

BACK TO BASICS

TOWARDS A SAFER TOMORROW



**Briefing to the Standing Committee on Public
Accounts
28 February 2018**

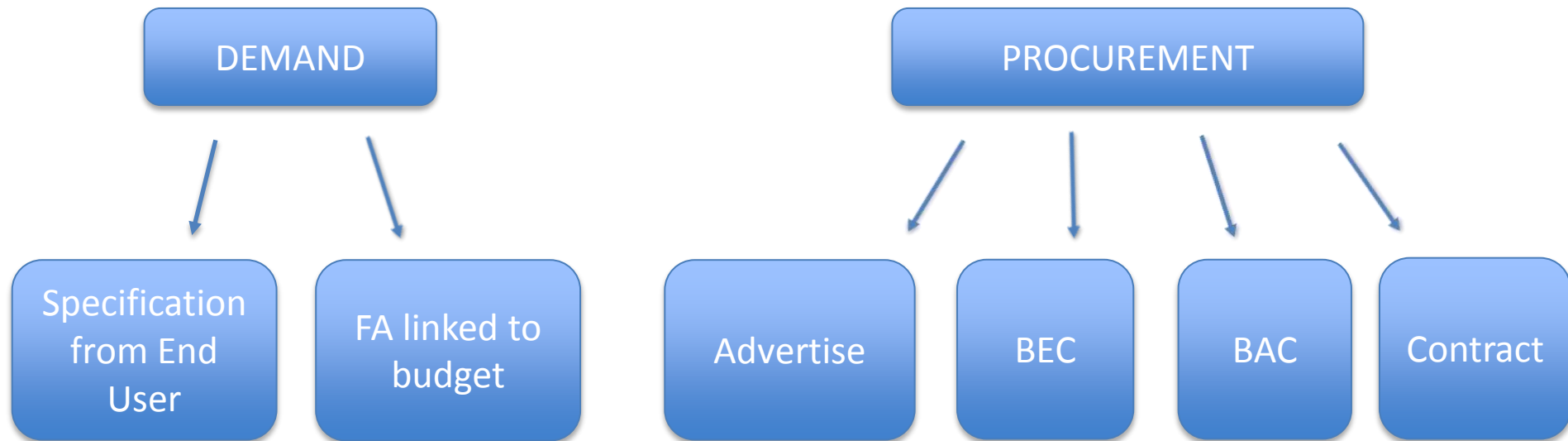
#CrimeMustFall

Functions of Supply Chain Management

Division Supply Chain Management is the procurement arm of the South African Police Service in terms of Section 217 of the Constitution, 1996, the Public Finance Management Act, the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, the Treasury Regulations and National Treasury Practice Notes.



Division Supply Chain Management Processes



End User (Divisions/Provinces/Components) SCM Processes



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Contracts with FDA

- The SAPS has awarded various contracts to FDA as from 2010, which include the following;
 - Procurement of forensic and crime scene equipment,
 - Procurement of maintenance and technical support for the Firearm Permit System,
 - Procurement of maintenance, technical and functional support for the Property Control and Exhibit Management (PCEM) system V1.1, and
 - Procurement of software licences for the PCEM system V1.1.
- An open bidding process was followed with purchasing of all the forensic and crime scene equipment bids.

Contracts with FDA (2)

- The requirements for the software licencing as well as the maintenance and support on the Firearm Permit System (FPS) were considered in terms of a sole supplier, namely FDA. FDA indicated that they hold the Source Codes and Intellectual Property Rights for PCEM v1.1 and the FPS.
- The deviation was reported to National Treasury who found the reasons provided acceptable and within the requirements of Treasury Regulation 16A6.4.
- **A detailed summary of contracts with FDA, is attached.**

Details of Security Clearances of Senior Management:

Division: SCM



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Name	Rank	Security Clearance	Clearance Date
Mokwena RJ	Lieutenant General	Top Secret	2017-02-07
Pillay RS	Major General	Top Secret	2014-10-07
Mantsi ME	Major General	Top Secret	2013-05-21
Dladla NM	Major General	Record Clearance	2014-05-21
Mathidza TA	Major General	No classification	In process. Handed in at Crime Intelligence
Louw MECF	Brigadier	No classification	In process. Handed in at Crime Intelligence
Motaung SR	Brigadier	Top Secret	2016-05-10
Prinsloo PP	Brigadier	No classification	In process. Handed in at Crime Intelligence
Magagula TD	Brigadier	Top Secret	2016-11-12
Mamahlodi MJ	Brigadier	Top Secret	2016-07-21
Hlabangwane KS	Brigadier	Top Secret	2014-07-03

Details of Security Clearances of Senior Management:

Division: SCM (2)



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Name	Rank	Security Clearance	Clearance Date
Ngema AT	Brigadier	Top Secret	2016-03-16
Smit JS	Brigadier	Top Secret	2015-03-18
Fourie A	Brigadier	Top Secret	2014-06-05
Deysel MJJ	Brigadier	Top Secret	2016-03-16
Ditle SJ	Brigadier	Classification Refused	2016-08-19
Juggadesan C	Brigadier	No classification	In process. Handed in at Crime Intelligence
Tembani S	Brigadier	No classification	In process. Handed in at Crime Intelligence
Matloko BH	Brigadier	Top Secret	2016-08-23
Ramanjalum J	Brigadier	No classification	In process. Handed in at Crime Intelligence

Details of vetted BAC officials

Name of Committee member	Vetted (Yes/No)	Expiry Date	Date Appointed
Lieutenant General RJ Mokwena	Yes	2022	2016-03-30
Major General RS Pillay	Yes	2019	2013-07-08
Major General NM Dladla	Polygraph completed, documents submitted		2016-12-23
Brigadier SR Motaung	Yes	2021	2011-03-22
Brigadier JS Smit	Yes	2020	2013-05-05
Lt Col JM Bornman	Recently appointed-application submitted, in process		2017-10-16
Lt Col NR Tshabalala (Secretariat)	Polygraph passed waiting for certificate: 2017-04-13		As per SCM manual
Captain X Mqumbi (Secretariat)	Polygraph passed waiting for certificate: 2017-04-12		As per SCM manual

Footnote: The BAC and Senior Management are prioritised areas in the Division Supply Chain Management, taking limited vetting capacity into account.



- In 2007, government undertook a review of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) to pinpoint areas within the system that were not working. Government then decided to institute and fund the CJS programme.
- In particular, the review noted that the lack of forensic capacity was the cause of many delays in the criminal justice process. At the time, there were simply not enough crime scene examiners to attend crime scenes. Even when crime scene examiners attend the scenes, they often did not have the right equipment and consumables to process the scene effectively. Once these exhibits arrived at the laboratory, DNA analysis was only performed when requested by detectives and prosecutors. Aside from the low levels of DNA analysis, other forms of forensic analysis (such as ballistics) lacked the skilled personnel, systems and equipment to analyse and reach meaningful conclusions about the evidence. Moreover, court processes were often delayed because criminal records were not available timeously.

Division: Forensic Services Background (2)



- Out of the CJS Review came the Seven Point Plan which sought to transform the CJS by identifying priority areas of intervention. Point Four in the plan identified forensic capability as a short to medium term solution to “fix components of the CJS that historically hampered the performance of the system”. As a result of the Seven Point Plan, the National Treasury allocated funding for CJS Revamp Programme. All funding was initially allocated to South African Police Service (SAPS) and it was decided that the focus of this allocation would be on forensic services and improvement of technologies in support of policing.
- The Division: Forensic Services then identified 8 objectives to facilitate and roll-out the implementation of the 7 Point Plan of the CJS Revamp Programme as follows:
 - To ensure a forensic human resource capacity, responsive to the needs of the CJS;
 - To advance the development of personnel in forensics;
 - To provide support to the criminal investigation and judicial process through the detection, collection and use of quality forensic evidence;
 - To ensure the provision of reliable and timely forensic processing, analysis & examinations to support the fairness and effectiveness of the CJS;



- To establish an enabling mechanism for improved business performance and the accreditation of the forensic service laboratories;
 - To create forensic awareness;
 - To expand and decentralize the Forensic Service and Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management capacity;
 - To facilitate the modernization of systems.
- The implementation of the CJS Revamp Programme was then structured to address capacitation in a short, medium and long term. This included the growing of establishment, human resource, equipment and related technologies.
- The roll-out of the resources was aligned to the mentioned 8 objectives and the procurement was to be facilitated through the existing contracts or bids facilitated.
- Procurement plan for the Division Forensic Service were developed and approved annually. The demand is initiated from the end users(Local Criminal Record Centre) and normal SCM process is followed.



Mandate: Division: Forensic Services

PURPOSE:

To support the Criminal Justice System through the application of forensic sciences and the maintenance of criminal records in accordance with the organizational priorities as required by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996]

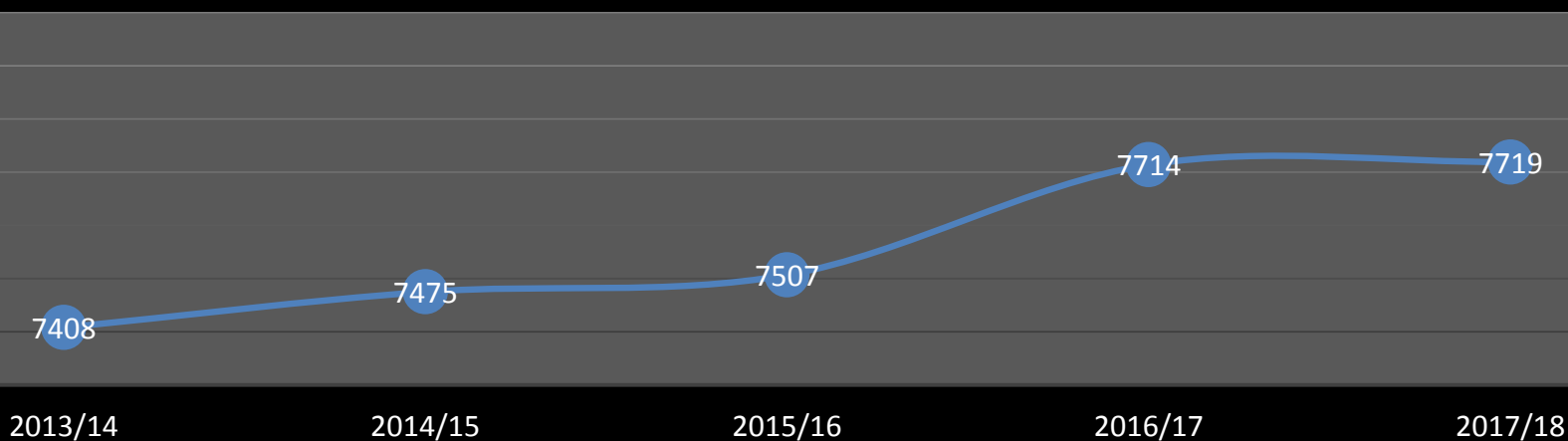
FUNCTIONS:

1. The rendering of an effective and efficient **CRC/LCRC** service
2. The rendering of an effective and efficient national laboratory service regarding the **application of forensic science** in the investigation of crime *[including the collection of physical evidence at crime scenes by means of forensic techniques]*

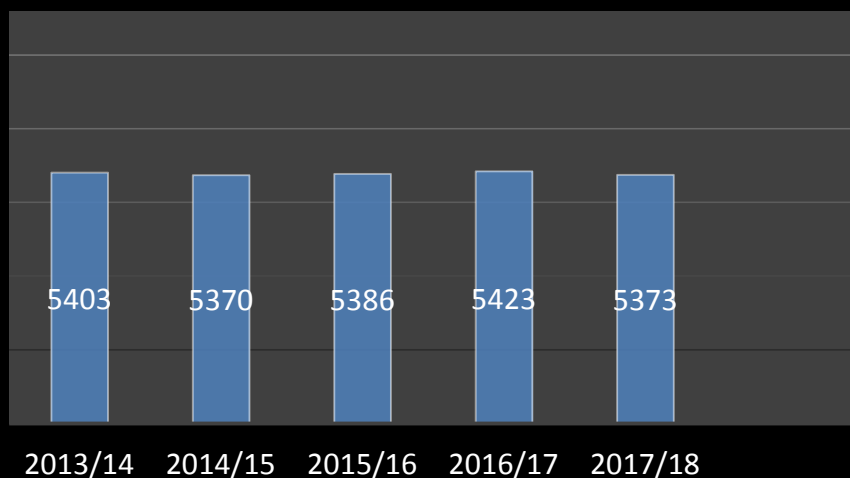


Growth in Establishment: Forensic Services

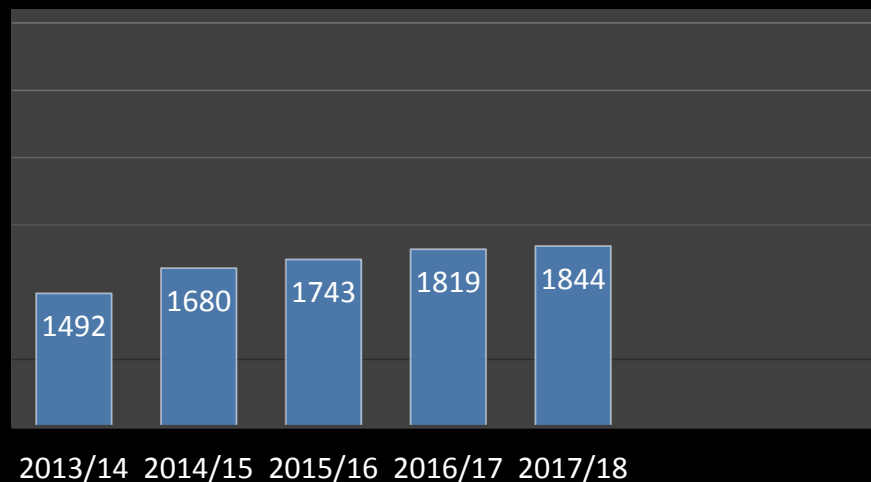
Overall Staff Establishment: 2013-2018



CR&CSM: 2013-2018



FSL: 2013-2018



Criminal Record & Crime Scene Management Overview - Procurement



The Criminal Record & Crime Scene Management [CR&CSM] consisted of **91** Local Criminal Record Centres and **4** Service Points in 2010 and has since grown to a total of **95** Local Criminal Record Centres and **53** Service Points, in 2018.

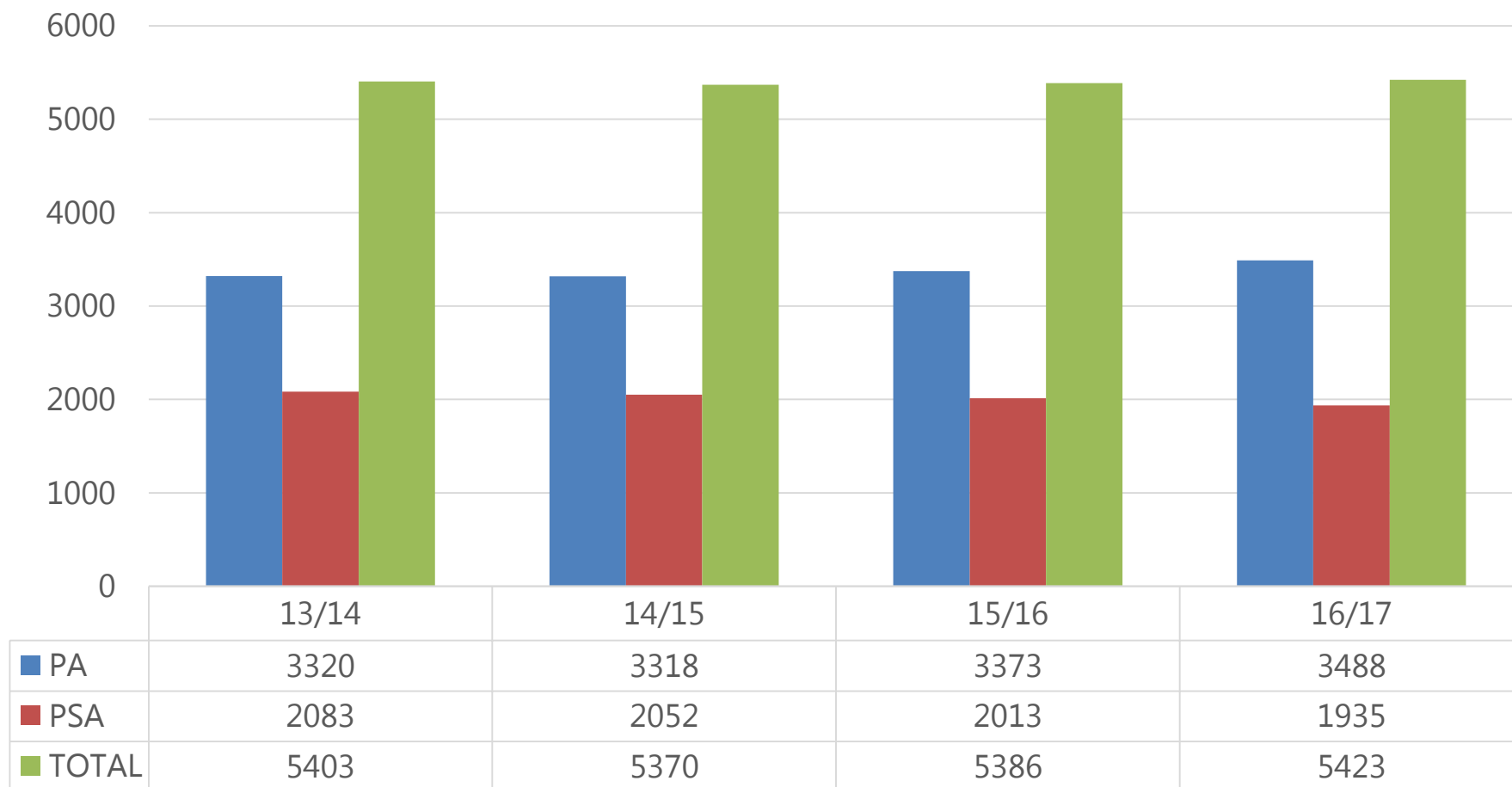
The Component has a total capacity of **73** Crime Laboratories and **18** CSI Teams within the Provinces. The CR&CSM has, as part of the implementation of the Seven Point Plan of the CJS Revamp Programme, undertaken to capacitate the crime scene management with the staff compliments, resources and relevant technologies.

In capacitating the environment with the relevant resources, as aspired by the CJS Revamp Programme, the environment undertook a gradual capacitation with the procurement of Specialized Equipment in a short, medium and long term interventions. The overall vision was to capacitate individual crime scenes examiners with the required tools of trade to ensure accessibility of equipment, accountability and preservation of equipment. The emphasised specialised equipment are predominantly allocated to:

- CSI Teams, Crime Laboratories, Vehicle Booths, larger LCRC's, medium / small LCRC's, Service Points.



Staff Compliment CR&CSM



■ PA ■ PSA ■ TOTAL



List of Specialised Equipment CR&CSM

- Forensic light sources (Rofin Poliflare Plus)
- Cyano Fuming Tents
- Poliview and Politrolley
- Poli light PL 500 UV – VIS
- Poli light PL 500 UV – VIS – IR
- Poliray
- Nikon D700
- Spheron Scene Camera
- Scene Cam Soft ware
- V++ Soft ware

Rofin Light Sources

PURPOSE

To detect a wide range of Forensic exhibits or evidence at scene of crime and an analysis in the crime laboratory making an invisible latent print or evidence visible such as:

- Blood / DNA
- Semen
- Saliva
- Fingerprints
- Hair
- Fibres
- And any other trace evidence



This equipment is waterproof and can be used down to depths of more than 10 meters of water.



Spheron Camera

PURPOSE

This is a 360 degree camera used for the in depth visualization of crime scenes and presentation of evidence in a digital format for court. The equipment is advanced and its product can not be manipulated or changed.

The technology comes with the Scene Cam Software which is primarily used in building a virtual tour and for documentation.

The components are:

- Camera
- Tripod
- Software (Scene Cam Software)
- Tough book (laptop)





Fuming Tents

PURPOSE

It is a mobile equipment used to process crime scene objects utilising chemical processes with the view to obtain fingerprints and other trace evidence. This equipment is also used with Polilight for the capturing of evidence at crime scenes.

They are used in the outside environment to examine all potential evidence that can not be transported to the laboratory such as cash in-transit vehicle abandoned at the crime scenes. The allocation of these equipment is at large and medium offices in the main.



the SUPERfume-TENT is easily assembled around evidence the scene, alternatively the TENT can be erected and then ed into place over evidence.

Crime Scene Investigation - Equipment



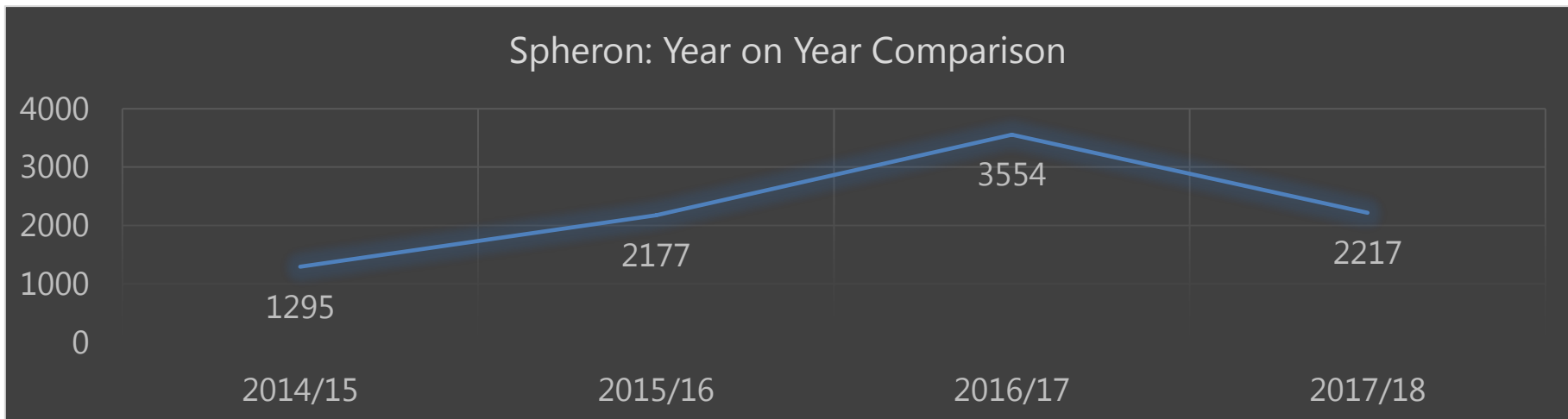
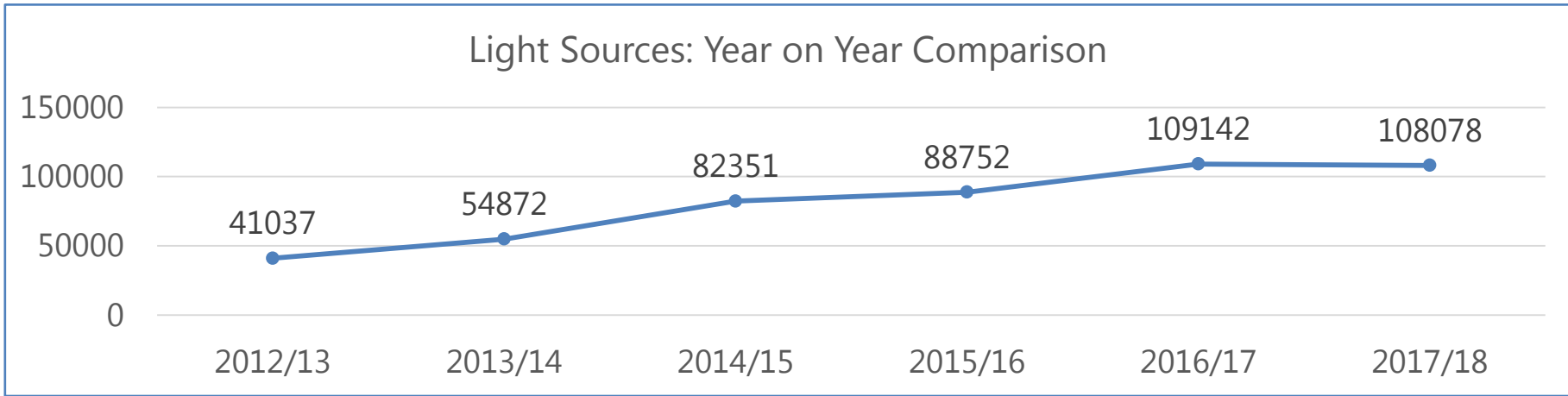
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Staff Compliment [CSI & CSL]: **2 408** (*as at end of January 2018*)

Type Equipment	Total	Demand/Requirement	Utilization [January 2018]
Light Sources	1632	2408	108078
Spheron Camera	49	95 – LRCRs 53 – Service Points 18 – CSI Teams	2217
Cyano Fuming Tent	107	95 – LRCRs 53 – Service Points 18 – CSI Teams	3635



Utilisation of Equipment



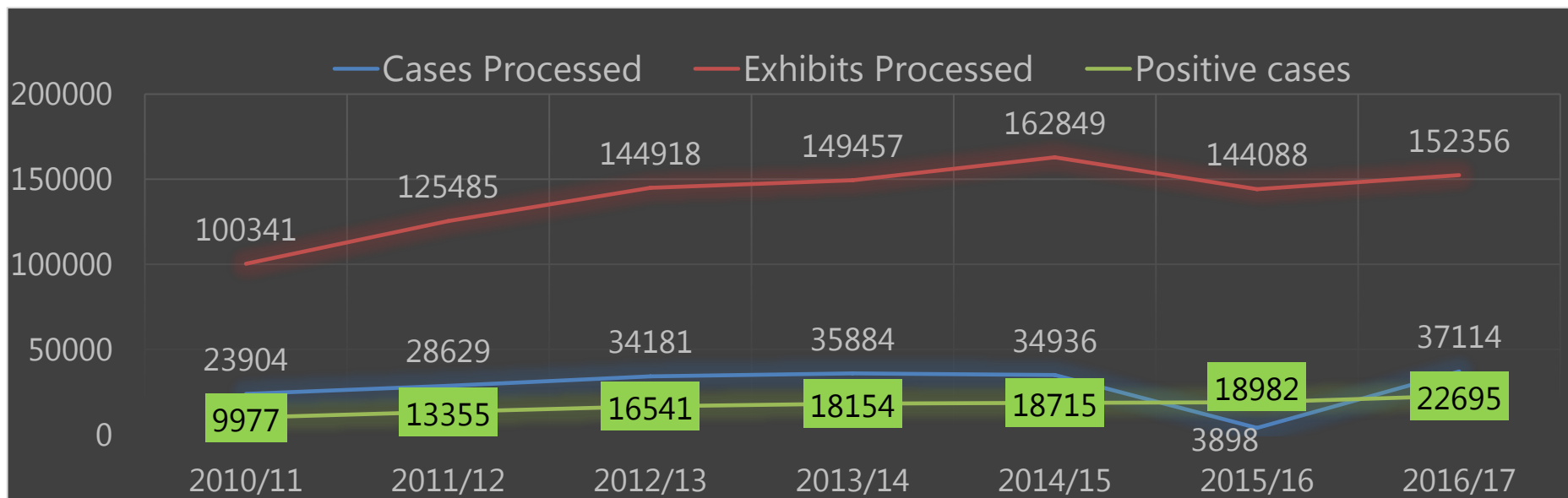
The improved performance can be attributed to growth in crime scene examiners and training hence additional procurement was required. The equipment adds value to investigation of crime and collection of exhibit material.



Crime Scene Laboratory Equipment & Utilisation

Crime Scene Lab Equipment:

- Poliview and Politrolley : 158
- Poli light PL 500UV – VIS : 79
- Poli light PL 500 UV – VIS – IR : 180
- Poliray : 97
- Nikon D700 : 609 (*Deployed at the labs and at crime scenes*)



The mentioned equipment are used in the existing 73 Crime Scene Laboratories countrywide, for visualisation and capturing of evidence. The utilisation of the equipment depends on the number of exhibits collected and the forensic investigation technique or procedure required for analysis.



Total SAPS Payment Amount & Process Flow (Payments made between 25 and 31 March)

Financial Year		Suppliers via Order Form	Medical Payment (HRM, IOD, Detainees)	Claims to Officials	Civil Claims	Cashbook Payments	Total
2014/2015 (25 March to 31 March)	Transactions	14 502	1 268	5 420	133	94	21 417
	Average age of invoices in days	57	189	3	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Amount	R1 146 586 924	R2 451 958	R13 204 063	R6 591 142	R514 580 712	R1 683 414 800
2015/2016 (25 March to 31 March)	Transactions	5 745	0	3 428	180	134	9 487
	Average age of invoices in days	30	0	3	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Amount	R988 513 630	0	R14 235 572	R3 303 596	R654 147 602	R1 660 200 399
2016/2017 (25 March to 31 March)	Transactions	16 200	0	5 465	22	169	21 856
	Average age of invoices in days	38	0	6	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Amount	R1 223 619 283	0	R18 422 125	R1 491 497	R539 186 256	R1 782 719 160



Payments in last week of the financial year to **FDA**

2014/15					
SCOA ITEM DESCRIPTION	FINANCIAL AUTHORITY DATE	ORDER DATE	INVOICE DATE	PAYMENT DATE	AMOUNT
TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT: EMPLOYEES	2015-02-13	2015-02-23	2015-03-18	2015-03-26	75 114.60
2015/16					
SCOA ITEM DESCRIPTION	FINANCIAL AUTHORITY DATE	ORDER DATE	INVOICE DATE	PAYMENT DATE	AMOUNT
TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT: EMPLOYEES	2016-01-12	2016-02-22	2016-03-23	2016-03-31	111 720.00
CAPITAL ASSETS: DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT	2016-02-15	2016-02-23	2016-03-23	2016-03-31	1 662 829.75
TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT: EMPLOYEES	2016-02-15	2016-02-17	2016-03-24	2016-03-31	377 910.00
TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT: EMPLOYEES	2016-02-15	2016-02-17	2016-03-24	2016-03-31	358 530.00
TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT: EMPLOYEES	2016-02-15	2016-02-17	2016-03-24	2016-03-31	368 220.00
CAPITAL ASSETS: LABORATORY EQUIPMENT	2016-02-15	2016-02-23	2016-03-23	2016-03-31	3 742 993.05
CAPITAL ASSETS: DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT	2016-02-15	2016-02-23	2016-03-30	2016-03-31	1 064 211.04
EXTERNAL COMPUTER SERVICES: INFORMATION SERVICES	2013-05-22	2013-05-29	2016-03-29	2016-03-31	26 910.00
CAPITAL ASSETS: PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT	2016-02-11	2016-03-31	2016-03-31	2016-03-31	52 942 653.66



Payments in last week of the financial year to **FDA** (2)

2016/17					
SCOA (1) DESCRIPTION	FINANCIAL AUTHORITY DATE	ORDER DATE	INVOICE DATE	PAYMENT DATE	AMOUNT
TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT: EMPLOYEES	2017-01-20	2017-02-06	2017-03-17	2017-03-31	240 000.00
CAPITAL ASSETS: DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT	2016-12-22	2017-01-19	2017-03-16	2017-03-31	1 754 474.06
CONSUME:PACKING MATERIAL	2017-02-03	2017-03-22	2017-03-15	2017-03-31	468 600.00
CAPITAL ASSETS: DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT	2016-12-29	2017-02-17	2017-03-20	2017-03-31	4 417 624.67
TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT: EMPLOYEES	2016-12-22	2017-01-18	2017-03-13	2017-03-31	290 700.00
CONSUME:LABORATORY SUPPLIES	2016-12-22	2017-02-17	2017-03-06	2017-03-31	95 160.00
CAPITAL ASSETS: DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT	2017-03-10	2017-03-29	2017-03-17	2017-03-31	1 879 620.84
CAPITAL ASSETS: LABORATORY EQUIPMENT	2017-03-13	2017-03-15	2017-03-20	2017-03-26	24 748 341.06
EXTERNAL COMPUTER SERVICES: INFORMATION SERVICES	2013-05-22	2013-05-29	2017-03-29	2017-03-31	58 305.00
EXTERNAL COMPUTER SERVICES: SYSTEM MAINTENANCE	2016-08-08	2016-08-11	2017-03-31	2017-03-31	2 774 196.37



Total payments done in last week of the financial year

- Receive annual budget allocations and contain inter alia certain conditions and amounts earmarked for specific purposes.
- Appropriation Act further more contains exclusive and specific allocations.
- SAPS have a number of centres of financial responsibility (“cost centres”) such as Divisions, Provinces, Stations i.e. organizational units entrusted with an estimate (budget allocation) and accounting for their expenditures against each such estimate.
- SAPS apportion the budgetary allocation between its cost centres. The apportioning is performed according to strategic operational priorities, specific allocations by Treasury (including earmarked or exclusively and specifically allocated amounts), inputs received from centres (divisions / provinces), baseline analysis and personnel levels as the main driver of operational funds.
- However, central financial controls are applicable also in terms of cash flow management of the Department.



Total payments done in last week of the financial year (2)

- Cost centres manage and utilise financial resources allocated to them by means of various National Instructions, Standing Orders and prescripts.
- Part of the procurement of goods and services entails obtaining financial as well as procurement authority from delegated functionaries before an order is issued to a supplier.
- Invoice for goods or services received from a supplier, together with proof of delivery are submitted for processing.
- The SAPS National Instruction on supplier payments prescribes in detail a process of Financial Authority – Procurement Authority – Order – Delivery/Certification – Invoice – Payment – Archive.
- Processing of the invoice per sé on the financial management system comprises essentially four stages i.e. capturing of invoice, scheduling of invoice, mark invoice ready for payment and payment of invoice in terms of conditions.



Total payments done in last week of the financial year (3)

- SAPS has an obligation to settle payments to creditors within 30 days of receipt of invoice.
- The Committee raised the question as to whether SAPS have a plan to enhance the 99,76% payment ratio. In this regard, the following was introduced:
 - SAPS National Instruction 2 of 2014 (Administration of supplier payment policy) published and implemented.
 - Pro-active electronic notification system (SMS & e-mail) introduced in 2016 as an early warning (pro-active) for the possible late payment of supplier payments.
 - 2016/17 – 1 339 541 sms notifications sent.
 - 2017/18 – 1 449 966 sms notifications sent (As on 17 November 2017).
 - The target of 99% payment of all valid invoices as a key performance area (KPA) on Annual Performance Plan (APP) of SAPS, Provinces and Divisions.
 - Monthly monitoring and manual notification via e-mail of all invoices captured and not attended to within 20 days of receipt.



Total payments done in last week of the financial year (4)

- SAPS has similar spending patterns each financial year taking into account that major capital deliveries normally realises towards the latter part of a financial year. Specific invoicing arrangements implemented by other departments also realises higher spending levels towards financial year-end.
- Spending in March of the last three financial years reflected insignificant variances against a linear benchmark of one month of a year (8,33%). The details are the following:
 - 2014/15 was 2,04% higher
 - 2015/16 was 2,18% higher
 - 2016/17 was 1,14% higher
- An analysis of payments in the last week of March of each of the last three financial years indicated that less than one quarter (25%) of the monthly payments were processed during the last week. (Supporting information was contained in the response to the Committee).
- Cash outflow realisation is in accordance with cashflow estimates approved by National Treasury.

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Thank you

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