC	87 298	87 298
Mr Maharaj S	Independent Member of ARC	84 810	84 810
		1 802 482	1 802 482

[^] Board member works for Government / Public Entity and thus was not remunerated.

36. Prior-year error

Presented below are those items contained in the statement of financial position, statement of financial performance and cash flow statement that have been affected by prior-year adjustments:

Statement of financial position

2024

	As previously reported	Adjustments	Restated
Air quality equipment - Cost	70 216 911	2 302 921	72 519 832
Tools and other equipment - Cost	11 503 861	85 027	11 588 888
Accumulated depreciation - Air quality equipment	(29 543 645)	(455 537)	(29 999 182)
Accumulated depreciation - Tools and other equipment	(4 191 320)	(15 978)	(4 207 298)
Accumulated surplus	419 741 987	1 916 331	421 658 318
Accounts payable from exchange transactions	34 470 194	(334 601)	34 135 593
Employee benefit obligation	10 939 942	334 601	11 274 543
	513 137 930	3 832 764	516 970 694

During the physical asset verification conducted during the year, it was discovered that Air quality equipment and tools & other equipment were erroneously understated by R 2 416 122. As a result accumulated depreciation for Air Quality and Tools & other equipment were also erroneously understated by R 455 536 and R 15 978 respectively. This was due to the omission of donated assets from Biogeochemistry Research Infrastructure Platform (BIOGRIP).

In the accumulated surplus are donor funds, training costs and depreciation, understated amounts of R 2 154 802 relating to the 2022/23 financial year that were not recorded in the general ledger.

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

Figures in Rand

2025

2024

During the current financial year, it was discovered that payroll payables, students' bursaries and staff subsistence and travel allowances were included under accounts payable from exchange transactions instead of being classified as short-term employee payable. As a result, accounts payable from exchange transactions were overstated by R334 601, while the same amount understated the short-term employee benefit obligation.

Statement of financial performance

	As previously reported	Adjustments	Restated
Depreciation - Air quality	4 576 098	230 292	4 806 390
Depreciation - Tools and other equipment	724 947	8 079	733 026
	5 301 045	238 371	5 539 416

Cash flow statement

2024

	As previously reported	Adjustments	Restated
Cash generated from operating activities, Note 32			
Depreciation and amortisation	35 504 510	238 371	35 742 881

37. Risk management

Financial risk management

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, entity treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

The entity's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The entity manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

Cash flow forecasts are prepared, and adequate utilised borrowing facilities are monitored. Prudent liquidity risk management involves maintaining sufficient cash and securing the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment's continued commitment to the government grant and aviation income collection from respective airlines. Due to the nature of the business, management maintains flexibility in funding by keeping expenses below budget and continuously pursuing additional income via donor funding, information fees and the sale of lightning detection networks.

The table below analyses the entity's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

2025 Trade and other payables	37 580 504
2024 Trade and other payables	34 135 593

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

Figures in Rand

2025 **2024**

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents and trade debtors. The entity only deposits cash with major banks with high-quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counterparty.

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Credit guarantee insurance is purchased when deemed appropriate.

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

The maximum exposure to credit risk at year-end was as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	314 123 777	221 895 376
Accounts receivable from exchange transactions (excluding statutory receivables)	5 420 502	8 655 795

Market risk

Interest rate risk

The entity's exposure to market risk (in the form of interest rate risk) arises primarily from the entity's investment in cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and payable. The entity manages its interest rate risk by obtaining competitive rates from approved financial institutions on a monthly basis. The entity's policy is to manage interest rate risk so that fluctuations in variable rates do not have a material impact on surplus/ (deficit).

The entity's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective interest rates on financial instruments at the Statement of Financial Position date are as follows:

	2025 Effective interest rate	2024 Effective interest rate	2025	2024
Cash	6,04%	6,9%	314 123 777	221 895 376
Accounts receivable	11,13%	11,75%	20 962 972	21 767 042
			335 086 749	243 662 418

	2025 Effective interest rate	2024 Effective interest rate	2025	2024
Financial assets	8,58%	9,33%	335 086 749	243 662 418
Financial liabilities	-	-	(37 580 504)	(34 135 593)
			297 506 245	209 526 825

Foreign currency risk

	2025 foreign currency	2024 foreign currency	2025	2024
CHF Payables	-	167 190	-	3 491 501
USD Payables	289 347	199 362	5 329 742	3 756 836
EUR Payables	6 763	39 925	134 881	811 959
			5 464 623	8 060 296

Notes to the annual financial statements *(continued)*

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2025

2024

Sensitivity analysis

The entity is mainly exposed to CHF, EUR and US dollar currencies.

The following table details the entity's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in Rand against the relevant foreign currencies.

The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency-denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at financial year-end for 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in surplus where the Rand strengthens 5% against the relevant currency.

For a 5% weakening of the rand against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the surplus, and the balances below would be negative.

	2025	USD Impact 2024	2025	EUR Impact 2024	2025	CHF Impact 2024
Figures in Rand	266 487	187 842	6 744	40 598	-	174 575

38. Irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Irregular expenditure

-

53 226

39. Events after the reporting date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between 31 March 2025 and the date of authorisation.

40. Heritage assets

The entity has acknowledged a heritage asset in line with GRAP 103 based on the historical and significance of its scientific information, and the impact thereof on the environment. The entity is the only institution legislated by the Government in the country to provide early warning, climate, and air-quality information to the public, as legislated by Parliament through the SAWS Act. The intellectual and scientific information at the entity's disposal is over 150 years old and will benefit future generations; therefore, it needs to be protected and preserved. Management is unable to quantify the value of the heritage assets at this stage.

For an asset to be classified as a heritage asset, it must meet the recognition criteria, which include reliable measurement of the cost of the heritage asset. Where an entity is unable to measure reliably the cost of the heritage asset, such an asset should be disclosed in the Annual Financial Statements. The SAWS cannot reliably provide an estimate of the cost of its heritage asset; therefore, none has been recognised.

41. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared based on 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.

42. Authorisation for issue

The Annual Financial statements were prepared by Finance Management and authorised for issue on 31 July 2025 by the members of the Board.

NOTES

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NOTES

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