

Report of the Portfolio Committee on Police on the 2023/24 Budget Vote 28 and Annual Performance Plan (APP) of the Department of Police (South African Police Service) dated 17 May 2023.

The Portfolio Committee on Police examined the Budget Vote of the Police (Vote 28) for the 2023/24 financial year, as well as the projections of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for 2020-2024, which were included in the Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE) 2023. The budget was examined in conjunction with the Annual Performance Plan 2023/24 and the Strategic Plan (2020-2025). The Committee reports as follows:

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Structure

The Report provides an overview of the 2023/24 Budget Hearings of the Department of Police. The Report is structured as follows:

- Section 1: Introduction. This section provides an introduction to this Report as well as a summary of meetings held during the hearings.
- Section 2: Links to other plans for the 2023/24 financial year. This section highlights the strategic focus areas for the Department of Police for the year under review, including the National Development Plan, State of the Nation Address (SONA), and the 2019-2024 Medium-term Strategic Framework (MTSF).
- Section 3: Responses by the Minister of Finance on the Committee's 2022 BRRR.
- Section 4: SAPS budget and performance targets for 2023/24. This section provides an analysis of the budget allocations, spending priorities and performance indicators per programme of the Department of Police for the 2023/24 financial year.
- Section 5: Inputs from police unions and stakeholders. The section provides a summary of inputs by police unions and stakeholders during the budget hearings.
- Section 6: Committee observations. This section provides selected observations made by the Portfolio Committee on Police in general, on the annual performance targets and programme specific issues during the 2023/24 budget hearings and subsequent responses by the Department of Police.
- Section 7: Recommendations and additional information. This section summarises the recommendations made by the Portfolio Committee on Police, as well as the additional information requested from the Department of Police.
- Section 8: Conclusion. This section provides concluding remarks.

1.2. Meetings held

The Committee met on 19 April 2023 to consider the SAPS 2023/24 APP and Budget. A follow-up meeting was held on 03 May 2023 to address selected concerns that were raised during the previous meeting (19 April 2023) and to consider the budget and performance indicators of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI). During the meeting held on 3 May 2023, the Committee received a presentation from Mr Martin Hood on challenges related to firearm control in South Africa. On 10 May 2023, the Committee met with police unions and stakeholders, including the South African Policing Union (SAPU), the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (POPCRU) and the Independent Police Union of South Africa (IPUSA).

2. LINKS TO OTHER PLANS

2.1. National Development Plan (NDP)

Chapter 12 of the National Development Plan (NDP) titled "Building Safer Communities" outlines the responsibilities of the policing portfolio in South Africa. The vision of Chapter 12 is that:

"In 2030, people living in South Africa feel safe at home, at school and at work, and they enjoy a community life free of fear. Women walk freely in the streets and children play safely outside. The police service is well-resourced and professional, staffed by highly skilled officers who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence, and respect the rights to equality and justice."

To achieve this vision, the NDP sets out five focus areas, including:

- Strengthen the criminal justice system;
- Make the police service professional;
- Demilitarise the police;
- Build safety using an integrated approach; and
- Build community participation in safety.

2.2. 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)

The MTSF 2019–2024 aims to address challenges of unemployment, inequality and poverty through, 1) driving a strong and inclusive economy, 2) building and strengthening the capabilities of South Africans, and 3) achieving a more capable state. These underpin the seven priorities of the MTSF –

- **Priority 1:** Building a capable, ethical and developmental state
- **Priority 2:** Economic transformation and job creation
- **Priority 3:** Education, skills and health
- **Priority 4:** Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services
- **Priority 5:** Spatial integration, human settlements and local government
- **Priority 6:** Social cohesion and safe communities
- **Priority 7:** A better Africa and world

Over the medium-term the SAPS will focus on the following priorities:

- 1) Improving community safety
- 2) Combating gender-based violence and femicide
- 3) Addressing serious and organised crimes
- 4) Preventing, combating and investigating money laundering and terror financing

2.3. State of the Nation Address (SONA)

President Ramaphosa delivered his seventh State of the Nation Address (SONA) during a Joint Sitting of the National Assembly (NA) and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) on 09 February 2023.

The key focus areas of the 2023 SONA related to the South African Police Service (SAPS), were additional personnel and funding to the SAPS, establishment of specialised policing units to address economic sabotage and related crimes, dedicated units to address specialised crimes such as kidnapping, introduction of evidence-based policing, the capacitation of 10111 call centres and community-orientated policing. *Note: The capacitation of 10111 call centres is included as a performance indicator in the 2023 SAPS APP.*

3. RESPONSES FROM MINISTER OF FINANCE ON 2022 BRRR

As part of the annual Budget Review, the Minister of Finance reports on the financial recommendations made by Committees of Parliament in the Budgetary Review and Recommendations Reports (BRRRs). Based on the Portfolio Committee on Police's BRRR, the following should be noted:

- 1) **Recommendation:** The Committee recommends that the National Treasury should review its decision to disallow the recruitment of additional personnel and that the South African Police Service (SAPS) should be adequately resourced, especially in terms of personnel, to execute its mandate. It is recommended that 10 000 recruits be allowed for the 2023/24 financial year.

Response: The National Treasury does not have a provision in place that disallows SAPS from recruiting additional personnel. SAPS needs to fill its vacant funded posts or appoint additional personnel in line with its human resource budget plan and cannot exceed its allocated budget for compensation of employees. SAPS was allocated R5.8 billion over the 2022 MTEF period to appoint 12 000 police trainees, who will be hired as constables on completion of their training. In addition, SAPS will receive R7.8 billion over the 2023 MTEF period to appoint 15 000 police trainees. More than 7 000 trainees were recruited in 2022/23 and 10 000 trainees will be appointed in 2023/24.

- 2) **Recommendation:** The Committee recommends that the National Treasury should increase the budget of the SAPS to employ additional personnel, especially qualified and skilled detectives. The National Treasury should consider ring-fencing this funding to ensure that it is spent as intended.'

Response: The National Treasury notes this recommendation. SAPS has indicated that 3 000 of the 15 000 police trainees to be appointed over the 2023 MTEF period will be appointed in detective services. In the 2020 Budget, the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation in SAPS was allocated additional funding of R985 million to appoint investigators to strengthen its capacity and help address the case backlog.

- 3) **Recommendation:** The Committee further recommends that ring fenced funds should be made available to adjust the service allowances of detectives to retain skilled personnel and attract new detectives.

Response: As part of the 2023 MTEF budget discussions, the National Treasury raised concerns with departments and entities in the peace and security function about their challenges with staff moving across institutions for better remuneration. It was recommended that the conditions of service be standardised across the function to help retain skilled personnel.

4. MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

4.1. Overall performance targets

In 2023/24, the SAPS has 84 performance targets.

- *Administration Programme: 23 targets, of which 2 targets are new.*
- *Visible Policing Programme: 20 targets, of which 3 targets are new.*
 - *A total of 8 performance targets were removed.*
- *Detective Services Programme: 24 performance targets*
 - *A total of 5 performance targets were removed.*
- *Crime Intelligence Programme: 10 performance targets of which the majority were revised to account for prioritised crime threats.*
- *Protection and Security Services Programme: 7 performance targets*

During 2022, the CSPA has developed guidelines to enhance SAPS performance Indicators. Further thereto, during the CSPA's annual strategic planning session, the SAPS identified the following areas that require focused support by the CSPA on the SAPS' 2023/24 APP:

- Participation in the review of the District One-Plans for the DDM.
- Assessment of the establishment of GBV Desks and the status / state of dedicated VFRs at all police stations.
- Assessment of the extent of feedback to complainants by investigating officers (service standards).
- Implementation of the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS).
- Continued collaboration with the monitoring and evaluation of the Ministerial Crime Retreat POA.

During 2022, the Office of the Auditor-General was very critical of the Department's performance indicators and noted that targets were set too low, indicators were too reactive in nature and indicators are inconsistent with lived experiences of citizens.

4.2. Overall budget allocation

In 2023/24, the SAPS received a Main Appropriation of R102.13 billion, which is a nominal decrease of R417.3 million or 0.4 per cent compared to the previous financial year. In real terms (inflation considered), the Department's allocation decreased with R5.18 billion, or 5.06 per cent.

For the third consecutive year, the largest decrease is in the Department's core service delivery programme, Visible Policing. This Programme's appropriation decreased with R904.0 million, or 1.7 per cent in nominal terms compared to the previous financial year. Considering inflation, the

Programme's appropriation decreased with R3.3 billion, or 6.3 per cent. Despite the decreased allocation, the Programme continues to receive more than half of the Department's total 2023/24 budget allocation (51.07 per cent).

Table 1: Overall difference in 2022/23 and 2023/24 budget allocation

Programme	Budget		Nominal Increase / Decrease in 2023/24	Real Increase / Decrease in 2023/24	Nominal Percent change in 2023/24	Real Percent change in 2023/24
	R million	2022/23				
Programme 1: Administration	20 512,0	20 977,3	465,3	- 514,6	2,27 per cent	-2,51 per cent
Programme 2: Visible Policing	53 062,4	52 158,4	- 904,0	- 3 340,4	-1,70 per cent	-6,30 per cent
Programme 3: Detective Services	20 854,0	20 856,6	2,6	- 971,6	0,01 per cent	-4,66 per cent
Programme 4: Crime Intelligence	4 372,6	4 381,6	9,0	- 195,7	0,21 per cent	-4,47 per cent
Programme 5: Protection and Security Services	3 754,1	3 763,7	9,6	- 166,2	0,26 per cent	-4,43 per cent
TOTAL	102 555,0	102 137,7	- 417,3	- 5 188,3	-0,4 per cent	-5,06 per cent

Source: National Treasury (2023)

The **Administration Programme** received a Main Appropriation of R20.97 billion in 2023/24, which is a nominal increase of R465.3 million or 2.27 per cent. In real terms, the programme's allocation decreased with R514.6 million or 2.5 per cent.

The **Detective Services Programme** received a Main Appropriation of R20.85 billion in 2023/24, which is a slight nominal increase of R2.6 million or 0.01 per cent compared to the previous financial year. In real terms the programme's allocation decreased by 4.6 per cent.

The **Crime Intelligence Programme's** 2022/23 allocation of R4.37 billion increased slightly with R9.0 million to a Main Appropriation of R4.38 billion in 2023/24, which is a nominal increase of 0.21 per cent and a real decrease of 4.47 per cent.

The **Protection and Security Services Programme** received a Main Appropriation of R3.76 billion in 2023/24, which is a nominal percentage increase of 0.26 per cent compared to the previous financial year and a real decrease of 4.43 per cent.

The percent of total budget per Programme normally remains consistent across financial years, with only slight changes. However, the consecutive decreases in the proportional allocation to the Visible Policing programme remain concerning. In 2022/23, the proportional allocation of the Visible Policing programme was 51.74 per cent, which has decreased by 0.67 per cent to a proportional allocation of 51.07 per cent compared to the previous financial year.

Table 2: Changes in percent of total budget per Programme

Programme	Budget	Percent of total budget per programme	Budget	Percent of total budget per programme	Change in percent allocation
R million	2022/23		2023/24		
Programme 1: Administration	20 512,0	20,00 per cent	20 977,3	20,54 per cent	0,54 per cent
Programme 2: Visible Policing	53 062,4	51,74 per cent	52 158,4	51,07 per cent	-0,67 per cent
Programme 3: Detective Services	20 854,0	20,33 per cent	20 856,6	20,42 per cent	0,09 per cent
Programme 4: Crime Intelligence	4 372,6	4,26 per cent	4 381,6	4,29 per cent	0,03 per cent

Programme 5: Protection and Security Services	3 754,1	3,66 per cent	3 763,7	3,68 per cent	0,02 per cent
TOTAL	102 555,0	100,00 per cent	102 137,7	100,00 per cent	0,00 per cent

Source: National Treasury (2023)

In terms of allocations per **economic classification** in 2023/24, the most significant increase is in the allocations to **Buildings and other fixed structures**. This allocation increased from R744.2 million in 2022/23 to R1.0 billion in 2023/24, which is a nominal increase of 34.8 per cent. Further, the allocation towards *Transfers to Provinces and municipalities increased* with a nominal percentage increase of 6.64 per cent.

The allocation toward **Agency and support/outsourced services** increased from R424.5 million in 2022/23 to R7.41.1 million in 2023/24, which is a nominal increase of 74.58 per cent (R316.6 million). In real terms, the allocation towards this item increased with R282 million or 66.43 per cent.

It is concerning that the allocation towards **Compensation of employees** decreased despite the increased recruitment under *Project 10 000* and further additional recruitment announced in the 2023 SONA. In 2023/24, the allocation towards *Compensation of employees* is R79.7 billion, which is a nominal decrease of R1.23 billion compared to the previous financial year (R81.02 billion). In real terms, the allocation decreased with R4.9 billion or 6.12 per cent compared to the previous financial year.

Table 3: Budget per economic classification

Programme	Budget		Nominal Increase / Decrease in 2023/24	Real Increase / Decrease in 2023/24	Nominal Percent change in 2023/24	Real Percent change in 2023/24
	2022/23	2023/24				
R million	2022/23	2023/24				
Current payments	97 822,6	97 135,6	- 687,0	- 5 224,4	-0,70 per cent	-5,34 per cent
Compensation of employees	81 028,8	79 795,1	- 1 233,7	- 4 961,0	-1,52 per cent	-6,12 per cent
Goods and services	16 793,8	17 340,5	546,6	- 263,3	3,26 per cent	-1,57 per cent
Transfers and subsidies	1 259,4	1 267,2	7,8	- 51,4	0,62 per cent	-4,08 per cent
Provinces and municipalities	57,6	61,4	3,8	1,0	6,64 per cent	1,66 per cent
Departmental agencies and accounts	51,4	53,5	2,1	- 0,4	4,18 per cent	-0,69 per cent
Non-profit institutions	1,0	0,0	- 1,0	- 1,0	-100,00 per cent	-100,00 per cent
Households	1 149,4	1 152,2	2,8	- 51,0	0,24 per cent	-4,44 per cent
Payments for capital assets	3 472,9	3 734,9	262,0	87,5	7,54 per cent	2,52 per cent
Buildings and other fixed structures	744,2	1 003,2	259,0	212,2	34,81 per cent	28,51 per cent
Machinery and equipment	2 681,6	2 683,9	2,3	- 123,1	0,08 per cent	-4,59 per cent
Biological assets	7,6	7,9	0,3	0,0	4,41 per cent	-0,47 per cent
Software and other intangible assets	39,5	39,9	0,4	- 1,5	0,91 per cent	-3,80 per cent
TOTAL	102 555,0	102 137,7	- 417,3	- 5 188,3	-0,4 per cent	-5,06 per cent

Source: National Treasury (2023)

4.3. Infrastructure projects

In 2009/10, South Africa had 1 116 police stations, which increased to 1 158 as at March 2022 (increase of 42 stations over a 22-year period). The SAPS conducts annual accessibility assessments

by conducting feasibility/work study investigations to respond to the growing policing demands. However, this method has come under criticism over the past years because it lacks transparency.

The 2023/24 APP lists 21 new police stations on which construction will be finalised between 2023 and 2025. Of the 21 new stations, eight were started in 2016 and five in 2014. Thus, more than 60% of the police stations currently in construction were started more than five years ago. Of particular concern is the Kwa-Nocomboshe (KZN), Bhosiki (KZN) and Dun Donald (MP) police stations which were all started in 2014 and are expected to be completed in 2025, thus the construction of these police stations would have taken more than a decade to complete.

The table below provides a summary of expenditure on infrastructure:

R million	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
New infrastructure assets	16	21	279	66	69	72	76
Existing infrastructure assets	497	307	126	678	934	976	1 020
<i>Upgrading and additions</i>	497	307	126	678	934	976	1 020
Total Infrastructure	513	328	405	744	1 003	1 048	1 095
<i>Capital infrastructure</i>	513	328	405	744	1 003	1 048	1 095

Source: National Treasury (2023)

4.4. Personnel expenditure and fixed establishment

The SAPS has two separate employment categories under the SAPS Act (police personnel) and the Public Service and Administration Act (administrative personnel). The ratio of police members to population is measured only on the number of operational police members. Over the past 10 years the overall fixed establishment of SAPS has been declining. In 2011/12, the SAPS had 157 518 SAPS Act members, which had decreased to 140 048 in 2022.

Importantly, the SAPS has developed and refined a model to calculate the human resource needs of each police station taking into consideration the minimum number of police officers needed to render an effective police service and the population density of the policing area of each police station.

According to National Treasury, the total expenditure of the SAPS is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 3.9 per cent, from R102.6 billion in 2022/23 to R114.9 billion in 2025/26, mainly due to the allocation of additional funding of R5.8 billion over the MTEF period for cost-of-living adjustments, and R7.8 billion for strengthening capacity at police stations. This will be done by appointing a targeted 5 000 police trainees per year over the next 3 years and absorbing them as constables upon their successful completion of training. This funding also provides for costs associated with training, operational equipment, and the payment of monthly stipends to trainees and their salaries once they are absorbed. As a result, the number of personnel in the Department is set to increase from 178 708 in 2022/23 to 193 708 in 2025/26. Compensation of employees constitutes an estimated 78.7 per cent (R337.2 billion) of the SAPS's total budget over the medium term.

In 2023/24, the allocation to Compensation of Employees is R79.7 billion, which is a nominal decrease of 0.7 per cent compared to the previous financial year's allocation of R81.0 billion. In real terms, the allocation decreased by 6.12 per cent compared to the previous financial year. It is concerning that while the number of recruits and intakes increases, the budget allocation decreases.

4.5. Programme 1: Administration

Programme purpose: Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the South African Police Service.

4.5.1. Performance targets

The Administration Programme has 23 performance indicators for the 2023/24 financial year. There are two new performance indicators. In 2023, the indicator to measure the finalisation of IPID cases was removed. The 2023/24 performance indicators of the Administration programme include:

Table 4: 2023/24 Performance indicators and targets for the Administration programme

1. Number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as stolen/lost: Target to reduce by 10% to 652 in 2023/24.	2. The number of <u>new police stations established</u> , as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme. The target to establish 2 new police stations in 2023/24.	3. The number of mobile contact points procured. Target of 15 contact points in 2023/24.
4. Number of identified Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) sited implemented. Target for 45 CCTV sites in 2023/24.	5. Number of identified National Network Communication Infrastructure sites modernised and implemented. Target of 120 WAN sites in 2023/24.	6. Number of new SAPS Act recruits enlisted annually: Target of 10 000 by March 2024. New target
7. Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in prioritised training areas: <u>Crime Prevention</u> : Target of 97% of learners assessed and declared competent.	8. Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in prioritised training areas: <u>Crimes committed against women and children</u> : Target of 97% of learners assessed and declared competent.	9. Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in prioritised training areas: <u>Crime Investigations</u> : Target of 97% of learners assessed and declared competent.
10. Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in specialised capabilities: <u>Public Order Policing</u> : Target of 97% of learners assessed and declared competent.	11. Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in specialised capabilities: <u>Forensic Science</u> : Target of 97% of learners assessed and declared competent.	12. Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in specialised capabilities: <u>Crime Intelligence</u> : Target of 97% of learners assessed and declared competent.
13. Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in specialised capabilities: <u>Cybercrime</u> : Target of 97% of learners assessed and declared competent.	14. Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in <u>Leadership and Management Development Programmes</u> . Target of 97% of learners assessed and declared competent.	15. Percentage of planned ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes completed. Target of 100% (48) programmes completed in 2023/24.
16. Number of incidents of <u>unauthorised expenditure</u> : Target to record zero incidents of unauthorised expenditure.	17. Percentage decrease in the number of incidents of confirmed <u>irregular expenditure</u> . The 2023/24 target is a reduction of 72.25%.	18. Percentage decrease in the number of incidents of <u>fruitless and wasteful expenditure</u> . The 2022/23 target is a reduction of 80%. However, a 103.7% increase was recorded in 2021/22.
19. Percentage of <u>audits completed</u> in terms of the Internal Audit Plan: Target remains unchanged at 100%.	20. Percentage of planned <u>forensic investigations</u> finalised: Target remains unchanged at 100%. Note that the forensic investigations are those conducted within the SAPS by the Internal Audit Component.	21. Percentage of <u>inspections executed</u> in terms of the approved Inspection Plan: Target remains unchanged at 100% (309 inspections).
22. Date of finalisation of the Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology	23. Percentage of IPID-related cases finalised within the prescribed timeframe. Target	

Business Continuity Plan. Target: Implementation by 31 March 2024. New target	remains unchanged in 2023/24 at 90% of cases finalised within 60 calendar days.	
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Source: SAPS 2023/24 APP

In 2023, the SAPS will pursue its exemption from the SITA Act, including the establishment of internal capacity to manage functions taken over from SITA and the exploration of other service provisioning models such as Public-Private Partnerships and Build Own Transfers.

4.5.2. Budget allocation

The Administration Programme received a Main Appropriation of R20.97 billion in 2023/24, which is a nominal increase of R465.3 million or 2.3 per cent compared to the previous financial year. In real terms, the Programme's Appropriation decreased with 2.5 per cent (or R514.5 million).

The increased allocation lies almost exclusively in the Operational Services subprogramme, which increased by 2.29 per cent from R20.3 billion in 2022/23 to R20.8 billion in 2023/24. The Ministry subprogramme received a nominal percentage increase of 0.29 per cent.

Table 5: Administration Programme: Difference in 2022/23 and 2023/24 budget allocation

Programme	Budget		Nominal Increase / Decrease in 2023/24	Real Increase / Decrease in 2023/24	Nominal Percent change in 2023/24	Real Percent change in 2023/24
	2022/23	2023/24				
R million						
Sub-programme 1: Ministry	64,0	64,2	0,2	- 2,8	0,29 per cent	-4,39 per cent
Sub-programme 2: Management	107,2	107,2	- 0,1	- 5,1	-0,06 per cent	-4,72 per cent
Sub-programme 3: Operational Services	20 340,8	20 806,0	465,2	- 506,7	2,29 per cent	-2,49 per cent
TOTAL	20 512,0	20 977,3	465,3	- 514,5	2,3 per cent	-2,51 per cent

Source: National Treasury (2023)

The table below shows that the Operational Services subprogramme receives almost the total budget of the Administration Programme at 99.18 per cent, while the Ministry and Management subprogrammes receive 0.31 per cent and 0.51 per cent of the total Programme budget, respectively.

Table 6: Percent of total Administration Programme budget per subprogramme

Programme	Budget	Percent of total budget per programme	Budget	Percent of total budget per programme	Change in percent allocation
	2022/23		2023/24		
R million					
Sub-programme 1: Ministry	64,0	0,31 per cent	64,2	0,31 per cent	-0,01 per cent
Sub-programme 2: Management	107,2	0,52 per cent	107,2	0,51 per cent	-0,01 per cent
Sub-programme 3: Operational Services	20 340,8	99,17 per cent	20 806,0	99,18 per cent	0,02 per cent
TOTAL	20 512,0	100,00 per cent	20 977,3	100,00 per cent	0,00 per cent

Source: National Treasury (2023)

4.6. Programme 2: Visible Policing

Purpose: Enable police stations to institute and preserve safety and security; and to provide for specialised interventions and the policing of South Africa's borders.

4.6.1. Performance measurement

The Visible Police Programme has a total of 20 performance indicators, with three new performance indicators and targets.

Table 7: 2023/24 target of the Crime Prevention subprogramme

<p>1. Number of stolen, lost and illegal firearms (illegal firearms) recovered: The 2023/24 target is to increase the number of illegal firearms recovered by 1% to 4 243. Revised target</p>	<p>2. Number of identifiable <u>stolen/lost SAPS-owned firearms</u> recovered: The 2023/24 target to increase the recovery with 10% to 242 firearms.</p>	<p>3. Percentage of <u>applications for new firearm licenses</u> finalised within 120 working days: Target to finalise 90% of applications within 120 working days. <i>During 2022/23, the estimated achievement on this target was 71.3%.</i></p>
<p>4. Percentage reduction in the number of reported <u>contact crimes</u>: The target is set at a reduction of 12.15% to 590 803 in 2023/24.</p>	<p>5. Number of <u>escapees</u> from police custody: Target to decrease the number of escapes from custody by 10% to 527 escapes in 2023/24.</p>	<p>6. Number of <u>stolen/robbed vehicles</u> recovered: The target is to maintain the number of recovered vehicles at 31 124 in 2023/24.</p>
<p>7. Number of national crime awareness campaigns. Target: 20 campaigns in 2023/24 New target</p>	<p>8. Number of provincial crime awareness campaigns. Target: 180 (20 campaigns per province) in 2023/24 New target</p>	<p>9. Number of reports on the 10111 Command Centre Reform Project. <u>Target: 4 quarterly project progress reports to the Presidency in 2023/24</u> New target</p>
<p>10. Percentage of police stations <u>rendering a victim friendly service</u> to victims of crime, including GBVF: The target remains at 100% of functional police stations. Removed targets:</p>	<p>11. Percentage of police stations that have functional <u>Community Police Forums</u>: The target remains unchanged at 99.57% in 2023/24.</p>	
<p>Percentage of identified <u>illegal liquor outlets</u> closed: The 2022/23 target for the <i>percentage of identified illegal liquor outlets closed</i> remains unchanged at 100%.</p>	<p>Percentage reduction in the number of reported <u>contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations</u>: The target is set at a reduction of 8.75% to 81 432 in 2022/23.</p>	<p>Percentage reduction in the number of reported <u>contact crimes against women</u> (18 years and above): The target is set at a reduction of 7.2% to 151 338 in 2022/23.</p>
<p>Percentage reduction in the number of reported <u>contact crimes against children</u> (below 18 years): The target is set at a reduction of 6.7% to 33 929 in 2022/23.</p>	<p>Number of Provinces in which the <u>Community-in-Blue Concept</u> has been initiated: The target is to implement the concept in 9 provinces during 2022/23.</p>	<p>Number of Provinces in which the <u>Traditional Policing Concept</u> has been implemented: In 2022/23, the SAPS will implement the concept in one province (unspecified).</p>
<p>Number of cities and towns in which the implementation of the <u>Safer Cities Framework</u> has been initiated: The Framework will be implemented in 20 cities/towns during 2022/23.</p>		

Source: SAPS 2023/24 APP

The removal of targets to measure the reduction of contact crimes or violence against women and children are based on addressing potential underreporting of these crimes. According to the SAPS these are potentially contradictory indicators that may hinder efforts to persuade victims of gender-based violence to report incidents. The inclusion of these targets can also have perverse incentives for police officers not to register cases of gender-based violence in order to meet performance targets.

The **Specialised Interventions and Border Security subprogramme** has nine performance indicators. The majority of performance indicators in the Border Security subprogramme revolve around crime-related hits reacted to because of the Movement Control System (MCS) and the Enhanced Movement Control System (EMCS) on wanted persons and circulated stolen or robbed vehicles. The other performance indicators aim to search 100% of profiled vehicles at land ports, containers at sea ports and cargo consignments at airports for illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen/robbed property.

Table 8: 2023/24 performance targets: Specialised Interventions and Border Security

1. Percentage of <u>peaceful crowd management</u> incidents policed: Target remains unchanged at 100%	2. Percentage of <u>unrest crowd management</u> incidents stabilised: Target remains unchanged at 100%.	3. Percentage of <u>medium to high-risk incidents</u> responded to, in relation to requests received (NIU): Target remains unchanged at 100%.
4. Percentage of <u>medium to high-risk incidents</u> responded to, in relation to requests received (STF): Target remains unchanged at 100%.	5. Percentage of crime-related hits reacted to as a result of the Movement Control System (MCS) and Enhanced Movement Control System (EMCS) on wanted persons: Target remains unchanged at 100%.	6. Percentage of crime-related hits reacted to as a result of the MCS and EMCS on circulated stolen or robbed vehicles: Target remains unchanged at 100%.
7. Percentage of profiled vehicles at land ports searched for the illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen robbed property: Target remains unchanged at 100%.	8. Percentage of profiled containers at sea ports searched for illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen robbed property: Target remains unchanged at 100%.	9. Percentage of profiled cargo consignment at airports searched for illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen robbed property: Target remains unchanged at 100%.
Target removed: Percentage of identified <u>illegal mining operations</u> responded to, in relation to medium to high-risk requests received: Target remains unchanged at 100%.		

Source: 2023/24 SAPS APP

The implementation of the Border Management Agency (BMA) should be interrogated thoroughly, especially in terms of resource requirements for the mandatory Border Control functions that must be performed by the SAPS, in the event of the Border Control function being migrated to the BMA. All resources utilised at the border that are used exclusively for border control, can be transferred to the BMA. According to the SAPS, an urgent work study investigation must be done in relation to the separation and the costing of the border control and classical border policing functions.

The border security functions and the resources that are associated with these functions that are required to be transferred to the BMA, is currently being clarified. The SAPS, however, continues to provide border security at the 72 ports of entry (53 land ports, 10 air ports and nine sea ports) during its ongoing engagements with the DHA, on the establishment of the BMA.

The capacitation of the Public Order Policing (POP) capability, together with the implementation of the July Unrest Expert Panel Recommendations and the Farlam Panel of Experts (Marikana), must be prioritised in 2023/24 and going forward.

4.6.2. Budget allocation

The Visible Policing Programme's Main Appropriation is reduced from R53.06 billion in 2022/23 to R52.15 billion in 2023/24. This is a nominal decrease of R904 million (or -1.7 per cent) and a real

decrease of R3.34 billion (or 6.3 per cent) and is largely in the Specialised Interventions subprogramme.

The **Specialised Interventions subprogramme's** allocation is reduced from R5.21 billion in 2022/23 to R5.05 billion in 2023/24, which is a nominal decrease of R152.2 million or 2.92 per cent and a real decrease of 7.46 per cent.

Table 9: Visible Policing Programme: Difference in 2022/23 and 2023/24 budget allocation

Programme	Budget		Nominal Increase / Decrease in 2023/24	Real Increase / Decrease in 2023/24	Nominal Percent change in 2023/24	Real Percent change in 2023/24
	2022/23	2023/24				
R million						
Sub-programme 1: Crime Prevention	40 813,5	40 075,3	- 738,2	- 2 610,2	-1,81 per cent	-6,40 per cent
Sub-programme 2: Border Security	2 315,8	2 284,0	- 31,7	- 138,4	-1,37 per cent	-5,98 per cent
Sub-programme 3: Specialised Interventions	5 208,4	5 056,2	- 152,2	- 388,4	-2,92 per cent	-7,46 per cent
Sub-programme 4: Facilities	4 724,7	4 742,9	18,2	- 203,4	0,38 per cent	-4,30 per cent
TOTAL	53 062,4	52 158,4	- 904,0	- 3 340,4	-1,7 per cent	-6,30 per cent

Source: National Treasury (2023)

The allocation for the **Border Security subprogramme** decreased from R2.31 billion in 2022/23 to R2.28 billion in 2023/24 (-R31.7 million or 1.37 per cent).

The allocation for the **Crime Prevention subprogramme** decreased from R40.81 billion in 2022/23 to R40.07 billion in 2023/24, which is a nominal decrease of R738.2 million or 1.81 per cent. In real terms, the allocation decreased with R2.61 billion or 6.40 per cent.

The **Facilities subprogrammes** received an allocation of R4.74 billion in 2023/24 which is a slight nominal increase of R18.2 million compared to the previous financial year. However, in real terms this is a decrease of 4.3 per cent.

Table 10: Percent of total Visible Policing Programme budget per subprogramme

Programme	Budget	Percent of total budget per programme	Budget	Percent of total budget per programme	Change in percent allocation
R million	2022/23		2023/24		
Sub-programme 1: Crime Prevention	40 813,5	76,92 per cent	40 075,3	76,83 per cent	-0,08 per cent
Sub-programme 2: Border Security	2 315,8	4,36 per cent	2 284,0	4,38 per cent	0,01 per cent
Sub-programme 3: Specialised Interventions	5 208,4	9,82 per cent	5 056,2	9,69 per cent	-0,12 per cent
Sub-programme 4: Facilities	4 724,7	8,90 per cent	4 742,9	9,09 per cent	0,19 per cent
TOTAL	53 062,4	100,00 per cent	52 158,4	100,00 per cent	0,00 per cent

Source: National Treasury (2023)

The table above shows a slight reduction in the proportional allocation of the Crime Prevention subprogramme (-0.08 per cent) compared to the previous financial year. Despite this proportional decrease, the subprogramme receives 76.8 per cent of the total allocation of the Visible Policing programme.

4.7. Programme 3: Detective Services Programme

Purpose: Enable the investigative work of the SAPS, including providing support to investigators in terms of forensic evidence and criminal records.

4.7.1. Performance targets

The Detective Services Programme has 24 performance indicators in total, of which most are located in the Crime Investigations subprogramme (10 indicators). In 2023, five targets were removed from the Programme, which related to detection rates and circulation of wanted persons in 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations, so-called cold cases (older than 3 years), and arrests for illegal drug trading.

Table 11: 2023/24 performance targets of the Crime Investigation subprogramme

1. Detection rate for contact crimes: The target for 2023/24 is 51.25%.	2. Detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above): The 2023/24 target is 71.25%.	3. Detection rate for crimes against children (below 18 years): The 2023/24 target is 65.25%.
4. Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised with arrests: The 2023/24 target is 70%.	5. Percentage of identified organised criminal groups neutralised with arrests: The 2023/24 target is 70%.	6. Percentage compliance with the taking of <u>buccal samples from schedule 8 arrested offenders</u> : The 2023/24 target is 100%.
7. Percentage of <u>person-to-crime DNA investigative leads</u> finalised: The 2023/24 target is 48%.	8. Percentage of <u>crime-to-crime investigative leads</u> finalised: The 2023/24 target is 45.80%.	9. Percentage of <u>fingerprint investigative leads</u> finalised: The 2023/24 target is 40.2%.
10. Percentage of outstanding Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) investigative leads finalised: The 2023/24 target is 28.0%.		
Removed targets:		
Detection rate for contact crimes at the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations: The 2022/23 target is 45%.	Percentage of outstanding case dockets related to contact crimes older than 3-years finalised: The 2022/23 target is 15%.	Percentage of outstanding wanted persons for contact crimes already circulated at the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations finalised: The 2022/23 target is 12%.
Percentage increase in the number of arrests for dealing in illicit drugs: Target remained unchanged at 5%.		

Source: SAPS 2023/24 APP

Table 12: 2023/24 performance target of the Criminal Record Centre subprogramme

1. Percentage of results of trial updated in respect of the following: Guilty verdict: The 2023/24 target is 91% of results updated within 20 calendar days.	2. Percentage of original previous conviction reports generated: The 2023/24 target is 92% of results updated within 15 calendar days	Target removed: Percentage of results of trial updated in respect of the following: Not guilty verdict. The 2022/23 target remained unchanged at 95% of results updated within 20 calendar days.
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Source: SAPS 2022/23 APP

Table 13: 2023/24 performance targets of the Forensic Science Laboratory subprogramme

1. Percentage of <u>routine case exhibits</u> (entries) finalised: The 2023/24 target remains unchanged at 75% of exhibits processed within 35 calendar days.	2. Percentage of <u>non-routine case exhibits</u> (entries) finalised: The 2023/24 target remains unchanged at 70% of exhibits processed within 113 calendar days.	3. Percentage of <u>case exhibits</u> (entries) not yet finalized exceeding the prescribed periods: The 2023/24 target remains unchanged for the backlog not exceeding 10% of registered case exhibits.
4. Percentage of <u>DNA case exhibits</u>	5. Percentage of Ballistics	6. Percentage of Biology

(entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames: The 2023/24 target is the backlog not to exceed 10% of registered case exhibits.	Intelligence (IBIS) case exhibits (entries) finalised. Target remains unchanged at 95% finalisation within 35 calendar days.	Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised: Target remains unchanged at 80% processed within 90 calendar days.
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Source: SAPS 2023/24 APP

In 2022, the Office of the Auditor-General indicated that the measurement of days taken to finalise the analysis of DNA samples once received does not measure the lived experience of citizens as it does not take into account the time from when samples are collected from a victim or suspect to the time they are submitted to the laboratories for processing. The performance measurement does not account for (or track) the full cycle of forensic processing and value added to the criminal justice system.

In early 2021, reports emerged that the SAPS is facing a significant backlog in DNA analysis, which at the time was approximately 240 000 cases. The Committee conducted an oversight visit to the SAPS FSL located in Pretoria (Gauteng province) in May 2021 to assess the capacity of the laboratory, and the SAPS as a whole, to address the backlog. Following the oversight visit, the Committee recommended that the SAPS must provide monthly progress reports on the DNA backlog in the SAPS FSL Biology Section. The monthly reports were changed to quarterly reports, which have been submitted by the Minister of Police.

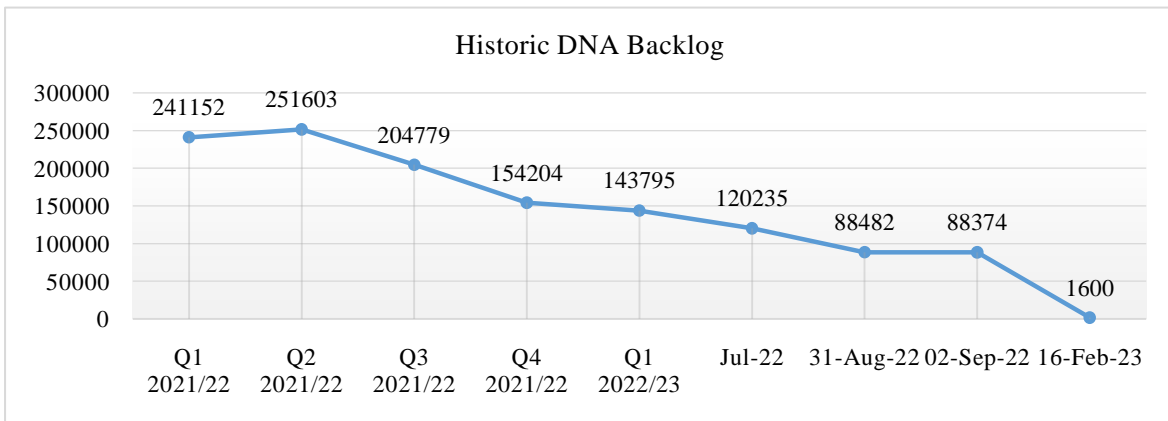
Since March 2021, the SAPS has successfully down-managed the historic (or ring-fenced) DNA backlog (from June 2021), reducing it from 241 152 to 61 487, as at 31 December 2022, and further to 1 600 in February 2023.¹ The majority of these were linked to cases of rape, women abuse and murders. The reduction is attributed to the following factors:

- An additional R250 million was allocated to the operational baseline budget of the FSL.
- Funding certificates were submitted to the Division: Supply Chain Management for the activation of procurement processes to prevent any delays in the bid awarding process.
- Dedicated overtime was allocated for DNA processing (at as March 2022, the overtime payments were R25.5 million).

According to the March 2022 report from the Minister of Police, the following inferences can be made from the Performance Monitoring:²

- More cases are finalised from both the backlog and the incoming entries
- There is a reduction in the number of backlog entries
- Court-ready cases are being prioritised
- The approach to case management is balanced to simultaneously reduce the backlog entries and attend to cases that are about to become backlogged
- The constant monitoring of cases is being implemented
- More cases are being registered
- The allocation of cases is being prioritised

The figure below shows the reduction in the DNA backlog between March 2021 and February 2023.



² Minister of Police (2022)

4.7.2. Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI)

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI), commonly known as the Hawks is located as a Directorate within the SAPS under the Specialised Investigations subprogramme.

Table 14: 2023/24 performance targets of the DPCI

1. Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption within the public sector: The 2023/24 target is 70%.	2. Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption within the private sector: The 2023/24 target is 70%.	3. Percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed: The 2023/24 target is 72%.
4. Percentage of identified clandestine laboratories dismantled with arrests: The target remained unchanged at 90%.	5. Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime: The target remained unchanged at 65%.	6. Percentage of serious cyber-related crime support case files successfully investigated within 90 calendar days: The 2023/24 target is 65%.
Target removed: Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption within the JCPS Cluster. ³	<i>Source: SAPS 2023/24 APP</i>	

According to the National Head of the DPCI, “the procurement of specialised technological aids, software licenses for specialised investigative tools and specialised technology equipment, remains a challenge that shall receive attention to ensure the effectiveness of the investigation of all serious crime, especially those crimes being committed in the cyber space”. Furthermore, the office accommodation of the DPCI remains a key challenge that must be addressed.

During 2023/24, the DPCI will prioritise the following:

- 1) Investigations and recommendations by the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into allegations of State Capture.
- 2) Corruption and Fraud in the Public Sector, including Organs of State.
- 3) Recommendations and findings of the Financial Action Task Force (FAFT).
- 4) The looting of essential infrastructure.
- 5) Stealing of natural resources.

The DPCI remains severely under capacitated. During the 2022/23 financial year, 564 critical vacant posts were advertised within the DPCI. The appointment of the Deputy National Head, the Divisional Commissioner: National Priority Offenses Operations and three Provincial Heads, has strengthened management of the Directorate. Filling of vacant posts on production level shall be aggressively pursued in the 2023/2024 financial year. To implement the Financial Action Task Force standards and enhance the DPCI’s capacity in strategic competencies, an additional 2 647 posts are expected to be filled in 2023/24 and 2024/25.

The DPCI is a crucial agency to address the grey-listed status of South Africa and to increase investigations and arrests related to money laundering and terror financing. Over the medium term, the DPCI will aim to increase the number of requests to the Financial Intelligence Centre on money laundering from 86 to 124, and on terror financing from 151 to 218. The DPCI also plans to leverage existing capacity and financial intelligence by adopting a proactive approach of identifying and pursuing high level, complex and serious cases of money laundering.

In 2023, the DPCI will prioritise training of investigating officers on money laundering, asset forfeiture investigations and the Countering of Terror Financing, as there is an expectation to address the deficiencies identified by the FATF in the Post Assessment Report. The DPCI has put measures in place to ensure total cooperation with all critical role-players, to ensure that the remaining concerns of the FATF are effectively addressed. The National Risk Assessment (NRA) Report of the country is a critical guiding document for the DPCI, in this process and the action steps are being put in place are aligned with the NRA, as far as it relates to the mandate of the DPCI.

³ Between the period 2014/2015 to 2022/2023 the “JCPS Cluster” were reported on in the Annual Performance Plan as a sub-category of the Public Sector. As from the 2023/2024 financial year, the JCPS will be inclusive of all cases reported on in the “Public Sector”.

4.7.3. Budget allocation

The Detective Services Programme's Main Appropriation increased slightly from R20.854 billion in 2022/23 to R20.856 billion in 2023/24. This does not represent a nominal increase (the R2.7 million increase is too small to register as a percentage). In real terms, the allocation decreased with R971.6 million or 4.66 per cent. The decrease is most noticeable in the **Crime Investigations subprogramme** which received an allocation of R14.2 billion in 2023/24, which is a nominal decrease of R103.6 million or 0.72 per cent. In real terms, the allocation decreased with R767.4 million or 5.36 per cent.

The **Criminal Record Centre subprogramme** received an allocation of R2.817 billion in 2023/24, which is a slight nominal increase of R1.9 million or 0.07 per cent compared to the previous financial year.

Despite the significant challenges faced in the **Forensic Science Laboratories subprogramme**, the allocation was induced slightly in 2023/24 from R1.548 billion to R1.581 billion. Nominally, this is an increase of R32.7 million or 2.11 per cent. In real terms, the allocation decreased with R41.2 million or 2.66 per cent.

The **Specialised Investigations subprogramme** received an allocation of R2.247 billion in 2023/24, which is a slight nominal increase of R71.7 million or 3.3 per cent compared to the previous financial year. In real terms, the allocation decreased with R33.3 million or 4.53 per cent. The slight increase remains concerning as the Directorate still needs to be fully capacitated in terms of personnel and specialised technological aids and equipment.

Table 15: Detective Services Programme: Difference in 2022/23 and 2023/24 budget allocation

Programme	Budget		Nominal Increase / Decrease in 2023/24	Real Increase / Decrease in 2023/24	Nominal Percent change in 2023/24	Real Percent change in 2023/24
	2022/23	2023/24				
R million						
Sub-programme 1: Crime Investigation	14 314,2	14 210,5	- 103,6	- 767,4	-0,72 per cent	-5,36 per cent
Sub-programme 2: Criminal Record Centre	2 815,4	2 817,3	1,9	- 129,7	0,07 per cent	-4,61 per cent
Sub-programme 3: Forensic Science Laboratory	1 548,9	1 581,5	32,7	- 41,2	2,11 per cent	-2,66 per cent
Sub-programme 4: Specialised Investigations	2 175,5	2 247,2	71,7	- 33,3	3,30 per cent	-1,53 per cent
TOTAL	20 854,0	20 856,6	2,7	- 971,6	0,0 per cent	-4,66 per cent

Source: National Treasury (2023)

The table below shows that the proportional allocation of the Crime Investigations subprogramme decreased by 0.5 per cent, while that of all other subprogrammes in the Detective Services Programme increased slightly.

Table 16: Percent of total Detective Services Programme budget per subprogramme

Programme	Budget	Percent of total budget per programme	Budget	Percent of total budget per programme	Change in percent allocation
R million	2022/23		2023/24		
Sub-programme 1: Crime Investigation	14 314,2	68,64 per cent	14 210,5	68,13 per cent	-0,51 per cent
Sub-programme 2: Criminal Record Centre	2 815,4	13,50 per cent	2 817,3	13,51 per cent	0,01 per cent

Sub-programme 3: Forensic Science Laboratory	1 548,9	7,43 per cent	1 581,5	7,58 per cent	0,16 per cent
Sub-programme 4: Specialised Investigations	2 175,5	10,43 per cent	2 247,2	10,77 per cent	0,34 per cent
TOTAL	20 854,0	100,00 per cent	20 856,6	100,00 per cent	0,00 per cent

Source: National Treasury (2023)

4.8. Programme 4: Crime Intelligence Programme

Purpose: Manage crime intelligence, analyse crime information, and provide technical support for investigations and crime prevention operations.

4.8.1. Performance targets

The Crime Intelligence Programme has 10 performance indicators to enable intelligence-led policing, effectiveness of counter-intelligence measures instituted by the SAPS and enhanced external cooperation and innovation on police reform and security matters to prevent and fight crime.

In 2023, most performance targets were revised to only relate to *prioritised crime threats*, which include inter alia, the following: organised crime, gangsterism, illicit drugs, the trio crimes, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, extortion, crimes related to critical/essential infrastructure, illegal firearms, stock theft and protected species, e.g. abalone.

Table 17: 2023/24 performance targets of Crime Intelligence programme

1. Percentage of network operations <i>related to prioritised crime threats</i> ⁴ successfully terminated. The 2022/23 target is 60,85% of the total number of network operations registered annually. Revised target	2. Percentage of <u>security clearances</u> finalised in the SAPS. The 2023/24 target is 100% (700).	3. Percentage of <u>ICT security assessments</u> finalised in the SAPS. The 2023/24 target is 100% (2000).
4. Percentage of overt mandatory physical security assessments finalised in the SAPS. The 2023/24 target is 100% (400).	5. Percentage of pro-active intelligence reports, <i>relating to prioritised crime threats</i> that were operationalised at <u>district level</u> . The 2023/24 target is 80%. Revised target	6. Percentage of pro-active intelligence reports, <i>relating to prioritised crime threats</i> that were operationalised at <u>provincial level</u> . The 2023/24 target is 90%. Revised target
7. Percentage of pro-active intelligence reports, <i>relating to prioritised crime threats</i> that were operationalised at <u>national level</u> . The 2023/24 target is 95%. Revised target	8. Percentage of re-active intelligence reports, <i>relating to prioritised crime threats</i> that were operationalised at <u>district level</u> . The 2023/24 target is 80%. Revised target	9. Percentage of re-active intelligence reports, <i>relating to prioritised crime threats</i> that were operationalised at <u>provincial level</u> . The 2023/24 target is 90%. Revised target
10. Percentage of re-active intelligence reports, <i>relating to prioritised crime threats</i> that were operationalised at <u>national level</u> . The 2023/24 target is 95%. Revised target		

⁴ Prioritised crime threats include, inter alia, the following: organised crime, gangsterism, illicit drugs, the trio crimes, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, extortion, crimes related to critical/essential infrastructure, illegal firearms, stock theft and protected species, e.g. abalone.

Source: SAPS 2023/24 APP

4.8.2. Budget allocation

The Crime Intelligence Programme received a Main Appropriation of R4.381 billion in 2023/24, which is a slight nominal increase of 0.2 per cent from the R4.372 billion Adjusted Appropriation of the previous financial year. In real terms, the Programme's allocation decreased with R195.6 million or 4.47 per cent.

The **Crime Intelligence Operations subprogramme** received a nominal increase from R1.80 billion in 2022/23 to R1.81 billion in 2023/24, which is a nominal increase of R6.6 million or 0.37 per cent, which is a real decrease of 4.32 per cent (or R77.9 million).

The **Intelligence and Information Management subprogramme's** allocation increased by 0.09 per cent (nominal) from R2.56 billion in 2022/23 to R2.57 billion in 2023/24. This is a real decrease of R117.7 million or 4.58 per cent.

Table 18: Crime Intelligence Programme: Difference in 2022/23 and 2023/24 budget allocation

Programme	Budget		Nominal Increase / Decrease in 2023/24	Real Increase / Decrease in 2023/24	Nominal Percent change in 2023/24	Real Percent change in 2023/24
	2022/23	2023/24				
R million						
Sub-programme 1: Crime Intelligence Operations	1 803,7	1 810,3	6,6	- 77,9	0,37 per cent	-4,32 per cent
Sub-programme 2: Intelligence and Information Management	2 568,9	2 571,3	2,4	- 117,7	0,09 per cent	-4,58 per cent
TOTAL	4 372,6	4 381,6	9,0	- 195,6	0,2 per cent	-4,47 per cent

Source: National Treasury (2023)

The table below shows that the proportional allocation for the Crime Intelligence Operations subprogramme increased with 0.07 per cent, while that of the Intelligence and Information Management subprogramme decreased with 0.07 per cent.

Table 19: Percent of total Crime Intelligence Programme budget per subprogramme

Programme	Budget	Percent of total budget per programme	Budget	Percent of total budget per programme	Change in percent allocation
R million	2022/23		2023/24		
Sub-programme 1: Crime Intelligence Operations	1 803,7	41,25 per cent	1 810,3	41,32 per cent	0,07 per cent
Sub-programme 2: Intelligence and Information Management	2 568,9	58,75 per cent	2 571,3	58,68 per cent	-0,07 per cent
TOTAL	4 372,6	100,00 per cent	4 381,6	100,00 per cent	0,00 per cent

Source: National Treasury (2023)

4.9. Programme 5: Protection and Security Services Programme

Purpose: Provide protection and security services to all identified dignitaries and government interests.

4.9.1. Performance targets

The Protection and Security Services programme has seven performance indicators and targets to measure its effectiveness.

The Programme has four subprogrammes as per the budget, but the performance indicators are delineated into only two subprogrammes, namely the *Protection and Security Services* subprogramme and *Presidential Protection Services* subprogramme. The other two subprogrammes *Government Security Regulator* and *Operational Support*, have no performance indicators assigned to them despite the subprogrammes receiving a budget allocation.

The performance indicators of the *Protection and Security Services subprogramme* aim to have zero security breaches during in-transit protection and at identified government installations and identified VIP residences. VIPs include Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Premiers, Speakers, Deputy Speakers, Members of Executive Councils (MECs), Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice, Judge President and ad hoc VIPs, whose status is determined by the Risk Information Administration System (RIMAS) policy.

The subprogramme further measures the percentage of strategic installations audited (48.82 per cent/ or 124 of 254) and evaluation of National Key Points (NKPs), targeted at 100 per cent (215 evaluations).

The performance indicators of the *Presidential Protection Service subprogramme* aims to have zero security breaches during physical protection of the President, Deputy President, former Presidents, former Deputy Presidents, their spouses and other identified VIPs including foreign Heads of State and former Heads of State/Government and their spouses.

The subprogramme further aims to have zero security breaches at identified government installations occupied by identified protected VIP principals in terms of Cabinet Memorandum 1A of 2004, RIMAS and the Presidential Handbook, by virtue of their public office or strategic importance to the country. The Presidential Protection Service subprogramme will evaluate 11 NKPs during 2023/24.

4.9.2. Budget allocation

The Protection and Security Services programme received a Main Appropriation of R3.76 billion in 2023/24, which is a slight nominal increase of 0.3 per cent compared to the previous year's allocation of R3.75 billion. In real terms, the allocation decreased with R166.2 million or 4.43 per cent.

The **VIP Protection subprogramme** received an allocation of R1.97 billion in 2023/24, which is a nominal increase of R5.1 million or 0.26 per cent. In real terms, this is a decrease of R87.0 million or 4.42 per cent.

The **Static Protection subprogrammes** received a slight nominal increase of 0.12 per cent from R1.404 billion in 2022/23 to R1.406 billion in 2023/24. This is a nominal increase of 0.12 per cent, but a real decrease of 4.56 per cent.

The **Government Security Regulator subprogramme** received a nominal increase of 0.62 per cent from R88.9 million in 2022/23 to R89.5 million in 2022/23. The subprogramme provides for security regulations and evaluation, the administration of national key points, and strategic installations.

The **Operational Support subprogramme** received an allocation of R295.8 million in 2023/24, which is a nominal increase of R2.3 million or 0.79 per cent. In real terms, the allocation decreased with R11.5 million or 3.92 per cent.

Table 20: PSS Programme: Difference between 2022/23 and 2023/24 budget allocation

Programme	Budget		Nominal Increase / Decrease in 2023/24	Real Increase / Decrease in 2023/24	Nominal Percent change in 2023/24	Real Percent change in 2023/24
	2022/23	2023/24				
R million						
Sub-programme 1: VIP Protection Services	1 967,2	1 972,3	5,1	- 87,0	0,26 per cent	-4,42 per cent

Sub-programme 2: Static Protection	1 404,4	1 406,1	1,7	- 64,0	0,12 per cent	-4,56 per cent
Sub-programme 3: Government Security Regulator	88,9	89,5	0,6	- 3,6	0,62 per cent	-4,08 per cent
Sub-programme 4: Operational Support	293,5	295,8	2,3	- 11,5	0,79 per cent	-3,92 per cent
TOTAL	3 754,1	3 763,7	9,7	- 166,2	0,3 per cent	-4,43 per cent

Source: National Treasury (2023)

The table below shows that the proportional allocations between subprogrammes did not change much in 2023/24 compared to the previous financial year. The proportional allocation to the Static Protection subprogramme decreased with 0.05 per cent, while the proportional allocation to the Government Security Regulator and Operational Support subprogrammes increased with 0.01 per cent and 0.04 per cent respectively.

The VIP Protection subprogramme receives 52.40 per cent of the total budget of the Protection and Security Service programme, followed by the Static Protection subprogramme which receives 37.36 per cent of the Programme's budget allocation in 2023/24.

Table 21: Percent of total PSS Programme budget per subprogramme

Programme	Budget	Percent of total budget per programme	Budget	Percent of total budget per programme	Change in percent allocation
R million	2022/23		2023/24		
Sub-programme 1: VIP Protection Services	1 967,2	52,40 per cent	1 972,3	52,40 per cent	0,00 per cent
Sub-programme 2: Static Protection	1 404,4	37,41 per cent	1 406,1	37,36 per cent	-0,05 per cent
Sub-programme 3: Government Security Regulator	88,9	2,37 per cent	89,5	2,38 per cent	0,01 per cent
Sub-programme 4: Operational Support	293,5	7,82 per cent	295,8	7,86 per cent	0,04 per cent
TOTAL	3 754,1	100,00 per cent	3 763,7	100,00 per cent	0,00 per cent

Source: National Treasury (2023)

5. INPUTS BY STAKEHOLDERS

5.1. Mr Martin Hood

Mr Martin Hood (from MH Hood and Associates Attorneys) addressed the Committee on challenges experienced in the Central Firearms Registry. Mr Hood highlighted several areas of concern associated with firearm control in South Africa. He stated that there is a complete breakdown in communication between the management of the CFR and stakeholders, and that this has created significant challenges and distrust. He indicated that communication is seemingly occurring mainly through court judgements.

Mr Hood highlighted the following concerns:

- Unilateral changes in policies without communication to stakeholders. An example was made of a new requirement for serial numbers on firearm barrels, which were not previously required.
- Incorrect records and data on the CFR, leading to significant problems. An example of Nicholas Yale was used to illustrate this challenge.
- There is a seeming refusal by SAPS to comply to court judgements and failure to take timeous decisions or action to comply with judgements. Particular emphasis was placed on

the failure to process amnesty applications. It was stated that more than 20 cost orders have been granted.

- The SAPS is in contempt of a 2019 High Court Judgement that ordered the Department to develop electronic connectivity for on-line application and the effective management of firearms in the SAPS.

In conclusion, Mr Hood stated that private advocates are overcharging (abusing) the State Attorney's resources in charging excessive amounts for preparation of court hearings to litigate for the SAPS. Mr Hood thanked the Committee for the invitation and allowing him to address Parliament on significant issues related to the CFR and firearm control in South Africa.

5.2. South African Policing Union (SAPU)

The South African Policing Union (SAPU) indicated that South Africa has unacceptably high level of crime, and highlighted the vision expressed in Chapter 12 of the National Development Plan (NDP). The Union questioned what gains have been made to realise this vision nearly two thirds into its existence. The Union stated that much could have been achieved through amendments to the SAPS Act, which had not come to fruition.

SAPU further highlighted the following concerns:

- High levels of contact crime, especially murder.
- The terminology used by the Department when referring to new enlistments as recruits should be changed, as it is misleading and legally flawed.
- The stipend/salary paid to trainees should be increased.
- Allocations for overtime is inadequate and leads to members being told to take rest days in lieu of payment for working overtime.
- Failure by the Department to implement the SSSBC Agreement 1/2020 on the restructuring of the organisation.
- Conditions of service and remuneration of personnel appointed in the DPCI should be addressed in terms of the SAPS Act.
- The bleak picture sketched by the SAPS Organisational Climate Study, especially in terms of staff morale, should be unpacked and addressed.

In conclusion, SAPU expressed their gratitude and appreciation towards the Committee for the invitation to address critical issues that affect police members, which is against the BCEA and relevant SSSBC Agreements.

5.3. Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (POPCRU)

The Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (POPCRU) highlighted the top-heavy organisational structure of the SAPS and called for its reconfiguration and rationalisation. The Union further noted the allocation of resources and infrastructure development as a key concern, specifically to disadvantaged communities. The decline in the vehicle fleet was specifically noted as having a negative impact on service delivery. This is compounded by the inadequate number and poor condition of many police stations, which necessitate communities to travel long distances to access basic policing services, and delay police response times to reported crime. The Union added that satellite police stations are not adding any value to crime prevention as these are often understaffed and under resourced. Further thereto, the Union stated that all police stations should have cells and GBV Desks and that the Department should reintroduce barracks to ensure the safety of members, mainly young constables.

POPCRU further highlighted the following concerns:

- The poor state and lack of adequate resourcing at training academies.
- Technological advancements have proven the largest obstacle towards improved policing.
- Lack of establishment of the CFR.
- Impact of load shedding has become a major impediment for effective policing with serious consequences on public safety and increase levels of crime.
- The Union welcomed the recruitment of new police officers.

- Police killings and attacks on police stations should be addressed in the SAPS Amendment Bill and amendments to the Criminal Procedures Act, through harsher sentencing.
- Pay-outs for police members killed are too little and the amount (R250 000) should be increased to honour those who perished in the line of duty.
- The danger allowance paid to police officers should be increased to R1 500.00
- Resourcing of top 30 High Crime Stations should be increased.
- Communities should be involved in crime prevention through the resourcing of CPFs and Provincial Departments of Safety and Liaison should become more involved in this aspect.
- Police stations must be equipped with rape testing kits and trained on the use thereof.
- GBV Desks and Victim-Friendly Rooms must be established at all police stations.

In conclusion, POPCRU submitted that the continued reduction in the police budget will counter any efforts to fight crime in South Africa. Additionally, there must be greater synergy between all the components of the Criminal Justice Cluster. The Union expressed its appreciation to the police members countrywide and the opportunity afforded by the Committee to address Parliament on policing concerns.

5.4. Independent Policing Union of South Africa (IPUSA)

The Independent Policing Union stated that SAPS used to have a slogan “Crime does not pay”, but questioned whether this still rings true, as crime seems to pay, especially in terms of corruption and low detection/conviction rates. IPUSA questioned whether the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan is adequately incorporated in the key performance indicators of the SAPS. IPUSA stated that they endorse the SAPS 2023/24 APP, but highlighted that some challenges persist.

IPUSA highlighted the following concerns:

- The challenges with the CFR are as old as South Africa’s democracy and that the entire system needs to be re-engineered.
- Performance challenges posed by SITA to the SAPS Technology Management Services and Supply Chain Management must be addressed to ensure effective service delivery.
- The target for lost/stolen SAPS firearms should be drastically increased. There should be no lost/stolen SAPS firearms, and if this happens, all must be recovered. The target is seen as self-defeating.
- Slow pace of building new police stations.
- Impact of foreign national on crime and effectiveness of border security.
- Vehicles with foreign number plates are not reconcilable with Natis of local vehicle identification systems.
- Forensic Science Laboratories must be decentralised and form part of the SAPS 4IR and Infrastructure Development Plan.
- Performance indicators in Crime Intelligence do not measure the Division’s effectiveness.

In conclusion, IPUSA indicated that junior police officers are used as scapegoats where senior officers are involved in misconduct, and that the treatment of junior and senior officers in disciplinary proceedings is unequal. IPUSA recommended that the SAPS should employ lawyers who are registered with the Legal Practice Council. IPUSA thanked the Committee for the opportunity to address Parliament on important issues affecting police members.

6. COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

The Committee made the following observations during the 2023/24 SAPS budget and APP hearings:

Cooperation in the JCPS Cluster: The Committee noted the cooperation between Departments in the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster in response to the planned national shutdown of 20 March 2023. The Committee further noted that the preparation and response were much improved compared to the July 2021 unrest that affected parts of KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng.

Security clearance of the National Commissioner: The Committee raised serious concern about the fact that the National Commissioner’s security clearance expired in 2018 and that he is serving in the highest position in the SAPS without having a valid Top Secret security clearance. The Committee questioned the manner in which this impacts on the performance of his duties. The Committee further

highlighted the fact that the National Commissioner served as a Deputy National Commissioner (prior to his current appointment), without Top Secret security clearance. The Committee will seek a legal opinion from the Parliamentary Legal Services on the impact of this on the Commissioner's appointment. In response, the Minister indicated that he has engaged with the Minister in the Presidency responsible for State Security to expedite the issuing of clearances. However, Members indicated that the matter must be addressed directly with the President. Members further stated that it is unfair to expect the National Commissioner to perform his duties with this sword over his head, and suggested that an acting National Commissioner should be appointed (with clearance), while the National Commissioner's clearance is outstanding.

Recruitment: The Committee discussed the recruitment of the additional 10 000 police members as announced by the President in his 2023 SONA, including challenges with recruitment standards and recruiting the most suitable candidates who regard policing as a calling and not just a way out of unemployment. The Committee raised fears that merely appointing additional police members does not equate to better policing, and stressed the importance of quality over quantity. The Department must ensure that candidates are properly trained. The Committee highlighted the lack of an adequate number of trainers and training facilities as a key concern and noted that this impact negatively on the training of recruits. The Department stated that while quality is of utmost importance, quantity is also important for visible policing and crime prevention. The Department stated that the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) is once again assisting with availing its training facilities in Kimberley to the SAPS for this purpose. The Department indicated that trainers have been called back from provinces and that areas that need improvement will be attended to. The Department assured the Committee that training standards are upheld, and that retired trainers are appointed on a contract basis to assist with training the additional police recruits.

Promotions: The Committee raised concern about the current process of promotion in the SAPS and that many police members remain in the same rank for many years. The lack of career progression was raised as a serious concern. The Committee asked whether the negotiations in the Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council (SSSBC) have been concluded. The Department stated that when the current Minister of Police was appointed, the SAPS had a promotion backlog of more than 60 000, which had been cleared. The Department further stated that the promotions were for non-commissioned officers and explained that posts for commissioned officers are advertised internally through a post-promotion process. The negotiations are still ongoing in the SSSBC and it is believed that the new Promotion Policy will be finalised in 2023.

Conditions of service, allowances and salaries: The Committee requested clarity on the once-off non-pensionable allowances paid in 2022/23 that was terminated from 2023/24 onward, and noted that this led to the negative growth in Compensation of Employees when comparing 2022/23 and 2023/24. The Committee noted that service allowances, housing allowances and danger pay had improved, but that more should be done to improve these allowances. It was mentioned that these should be exempted from tax.

Reservists: The Committee raised concern about the duties of reservists and indicated that some reservists are working under no supervision and without adequate training and questioned whether the system must not be done away with. The SAPS indicated that reservists must meet certain standards in terms of medicals examinations, amongst others and that the SAPS is unable to accommodate all reservists. The Department indicated that the number of reservists must be boosted, but that the Department does not currently have the capacity to train reservists while Project 10 000 is running.

Organisational restructuring: The Committee requested an update on the status of the Organisational Restructuring and indicated that according to the SSSBC Agreement 1 of 2020, the restructuring must be completed by the end of 2023/24. The SAPS indicated that the process is underway and will be rolled out from salary levels 12 and downwards. The SAPS indicated that the SSSBC Agreement resulted from continued concerns that the SAPS is top heavy. To date, the number of Deputy National Commissioners has been decreased from six to three and is envisaged to further decrease to two. The Committee stressed the fact that the Department should be leaner at the top management structure.

Community Police Forums (CPFs): The Committee highlighted that the effective resourcing of CPFs will remain a priority, as it has been throughout the 6th Parliament, for the remainder of the

Parliamentary term. The Committee stated that the involvement of the community and establishment of operational CPFs have been noted as a SONA priority for two consecutive years, yet little has happened to assist CPFs to become fully functional through resourcing. The Committee noted that CPFs are at the heart of partnership policing, yet these structures are often disregarded by the SAPS through, amongst others, not attending CPF meetings.

The Committee noted that the attitude displayed towards CPFs reflects the attitude of the SAPS to communities at large and stated that this breaks down the relationship between the police and communities. The Committee requested the Minister to meet with MECs and Provincial Heads of Department to address the resourcing of CPFs within two weeks to find a solution. The Committee suggested that funds from the Police Budget should be transferred to the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service, and onto provinces to fund community policing projects and that the funds must be ring-fenced. While the Committee acknowledged the fact that CPFs are voluntary structures, consideration should be given to providing stipends to community members risking their own safety to serve on CPFs. The Committee indicated that it will consider not supporting the SAPS Budget if the resourcing of CPFs is not addressed. The Committee noted that the ethos towards partnership policing should be overhauled.

The Committee further noted that the structure and establishment of CPFs are addressed in the SAPS Amendment Bill, but due to the failure to submit the Bill in Parliament, an interim solution must be found to address the significant challenges faced with, and by, CPFs.

The Committee noted that the ineffectiveness of CPFs, and preventative policing, had led to the establishment of parallel structures in the Western Cape and Gauteng Provinces, which creates a significant challenge for oversight and accountability as the Crime Prevention Wardens are appointed as Peace Officers under the Criminal Procedures Act, and does not fall within the oversight mandate of the IPID. These concerns were also raised by police unions during engagement, especially when Wardens (who are not armed) confront heavily armed criminals.

Forensic Science Laboratories: While the Committee appreciated the gains that were made in reducing the backlog in the analysis of DNA samples, many concerns remain in this environment. The Committee noted the impact that time-delays have on court cases being withdrawn and that a focus must be placed not only on Biology Units, but also Chemistry Units responsible from the analysis of drug samples and exhibits. The Committee raised specific concern about the validity of the chain of evidence of the so-called "lost" exhibits and challenges created when the FDA switched off the PCEM System. The Department noted the concerns and assured the Committee that no evidence exhibits were lost due to the switch off and that the chain of evidence is in-tact.

Accommodation and safety of police officers: The Committee raised concern about inadequate accommodation of police officers forcing them to stay in communities amongst alleged criminals and criminal activity. The Committee questioned the manner in which police stations are secured to protect police members, while ensuring accessibility for communities. The Committee highlighted the fact that stations need perimeter fences, lights, and CCTV camera's and questioned the manner in which the 45 stations without basic safety is identified. The Committee questioned whether police officers are trained effectively to defend themselves.

Firearm Management and the Central Firearm Register (CFR): The Committee questioned the effectiveness of the CFR and indicated that significant time of the Committee has been dedicated to this matter. The Committee noted that the Department (through SITA) had not awarded the tender for the procurement of the FCS to develop an on-line firearm administration system despite the 2019 High Court Judgement giving the Department four years to develop such system through online connectivity. The Committee noted that illegal firearms proliferation is rife and must be addressed as a matter of urgency. The Committee further highlighted the fact that the CFR is still housed in the Veritas building and had not yet relocated to the Telkom Towers building. The Department stated that the Telkom Towers building is still undergoing structural repairs to allow for the relocation. The Committee questioned the validity of firearm licenses under a system that is dysfunctional. The Department stated that all issued licenses are valid and that application can be made for expired licenses. The current system (EFS) is operational and is being enhanced. The application stored in boxes across the CFR Veritas building had been placed in storage containers. The Committee indicated that a follow-up visit will be conducted at the CFR to assess the progress made.

Crime statistics: The Committee noted that the Departments should include commercial/economic crimes in their crime statistics, including electricity infrastructure, rhino poaching, illegal mining and scrap metals.

Third party dependencies: The Committee raised significant concern about the ongoing negative impact of third party dependencies on the DPWI and SITA on service delivery. The Committee indicated that the Department needs to develop mechanisms to effectively address these dependencies to address their capital works and ICT requirements.

Compliance to the taking of buccal samples: The Committee raised concern about the full implementation of the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2022 and questioned whether buccal samples are taken from convicted Schedule 8 offenders. The Committee further expressed concern about the fact that some of these samples must be taken by force. The Department stated that it had been a challenge, but that the Amendment Act will assist in this regard.

Infrastructure projects: The Committee raised concerns about the number of new police stations that will be built in the 2023/24 financial year and indicated that building only two new stations is unacceptable. The Committee highlighted the fact that policing services must be brought closer to communities and this must be done through the construction of new police stations in communities. The Department agreed that not enough new police stations are being built and it will investigate mechanisms to address the challenges experienced with the DPWI. The Department indicated that approximately R1.5 billion is spent annually on leased buildings. Additionally, the Department indicated that load shedding is impacting on their financial situation, as additional generators and fuel must be procured. The Department has received permission from the DPWI to install new generators, but not to repair broken generators at both devolved and non-devolved stations. The Committee requested that the Department should investigate the procurement of alternative energy sources, such as solar lights.

Decline in detective rate: The Committee raised concern about the continued decline in the performance of the Detective Services Programme, and subsequent decline in detection rates. The Committee stated that the Detective Services are at the crux of the criminal justice system value chain, and indicated that poor investigations will lead to poor detection and conviction rates. The Committee indicated that criminals no longer fear the criminal justice system due to the low probability that they will face consequences. Members highlighted the fact that the conviction rate for mass murders is only 6.8 per cent. The Committee further asked the manner in which the Department will increase the capacity of detectives and reduce the case load of detectives. The Department stated that there are strategies in place to reduce the number of dockets assigned to each detective. However, the Department indicated that training does not replace experience and that the early retirement of SAPS personnel affected the Department negatively, especially in the Detectives Division. The Department stated that the private sector provides better remuneration packages, but that a retention strategy is being developed.

Border Management Agency (BMA): The Committee requested clarity on the establishment of the BMA and the impact thereof on the SAPS in terms of border security. The SAPS indicated that the BMA will be operational at ports of entry and border post, thus taking over the functions of the SAPS in the declared Border Law Enforcement Areas.

Crime Intelligence: The Committee raised concern about the dysfunctionality of the Crime Intelligence Division and indicated that significant capacity building is needed. The Committee further questioned whether the Division has sufficient technology equipment as a critical crime fighting tool. The Department indicated that the Division is being rebuilt and that the interventions has started to bear fruit. The Department highlighted some successes, especially in addressing kidnappings. Additional personnel are being allocated to the Division and equipment is being procured. The Committee stated that proper training must be given to new recruits as Crime Intelligence is a specialised skill, especially those taken directly from academies.

Ineffectiveness of the 10111 call centre: The Committee raised concern about the ineffectiveness of the 10111 call centre, including excessive holding times and lack of response to complaints due to insufficient personnel. The Committee noted the inclusion of a new performance indicator to track progress on the 10111 Command Centre Reform Project to give full effect to the 2023 SONA commitment made by the President. The Committee questioned whether all 10111 call centers have

CISCO Telephone Management Systems. The Department indicated that eight out of the 21 centers do not have SISCO Systems in place, but that these centers are managed through other mechanisms.

Early identification of criminal behaviour: The Committee noted that problematic behaviour that could lead to criminality can and should be identified at school level and questioned what interventions can be put in place to deter and prevent this behaviour before it leads to serious criminality. The Committee proposed the inclusion of police-orientated subjects in school curriculums to foster an interest in policing to create a possible pool for the recruitment of passionate police officers.

Remuneration and conditions of service of the National Head and Provincial Heads of the DPCI: The Committee noted that the remuneration scales and condition service of the National Head and Provincial Heads of the DPCI under section 17CA of the SAPS Act were tabled in Parliament in 2016, but was withdrawn in 2018. The Committee questioned the reason for this and requested that the revised remuneration and conditions of service of the DPCI should be submitted to Parliament as a matter of urgency.

Judicial Commission of Enquiry into allegations of State Capture (DPCI): The Committee welcomed the prioritisation of investigation of the recommendations of the *Judicial Commission of Inquiry into allegations of State Capture, Corruption and Fraud in the Public Sector, including Organs of State*. The Committee stated that overseeing the implementation of recommendations is a Parliamentary priority and that Parliament has published its implementation plan in January 2023. The Chairperson requested that the Implementation Plan be circulated to Members of the Committee and Departments to familiarise themselves with the content thereof in preparation for engagements thereon.

Money laundering and terrorist financing (DPCI): The Committee welcomed the measures taken by the DPCI to address the deficiencies identified by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) (that led to the grey-listing of SA) in terms of focusing on money laundering and terrorist financing.

Capacitation of the DPCI: The Committee highlighted the capacitation of the DPCI as a critical priority and stated that vacancies must be filled as a matter of urgency to allow the Directorate to execute its mandate effectively and efficiently.

Engagements with unions and stakeholders: The Committee asked whether unions are engaged during strategic planning sessions of the Department to make inputs on the indicators of the SAPS APP. The Committee noted that the concerns raised by unions have been raised by the Committee during various engagements with the Department. The Committee asked whether unions provide trauma counselling to their members to ease signs of stress, depression and substance abuse? The Committee noted, with concern, the unequal treatment of junior and senior police members in terms of disciplinary proceedings. The Committee also noted concern about an apparent dysfunctional relationship between the unions and the Department, through a lack of consultation. The Department indicated that unions are respected and that they are working together to improve the condition of all police members. The Department confirmed that quarterly meetings take place between the principals of the unions and the SAPS. The Department further stated that they welcome the inputs made by the unions during engagements and some will be taken on-board. SAPU stated that members should be academically empowered to address crime differently, and that members are often victimised when seeking assistance with mental health issues. POPCRU highlighted the need to augment death grants with life insurance for members to increase benefits to family members left behind when a police member is killed in the line of duty. POCRU further indicated that while engagements take place with management, the implementation of agreements remains lacking. IPUSA stressed the fact that the SAPS Employee Wellness Division is in serious need of capacitation and also needs increased counselling for personnel deployed in this Division, as their assistance provided to police members, impacts on their own mental health.

Appreciation to stakeholders and police unions: The Committee expressed its gratitude to Mr Martin Hood, SAPU, POPCRU and IPUSA for their inputs during the budget hearings. The Committee further noted that the relationship between the Committee, unions and the Department is key to address the escalation of crime.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS AND REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

7.1. Recommendations

The Portfolio Committee makes the following recommendations:

- 1) The SAPS should find solutions to address their third party dependencies on the DPWI and SITA. These are having a severely negative impact on the quality of police services rendered to communities. This includes the digitalisation of firearm licence applications and firearm management systems, increased/improved digital policing solutions, and authority to build and maintain police stations, staff accommodation and office accommodation.
- 2) Increasing crime rates and decreasing detection rates continue to be a source of concern for the Committee. Despite their dependence on other stakeholders, these performance measures should be regarded as the most important measures of police success. It is suggested that the SAPS undertake an initiative to ensure the optimal utilisation of operational resources, taking into account budgetary constraints. The South African Police Service continues to fail to identify and implement available technology that can improve crime prevention and detection. There have also been few efforts to modernise the model or approach of policing. For instance, the SAPS could implement a predictive policing model that utilises data analysis to predict crime hotspots and allocate resources accordingly. Instead, the SAPS continues to develop new specialised capabilities, stretching available resources beyond their limits while employing the same obsolete technology, preventative measures, and investigative procedures.
- 3) An interim solution should be finalised to support and resource Community Police Forums (CPFs) while awaiting the CPF resourcing model to be included in the SAPS Amendment Bill. While acknowledging that the service of CPF members are rendered on a voluntary basis under the SAPS Act, these structures should be resourced as a key pillar in the community-orientated policing paradigm adopted in South Africa in 1995 to transform the SAPS.
- 4) The Committee urges the SAPS to evaluate the effectiveness and suitability of its interventions for operational and administrative challenges. The Committee observes that some interventions are either prolonged or ineffective. This may be due to various factors, such as poor planning, weak accountability, or a lack of sustainability. The Department has a responsibility to establish and maintain effective governance systems that adhere to sound principles. This involves frequent tracking and review of expenditure, performance and regulatory compliance. The Department should ensure that these systems are aligned with its strategic objectives and stakeholder expectations.
- 5) Greater efforts should be made to measure value for money by the Department. The Committee recommends that 'value for money measurements/indicators' should be attached to building and information technology projects, with clear timeframes and funds attached thereto. This will enable monitoring and oversight over the delivery of services measured against expenditure, and could assist in addressing third party dependencies.
- 6) The Department should overhaul its ethos towards partnership policing and conduct research on the contributing factors that led to community-orientated policing not finding traction since its adoption during the transitional process of the Apartheid-era South African Police to a democratic policing service. The Department must revisit the rationale and the vision for the establishment of CPFs and their importance in community-orientated, and partnership policing.
- 7) The DPCI should further intensify efforts to combat money laundering, corruption and terrorist financing to address the deficiencies highlighted by the FAFT to assist in the effort to have South Africa removed from grey-listing.
- 8) The DPCI should further prioritise investigations that emanated from the recommended of the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into allegations of State Capture, Corruption and Fraud in the Public Sector, including Organs of State.

The Committee resolved to conduct an oversight visit to the training facility at 3 SAI in Kimberley and a follow-up visit to assess progress made at the CFR. The oversight visits are scheduled from 19 to 21 May 2023.

7.2. Request for information and report

Implementation and response plans for the following reports must be submitted before 1 June 2023:

- 1) Panel of Experts into the July 2021 Civil Unrest
- 2) SAHRC Hearings on the July 2021 Civil Unrest
- 3) Marikana Commission of Enquiry and Report by the Expert Panel on Crowd Management.

The Committee recommends that the Departments should address the long-term decline in the performance of the Detective Services and must submit a report to the Committee on the manner in which this will be addressed.

8. CONCLUSION

The Committee is grateful for the interaction with stakeholders, police unions, the Minister, the Deputy Minister and the National Commissioner and his team to bring the required co-operation in this time and their contributions are valued. However, much more must be done by the Department to win back public trust in public policing.

The Committee will continue to monitor the SAPS implementation of its APP and Strategic Plan together with its budget spending. The Portfolio Committee on Police supports the budget of the Department of Police for 2023/24 and recommends that the Budget Vote 28 be adopted.

The Democratic Alliance (DA) and Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) reserve their rights.

Report to be considered.