

Budget Review and Recommendations Report of the Portfolio Committee on Police on the 2022/23 Annual Report of the South African Police Service (SAPS), Dated 20 October 2023.

The Portfolio Committee on Police, having considered the annual financial and service delivery performance of the South African Police Services (SAPS) for the 2022/23 financial year on 11 October 2023, reports as follows:

1. INTRODUCTION

In terms of Section 5 of the Money Bills Amendment Procedures and Related Matters Act, No. 9 of 2009, the National Assembly, through its Committees, must annually compile Budgetary Review and Recommendations Reports (BRRR) that assess service delivery and financial performance of departments and may make recommendations to the Minister of Finance to amend the budget of a National Department.

The Money Bills Amendment Procedures and Related Matters Act, section 5 (3) highlights focus areas on the budgetary review and recommendation report as:

- 1) Assess service delivery performance of departments given available resources;
- 2) Evaluate the effective and efficient use and forward allocation of resources (value for money in services delivered); and
- 3) May include recommendations on the forward use of resources.

The BRRR forms a source documents for the Standing/Select Committees on Appropriations/Finance when they make recommendations to the Houses of Parliament on the Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS). BRRRs must be submitted for tabling in the National Assembly after the adoption of the Appropriation Bill and prior to the adoption of the reports on the Medium Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS).

Mandate of the Portfolio Committee on Police

The Committee is guided by its interest to promote effectiveness, efficiency and professional policing in South Africa. It has a desire to see a reduction in crime. The mandate of the Committee therefore is to fulfil its constitutional function to:

- Process and pass legislation;
- Scrutinise and oversee executive action and the organs of state including the South African Police Service (SAPS), the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service (CSPS), the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) and the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA);
- Facilitate public participation and involvement in the legislative and other processes; and
- Engage, participate and oversee international treaties and protocols.

The Committee was briefed on the Annual Report for 2022/23 by the Department on 11 October 2023 and also met with the Auditor-General on the audit outcomes on the same date. The Committee also received briefings from police unions POPCRU and SAPU and stakeholder IPUSA.

Structure of the Report

- **Section 1: Introduction.** This sections sets out the mandate of the Committee, the purpose of this report (Budgetary Review and Recommendation Report) and the process to develop this report.
- **Section 2: Overview of key policy focus areas.** This section includes the policy determinations of the National Development Plan (NDP), priorities stated by the President during his State of the Nation Address (SONA), and key priorities of the Portfolio Committee on Police for the 2022/23 financial year.
- **Section 3: Report of the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA).** This section provides the key audit findings made by the Office of the AGSA.

- **Section 4: Financial overview.** This section provides an overview of the Departmental expenditure, including irregular expenditure, fruitless and wasteful expenditure and contingent liabilities.
- **Section 5: Performance overview.** This section provides an overview of Departmental performance on predetermined key performance indicators and targets.
- **Section 6: Inputs by police unions and stakeholders.** This section provides a summary of the inputs made by police unions and stakeholders on the 2022/23 SAPS Annual Report.
- **Section 7: Committee observations.** This section provides a summary of the observations made by the Committee during the 2022/23 Annual Report hearings.
- **Section 8: Recommendations.** This section contains the recommendations made by the Committee.
- **Section 9: Conclusion.** This section provides a conclusion to the Report.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE KEY POLICY FOCUS AREAS

2.1. National Development Plan (NDP)

Chapter 12 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

The 2022/23 SAPS APP and 2020-2025 Strategic Plan are closely aligned to the 2019-2024 MTSF and include various performance indicators required by the MTSF. In the Minister's Foreword, he places emphasis on the value of cohesive efforts from a society-wide approach to achieve social cohesion and safe communities and acknowledges that the MTSF is a stepping-stone towards the achievement of the NDP. To realise increased police visibility, the SAPS launched the Royal Police Reserve in December 2020, and continued the implementation of the Traditional Policing and Community-in-Blue Concepts, together with the Safer Cities Framework. The SAPS believe that these initiatives will contribute to the reduction of contact crime, particularly crimes against women and children.

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.

During the 2023 SONA, President Ramaphosa highlighted the following priorities related to the policing sector:

Corruption and theft at power stations: The SAPS has established a dedicated team with senior leadership to deal with the pervasive corruption and theft at several power stations that contributed to the poor performance of these stations. According to the President, intelligence-driven operations at Eskom-related sites have resulted in several arrests.

Regulatory framework for the hemp and cannabis sector: A regulatory framework for a whole plant, all legitimate purposes approach for complimentary medicines, food, cosmetics, and industrial products, aligned to international conventions and best practices, is being finalised by Government, which will be enforced by the SAPS.

Additional police resources: The President announced the strengthening the SAPS to prevent crime, which includes increased visible poling and the setting up specialised teams that will focus on specific types of crime. To enable these interventions, additional funding will be made available in the 2023/24 budget for the SAPS. Similar to the previous financial year, a further 10,000 new SAPS personnel will be recruited and trained this year.

Specialised police teams: Specialised police teams are already established to address crimes like kidnapping, extortion and illegal mining.

Economic sabotage and related crimes: Multi-disciplinary Economic Infrastructure Task Teams have been established in 20 identified hotspots. Cable theft has a detrimental effect on the country's electricity system, train lines and other public infrastructure. In December, Government introduced a temporary ban on the export of scrap copper cable and certain metals to disrupt criminal syndicates and enable a new trading system to be put in place. The President stated that through fighting economic sabotage and organised crime, the country's infrastructure will be more secure and businesses will be able to operate more freely.

10111 Call centres: The capacity of 10111 centres will be strengthened to support the proper functioning of the 10111 help line, through partnering with the private sector.

Evidence-based policing: The President announced that the SAPS will use data driven methods (also known as evidence-based policing) in a more sophisticated way to identify and target crime hotspots.

Community involvement in the fight against crime: Functioning Community Policing Forums (CPFs) will enable citizens "to count on the protection of the state".

Gender-based violence: The fight against gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF) will be intensified through implementation of the National Strategic Plan on GBVF and other measures to promote the empowerment of women. This should include preventative measures, such as the implementation of new laws on protection orders and society-wide programmes to involve men in tackling patriarchal attitudes and toxic masculinity.

2.4. District Development Model (DDM)

In 2019, President Ramaphosa initiated the District Development Model (DDM) to counteract Government's tendency to operate in silos that leads to a lack of coherence in planning and coordination. The SAPS acknowledges that the establishing of safe and secure communities, that are conducive to socio-economic stability, thereby supporting a better life for all, is a prerequisite for the successful development and implementation of the DDM. The DDM requires the SAPS to focus on the establishment of safe and secure communities and to collaborate with all spheres of Government in establishing an integrated planning, budgeting, implementation, reporting and monitoring process. According to the SAPS, the Department will lead the following initiatives:

- The identification of the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations will ensure a multidisciplinary approach to the significant reduction in the incidence of contact crime at the 30 police stations in the country, at which the majority of the incidents of contact crime are reported annually. The Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations are identified annually, based on the analysis of reported contact crime during the preceding financial year.
- The initiation of the Safer Cities Framework will ensure a collaborative approach by all relevant stakeholders in the public and private sectors, using a technologically driven approach to integrating all efforts related to safety and security and service delivery.
- The identified GBVF Hotspot Stations are based on the consideration of a number of variables, including, *inter alia*: the reported incidence of crimes against women, Domestic Violence and GBV-related calls received via the GBVF National Command Centre, the reported incidence of related cases reported to health facilities, and reported cases received by *Kgomotso, Khuseleka* and *Thuthuzela* Care Centres.
- The Districts that will benefit from the establishment of a newly built police station.
- Participate in the establishment of Community Safety Forums (CSFs) in all districts and metropolitan areas.

The SAPS will develop and implement a DDM Implementation Plan, within the context of its Departmental Annual Operational Plan (AOP), to structure the planning and budgeting integration during the 2020 to 2025 strategic period.

2.5. Key priorities of the Portfolio Committee on Police

During the 2022/23 financial year, the Committee focused on the following oversight areas:

- Appointment of the Critical Infrastructure Council;
- Reduction of the backlog in the Forensic Science Laboratory Component;
- Reduction in backlog in the Central Firearm Registry (CFR);
- Discipline management in the SAPS and implementation of recommendations by the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID);
- July 2021 Unrest that affected areas of KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng;
- Panel of Experts Report on Policing and Crowd Management;
- Infrastructure and capital works projects;
- Gender-based Violence and implementation of the Domestic Violence Act (DVA);
- Critical Infrastructure Protection Act Regulations;
- Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Amendment Act (POCDATARA);
- National Policing Plan;
- Police Recruitment and Training;
- Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS);
- Implementation of Zondo Commission Recommendations;
- Resourcing of Public Order Policing Units;
- IPID Expansion Strategy and Capacitation; and
- Underspending on the SAPS budget;
- Crime Statistics; and
- Petitions.

3. REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA (AGSA)

The Department received an unqualified audit with an emphasis of matter and several material findings on performance information, compliance to legislation and internal control deficiencies in 2022/23.

The AG raised an emphasis on an uncertainty relating to the future outcome of exceptional litigation. The SAPS is a defendant in a number of lawsuits. The ultimate outcome of these matters cannot be determined and no provision for any liability that may result was made in the financial statements. This is a repeat finding and was raised as an emphasis of matter in the previous financial year. At year-end, the SAPS had civil claims to the value of R108.7 billion, which is more than the Department's total annual budget. Please see section 4.4 of this paper for more information on civil claims.

Report on the audit of the Annual Performance Report

The AG evaluates the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework for the following selected programme presented in the annual performance report of the SAPS for the year ending in March 2023:

The material findings in respect of the usefulness and reliability of the Visible Policing Programme are as follows:

Based on audit evidence, the actual achievements for two indicators did not agree to what was reported. The AG could not determine the actual achievements, but estimated them to be materially less. Consequently, the targets were not achieved, the under achievements on the targets were more than reported and the achievements against the targets were lower than reported (both repeat findings). These are:

- Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS owned firearms recovered; and
- Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered.

According to the AG, the achievement in the Annual Report did not agree with the supporting evidence provided for the indicators listed below and showed material differences in the Visible Policing Programme (all repeat findings):

- 1) Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes;
- 2) Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women (18 years and above);
- 3) Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children (18 years and below);
- 4) Percentage of identified illegal liquor outlets closed;
- 5) Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the top 30 high contact crime weight stations.

In terms of the percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the top 30 high contact crime weight stations, the AG stated that an achievement of 5,6% increase in reported contact crime was reported against a target of 8,18% reduction of reported contact crime. However, some supporting evidence was not provided for auditing; and, where it was, the AG identified material differences between the actual and reported achievements. Consequently, the achievement might be more or less than reported and was not reliable for determining if the target had been achieved.

In terms of the percentage of identified illegal liquor outlets closed, the AG stated that an achievement of 100% of identified illegal liquor outlets closed was reported against a planned target of 100%. The calculation of this achievement consist of two components namely the number of identified liquor outlets closed as a percentage of the illegal liquor outlets identified. Although the AG could verify the reliability of the identified liquor outlets closed, the AG could not determine if the number of illegal liquor outlets identified was correct, as adequate supporting evidence was not provided for auditing. Management indicated that it is impractical to determine the complete population of illegal outlets identified. Consequently, the overall percentage achievement might be less than reported and was not reliable for determining if the target had been achieved.

According to the AG, the achievement in the Annual Report did not agree with the supporting evidence provided for the indicators listed below and showed material differences in the Detective Services Programme:

- 1) Percentage of outstanding case dockets related to contact crimes older than three years;
- 2) Percentage of outstanding crime to crime-to-crime DNA investigative leads finalised;
- 3) Percentage of outstanding crime to person-to-crime DNA investigative leads finalised;
- 4) Percentage of the outstanding integrated ballistics identification systems investigative leads finalised;
- 5) Detection rate for crimes against children; and
- 6) Percentage of outstanding wanted persons already circulated at the top 30 high contact crime weight stations

The material findings on compliance with specific matters in key legislation are as follows:

- **Procurement and contract management:** Some of the contracts were awarded to bidders based on pre-qualification criteria that were not stipulated and differed from those stipulated in the original invitation for bidding, in contravention of the 2017 Preferential Procurement Regulation 4(1) and 4(2).
- **Expenditure management:** Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure as required by section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and treasury regulation 9.1.1. The majority of the irregular expenditure was caused by non-compliance with Preferential Procurement regulation 9(2) where subcontracting was not stipulated in the bid invitation/ bid documents.
- **Consequence management:** The AG was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred irregular expenditure in prior years, as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA. This was because investigations into irregular expenditure were not performed. Disciplinary steps were not taken against some of the officials that had incurred and permitted irregular expenditure as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA.

Internal control deficiencies: The AG highlighted the following:

- 1) Action plans to address prior year audit findings on performance information were not adequately implemented to ensure that key root causes were addressed.
- 2) Consequence management was not effected against officials who incurred and permitted irregular expenditure in the previous periods.

4. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

4.1. Appropriation statement

The SAPS had a Final Appropriation of R102.55 billion in 2022/23, of which the Department had spent R102.49 billion or 99.9% thus recording underspending of R55.07 million at year-end. This is a significant improvement compared to the previous two financial years, during which the Department underspent with R878.4 million (2020/21) and R4.07 billion (2021/22).

The Department made significant use of virements and shifts during the fourth quarter of the 2022/23 financial year to achieve its expenditure outcome of 99.9% at year-end. Although these changes to budget allocations are allowed during the last quarter of the financial year, it falls outside the scope of Parliamentary scrutiny as Parliament only oversees the adjustments made to Departmental budget allocations during the Adjusted Budget period when the Minister of Finance announces, and tables the Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure (AENE) in October each year.

In this regard, specific note should be taken of the changes made to the budget allocation for buildings and other fixed structures throughout the period under review. At the start of the 2022/23 financial year, R960.9 million was allocated to buildings and fixed structures. During the appropriations period, the allocation was reduced with R216.6 million through virements and shifts which gave this item an Adjusted Appropriation of R744.1 million. During the last quarter of the 2022/23 financial year, the allocation was further reduced by R278.0 million to a Final Appropriation of R374.5 million, of which R2.5 million was not spent at year-end. In total, R517.4 million originally allocated to buildings were not spent as projected at year-end. If expenditure was measured on the

originally allocated budget at the start of the 2022/23 financial year, thus not taking in-year adjustments into account, less than half of the allocation would have been spent at year-end (46.1%). At year-end, the target for the construction of police stations was not achieved.

Table 1: Appropriation statement for 2022/23

R'000	Adjusted Appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation
Programme					
Administration	20 511 990	20 247 725	20 244 603	3 122	100.0%
Visible Policing	53 062 384	53 286 001	53 286 001	0	100.0%
Detective Services	20 853 955	20 942 890	20 890 934	51 956	99.8%
Crime Intelligence	4 372 568	4 340 556	4 340 556	0	100.0%
PSS	3 754 065	3 737 790	3 737 790	0	100.0%
Total	102 554 962	102 554 962	102 499 884	55 078	99.9%
Economic Classification					
Current payments	97 822 645	97 653 822	97 601 333	52 489	99.7%
Compensation of employees	81 028 831	80 864 575	80 864 051	524	100.0%
Goods and Services	16 793 814	16 789 247	16 737 282	51 965	99.7%
Transfers and subsidies	1 259 399	1 533 747	1 533 747	0	100.0%
Payments of capital assets	3 472 918	3 292 630	3 290 041	2 589	99.9%
Buildings and other fixed structures	744 192	446 127	443 538	2 589	99.4%
Buildings	634 527	377 092	374 503	2 589	100.0%
Other fixed structures	109 665	69 035	69 035	0	100.0%
Machinery and equipment	2 681 607	2 728 478	2 728 478	0	100.0%
Transport equipment	1 884 711	1 706 104	1 706 104	0	100.0%
Biological Assets	7 581	4 732	4 732	0	100.0%
Software and other intangible assets	39 538	113 293	113 293	0	100.0%
Total	102 554 962	102 554 962	102 499 884	55 078	99.9%

Source: SAPS 2022/23 Annual Report

4.2. Expenditure at Programme level

Programme 1: Administration. At the end of the 2022/23 financial year, the Programme had spent R20.244 billion of its Final Appropriation of R20.247 billion, thus recording a slight underspending of R3.12 million at year-end. The underspending was recorded under the *Corporate Services* subprogramme.

Programme 2: Visible Policing. At the end of the 2022/23 financial year, the Programme had spent R53.2 billion or 100% of its available budget of R53.6 billion. The Programme recorded no underspending. The Programme made significant use of virements and shifts during the last quarter of the financial year to achieve the 100% expenditure.

Programme 3: Detective Services. At the end of the 2022/23 financial year, the Programme had spent R20.89 billion of its available budget of R20.94 billion, thus recording underspending of R51.9 million at year-end (99.8% expenditure). The underspending was recorded in the *Criminal Record Centre* subprogramme. The subprogramme spent 98.1% of its Final Appropriation, of which the bulk of underspending was under *Goods and services*, which spent only 80.2% of its available funds.

Programme 4: Crime Intelligence. At the end of the 2022/23 financial year, the Programme had spent R4.3 billion or 100% of its available budget of R4.3 billion, recording no underspending.

Programme 5: Protection and Security Services. At the end of the 2022/23 financial year, the Programme had spent R3.7 billion or 100% of its available budget of R3.7 billion, recording no underspending.

4.3. Unauthorised, Irregular and Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

In 2022/23, the Department incurred no unauthorised expenditure, but did incur irregular expenditure of R185.9 million and fruitless and wasteful expenditure of R1.4 million during the financial year. At the end of 2022/23, the Department had a closing balance of R2.07 billion in irregular expenditure.

4.4. Exemptions and deviations received from National Treasury

The following four procurement-related deviations were condoned by National Treasury, in 2022/23:

- Accommodation for police trainees: Northern Cape.
- Supply and delivery of two armoured vehicles (BMW's x 5).
- SAPS/Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: Creation of a cybercrime information hub.
- Provisioning of voice and data services for the SAPS.

4.5. Civil claims

Over the past four financial years, the number of new civil claims and the total number of pending civil claims have fluctuated, but the number remains significantly high. During 2022/23, a total number of 12 842 new civil claims were registered. Although this is a decrease compared to the previous financial year, it shows an increase compared to 2020/21.

Despite the fluctuation in the number of claims, the value thereof has increased significantly and consistently across the past years. The amount of pay-outs increased by 76.4% between 2020/21 and 2022/23. In 2020/21, R367.2 million were paid out, which increased to R470.4 million in 2021/22 and increased significantly to R647.9 million in 2022/23. This is despite the number of new claims decreasing in 2022/23 compared to the previous financial year. In 2022/23, a total of 4 243 payments (court orders and settlements), valued at R647 927 115.60 (R647.9 million) were made, of which arrest and detention claims were the highest pay outs (R548.7 million). At year-end, the SAPS had a total number of 51 085 claims, valued at R108.7 billion. The value of pending claims is more than the total annual budget of the SAPS. The AG has raised the exceptional liability as a matter of emphasis for two consecutive years.

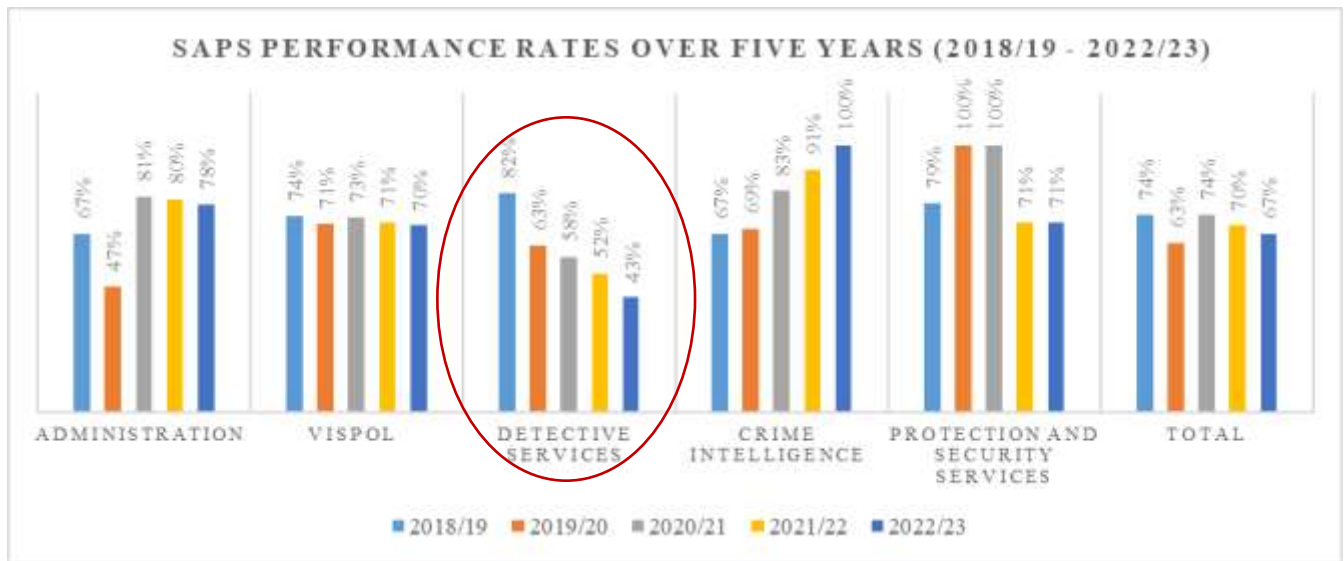
5. PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

Financial and service delivery performance should be read together when considering the performance of the SAPS. There should be some alignment between performance and expenditure. The focus of oversight should be placed on the quality of performance indicators and targets and whether these measure an improvement in service delivery.

5.1 Performance between 2018/19 and 2022/23

The overall performance of the Department achieved an average performance rate of 70% over the past five financial years. In 2020/21, the performance of the Administration Programme increased significantly compared to the previous financial year, but has since stagnated at a performance rate of around 80% across the past three financial years. The performance of the Visible Policing Programme has stagnated over the past five financial years at around 70% and remains fairly low. The achievement rates of the Crime Intelligence Programme had improved consistently over the past five financial years, while that of the Protection and Security Services Programme has regressed from its performance in 2019/20 and 2020/21.

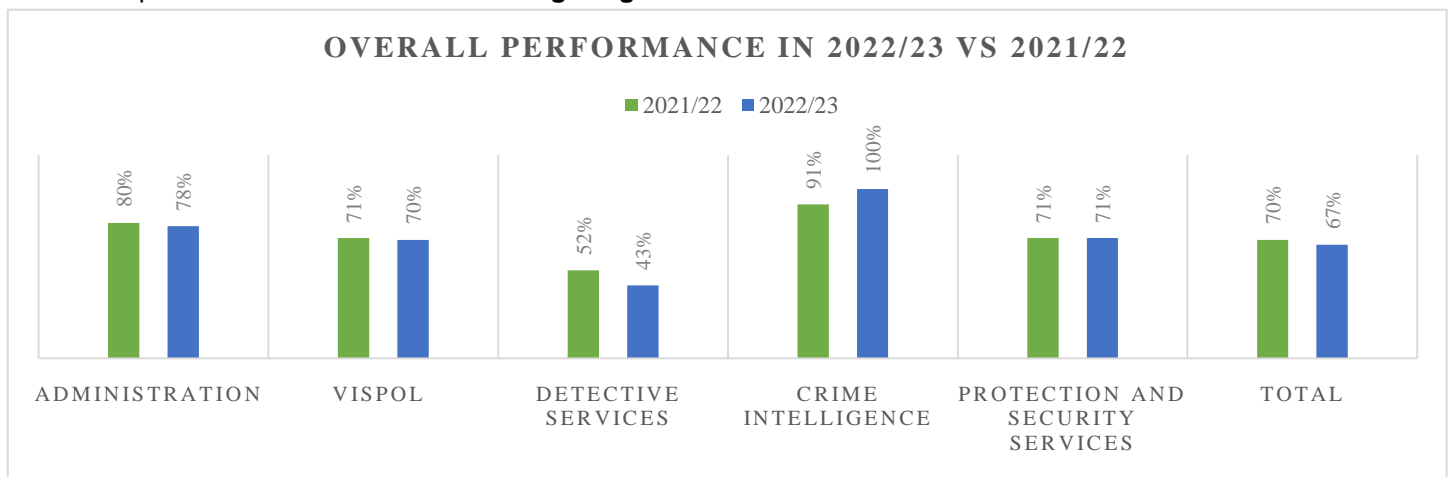
Across the past five financial years, the performance of the Detective Services Programme has consistently regressed to a very low achievement rate of 43% recorded in 2022/23.



5.2 Overall performance for 2022/23

At the end of the 2022/23 financial year, the Department achieved 67.7% of its performance targets (65 from 96 targets), which shows a decrease in performance compared to the 70.1% achievement rate in the 2021/22 financial year.

The figure below provides a summary of the Department's performance at the end of the 2022/23 financial year against that of the previous financial year. The performance on predetermined targets of the **Administration Programme** declined slightly from 80% in 2021/22 to 78% in 2022/23. The performance of the **Visible Policing Programme** decreased from 71% in 2021/22 to 70% in 2022/23.



The Programme's performance also declined in 2021/22 compared to an achievement of 73.1% in 2020/21. The continued decline in the achievement of predetermined targets in the **Detective Services Programme** remains concerning. The Programme recorded an achievement rate of only 43% in 2022/23. The low performance is due to the Criminal Record Centre and Forensic Science Laboratory subprogrammes achieving none of its predetermined performance targets in 2022/23. The achievement rate of the **Crime Intelligence Programme** increased from 91% in 2021/22 to 100% in 2022/23. The performance of the **Protection and Security Services Programme** remained unchanged at 71% in 2022/23 compared to the previous financial year.

5.3 Programme performance for 2022/23

5.1.1. Programme 1: Administration

At the end of the 2022/23 financial year, the Administration Programme achieved 18 of its 23 targets (78.2%), thus five targets were not achieved. The following should be noted:

Targets not achieved during the 2022/23 financial year

<p>Number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as stolen/lost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Reduce to 600 (10%) • Achieved: 742 • Deviation: -142 <p>AG Finding: Material irregularity</p>	<p>The number of new police stations established, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 3 • Achieved: 1 • Deviation: -2 	<p>Number of identified Closed-Circuit Television sites implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 102 CCTV sites implemented • Achieved: 45 • Deviation: -57 <p>Reason for deviation The delegation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) procurement processes for CCTV to the SAPS, inclusive of the awards made on prioritised sites, in Gauteng and the Free State, was dealt with late in the financial year, to enable the SAPS to establish a CCTV contract and complete the CCTV installations on the set target.</p>
<p>Percentage decrease in the number of incidents of confirmed fruitless and wasteful expenditure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 80% decrease • Achieved: Increased by 207.62% from 105 confirmed incidents in 2021/22 to 323 in 2022/23. • Deviation: Increased by 207.62% 	<p>Percentage of audits completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 100% • Achieved: 94.48% (137 from a total of 145) • Deviation: -5.52% 	

5.3.1.1 Police Infrastructure

In 2022/23, the SAPS had earmarked three projects for the construction of new police stations. The completion of the initial three new police stations, namely; Muyexe, in the Limpopo Province, Dwarsberg, in the North West Province and Riemvasmaak Police Station, in the Northern Cape Province, was scheduled for 2022/23. However, these projects were not completed, due to non-performance by the contractor and professional services, lengthy legal processes for the termination of the previously appointed service providers (contractors and consultants), challenges encountered by contractors in procuring skilled labour and sourcing building materials and ongoing project interruptions by interested parties.

The following are the reasons for deviations from planned targets and underperformance:

- **Limpopo Province: *Muyexe Police Station*:** The formal termination of the previous contractor at the Muyexe Police Station was delayed due to the mediation process. The advertised bid was awarded, in December 2022 and the site was handed over, on 9 February 2023.
- **North West Province: *Dwarsberg Police Station*:** Delay in obtaining the legal opinion on the previous contract, which was not obtained until 11 May 2022. The bid for the appointment of a contractor was advertised and closed on 17 January 2023 and is still being evaluated.

- **Northern Cape Province: Riemvasmaak Police Station:** The contractor's performance was impacted by inclement weather (heat wave), in January and February 2023. Non-performance of the appointed contractor and consultant (civil and structural engineer), as well as difficulties in acquiring building materials further impacted negatively on performance.
- **KwaZulu-Natal Province: Osuthu Police Station:** The police station was earmarked for completion, in 2023/24, but was completed, in 2022/23.

The amended Police Safety Strategy has been implemented, in all nine provinces and the National Police Safety Committee convened, quarterly, to ensure that all matters related to police safety are addressed on all levels. During 2022/23, safety upgrades at 218 police stations and other police facilities were completed. Over the medium-term, R25 million has been allocated for the enhancements to safeguard police stations.

5.1.2. Programme 2: Visible Policing

At the end of the 2022/23 financial year, the Visible Policing Programme achieved 17 from 24 performance targets (70.8%) (7 targets not achieved).

Targets not achieved during the 2022/23 financial year per subprogramme

Subprogramme: Crime Prevention: Achieved 8 from 15 targets (7 not achieved)		
Percentage of new firearm license applications finalised within 120 working days <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 90% • Achieved: 58.20% (108 553 finalised from a total of 186 525 received) • Deviation: -31.8% points 	Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 9.21% (552 057) • Achieved: Reported contact crimes increased, by 7.7% from 608 059, in 2021/22 to 654 761, in 2022/23. • Deviation: Increased by 7.7% AG Finding: Material irregularity	Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes at Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Decrease to 78 515 (8.18%) • Achieved: Reported contact crimes at the identified Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations increased by 5.6% from 85 510, in 2021/22 to 90 291, in 2022/23. • Deviation: Increased by 5.6% AG Finding: Material irregularity
Number of escapes from custody <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Decrease to 562 (2%) • Achieved: A total of 564 persons escaped from police custody. • Deviation: -2 Note: In 2022/23, 13 SAPS members were found guilty of aiding an escapee.	Percentage of functional police stations rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of crime, including GBVF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 100% compliant • Achieved: 91,63% (1 062 from a total of 1 159 police stations were compliant with all of the 3 set criteria). • Deviation: -8.37% 	Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women (18 years and above) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Decrease to 159 891 (9.17%) • Achieved: Reported contact crimes against women increased by 8.1% from 179 208 in 2021/22 to 193 669 in 2022/23. • Deviation: Increased by 8.1% AG Finding: Material irregularity
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children (below 18 years)		

Subprogramme: Crime Prevention: Achieved 8 from 15 targets (7 not achieved)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target: Decrease to 35 779 (7.36%) Achieved: Reported contact crimes against children increased by 2.1% from 45 197 in 2021/22 to 46 165 in 2022/23. Deviation: Increased by 2.1% <p>AG Finding: Material irregularity</p>		
Specialised Interventions subprogramme		
100% of targets achieved in 2022/23 (4 targets)		
Border Security subprogramme		
100% of targets achieved in 2022/23 (5 targets)		
AG Finding: Material irregularity		

5.1.3. Programme 3: Detective Services

The Detective Services Programme achieved 13 of its 30 performance targets (43.3%), thus not achieving 17 targets at the end of the 2022/23 financial year. As in the previous financial year, the underperformance is mainly recorded in the *Criminal Record Centre and Forensic Services Laboratory subprogrammes* which achieved none of its performance targets in 2022/23 (also 0% achievement in 2021/22). The *Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI)* or Special Investigations subprogramme achieved 85.7% of its targets in 2022/23 (6 from 7 targets), which is a decline in performance compared to the previous financial year during which all targets were achieved.

Targets not achieved during the 2022/23 financial year per subprogramme

Subprogramme: Crime Investigations: Achieved 7 from 14 targets (50.0%)		
Detection rate for contact crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target: 51% Achieved: 46.28% (415 091 from a total of 896 976) Deviation: -4.72% points 	Detection rate for contact crimes at the identified 30 high crime weight stations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target: 45% Achieved: 33.05% (43 180 from a total of 130 659) Deviation: -11.95% points 	Detection rate for crimes committed against women 18 years and above (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target: 71% Achieved: 70.07% (163 833 from a total of 233 804) Deviation: -0.93% points
Detection rate for crimes committed against children under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target: 65% Achieved: 62.95% (39 628 from a total of 62 950) Deviation: -2.05% <p>AG Finding: Material irregularity</p>	Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised with arrests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target: 70% Achieved: 10% (4 from a total of 40) with 26 arrests Deviation: -60% <p>Reason for deviation During the interim audit, in 2022/23, it was determined that the calculation method in the Technical Indicator Description yielded inaccurate results. The calculation method was revised for the 2023/24</p>	Percentage of identified organised Criminal groups neutralised with arrests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target: 70% Achieved: 20.41% (10 from a total of 49) with 50 arrests Deviation: -49.45% points <p>Reason for deviation Under-capacitation of units in the organised crime environment.</p> <p>Inadequate development of members within the organised crime environment.</p>

	financial year.	
<p>Percentage of outstanding case dockets related to contact crimes older than 3 years finalised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 15.09% • Achieved: 13.45% (5 929 from a total of 44 085) • Deviation: -1.64% <p>AG Finding: Material irregularity</p>		
Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre: Achieved 0 from 3 targets (0%)		
<p>Percentage of results of trial updated in respect of guilty verdicts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 95% of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days • Achieved: 91,29% (149 024 from a total of 163 236) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days. • Deviation: -3.71% 	<p>Percentage of results of trial updated in respect of not guilty verdicts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 95% of results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days • Achieved: 93.94% (737 169 from a total of 784 725) of results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days. • Deviation: -1.06% 	<p>Percentage of original previous conviction reports generated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 95% original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days • Achieved: 81,36% (802 239 from a total of 985 980) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days. • Deviation: -13.64% points
<p>Reason for deviation</p> <p>The presence of <u>communication errors between systems Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) and the Criminal Records System</u>, rebooting of the system is monotonous, network challenges, dependency on suppliers to resolve escalated queries, <u>unscheduled down times of AFIS, load shedding and a shortage of personnel</u> are significant concerns that impacted on the efficiency and effectiveness of the Criminal Record Centre.</p>		
Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory: Achieved 0 from 6 targets (0%)		
<p>Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 75,00% within 35 calendar days • Achieved: 20.10% (55 927 from a total of 278 244) • Deviation: -54.9% points 	<p>Percentage of case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frame</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Backlog not exceeding 10% of registered case exhibits (entries) • Achieved: 29.63% (195 605 from a total of 660 102) • Deviation: -19.63% points 	<p>Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 70,00% within 113 calendar days • Achieved: 66.09% (3 299 from a total of 4 992) • Deviation: -3.91% points <p>–</p>
<p>Percentage of Ballistics Intelligence (IBIS) case exhibits (entries) finalised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 95,00% within 35 calendar days • Achieved: 86.28% (67 126 from a total of 77 797) • Deviation: -8.72% points 	<p>Percentage of Biology DNA Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 80,00% within 90 calendar days • Achieved: 62.42% (282 211 from a total of 452 092) • Deviation: -17.58% 	<p>Percentage of DNA case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Backlog not exceeding 10% of registered case exhibits (entries) • Achieved: 13.97% (55 681 from a total of 398 439)

		• Deviation: -3.97% points
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The performance of the *Forensic Science Laboratory* subprogramme has seen a consistent decrease over the past five financial years, with the backlog in DNA analysis rising sharply to unacceptably high levels of case exhibits not finalised within 90 days.

At the end of March 2023, the overall backlog of forensic laboratories was 29,63%, down from 57,46%, in 2021/22, which is a reduction of 27,83%. The DNA examination backlog was reduced by 61,2% from 143 795, in the first quarter of the reporting period to 55 681 at the end of the fourth quarter.

The laboratory registered 660 102 cases/entries during the reporting period, compared to 536 350 cases/entries during the previous financial year. In 2022/23, 813 125 or 123,18% of cases/entries were finalised, compared to 457 990 or 85,39%, in 2021/22. A total of 278 244 routine cases were received, of which 55 927 (20,10%) were finalised within 35 calendar days, down from 30 746 (22,75%) in the previous year.

5.1.4. Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI)

The **Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI)** achieved 6 from 7 performance targets and recorded an achievement of 85.7% with most targets over-achieved.

During 2022/23, the following successes were attained:

- A total of 2 852 arrests were made, compared to 2 809 arrests, in 2021/22, an increase of 43 arrests.
- Drug seizures totalling R1.3 billion were made, along with counterfeit goods, precious metals and endangered species valued at R244 million. A total of 232 firearms, 8 393 rounds of ammunition and 6 577 explosives were seized, as well as 266 vehicles worth R122 605 951 forfeited to the State.
- A total number of 266 orders, inclusive of preservation, restraint and confiscation forfeiture orders and 155 of criminal network assets were issued to the amount of R356 million.

5.1.5. Programme 4: Crime Intelligence

The Crime Intelligence Programme achieved 12 of its 12 performance targets of the 2022/23 financial year (100%), which is a performance rate of 100%. It should be noted that a high achievement rate on performance indicators does not indicate that the Crime Intelligence Division operated optimally during the 2022/23 financial year.

In terms of specific capacitation in the SAPS Crime Intelligence Division, numerous vacancies were filled, including the appointment of a Divisional Commissioner. Significant capacitation was realised within the Crime Intelligence Division. The Division has also deployed two operatives per police station, at all Top 30 National High Weight Stations for Contact Crime, to provide for proactive and reactive operational intelligence products on prioritised crime threats.

5.1.6. Programme 5: Protection and Security Services

The Protection and Security Services Programme achieved five of its seven performance targets for 2022/23 (71.4%), thus not achieving two targets in the Government Security Regulator subprogrammes (both PSS and PPS).

Targets not achieved in 2022/23

Protection and Security Services Government Security Regulator	Presidential Protection Services Government Security Regulator
Percentage of National Key Points evaluated • Target: 100% (217) • Achieved: 99.07% (213 from a total of 215) • Deviation: -0.93%	Percentage of National Key Points evaluated • Target: 100% (10) • Achieved: 90% (9 from a total of 10) • Deviation: -10%

Reason for deviation

Two NKPs were declassified. As a result, these evaluations were discounted from the target. Two evaluations were not conducted, due to a budget reduction.

Reason for deviation

Access was denied to Killarney Residence, in Gauteng, due to the lack of implementation of security measures by the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (NDPWI).

Provision of in-transit protection

During 2022/23, 71 national and 133 provincial dignitaries, as well as 25 ad-hoc and 48 foreign dignitaries who visited South Africa, during 2022/23, received in-transit protection. There were a total of 35 757 movements of South African VIPs within and outside the country's borders.

Provision of static protection

A total of 14 Static Units provided 84 745 protection services to 73 VIP residences, 30 strategic installations dispersed throughout South Africa and 11 SAPS-occupied buildings, in 2022/23. There were no security breaches during protection duties.

Government Security Regulator

During 2022/23, the following regulatory functions were performed:

- A total of 1 334 applications for security guard positions for NKPs were processed. In accordance with Regulation 4(a) to (g) of the NKP Act, 1980 (Act No. 102 of 1980), it was determined that two applicants had criminal records, while none were deemed incapable.
- Evaluated 213 from a total of 215 NKPs. Two NKPs that were deregistered were not evaluated.
- A total of 126 providers of security services and security training were evaluated and 69 were not evaluated, of which 21 were deregistered and one was suspended. Due to budget constraints, 47 security service providers and security training providers were not evaluated.
- A total of 45 new security service and training providers have been registered.

Presidential Protection Services

Physical protection was provided to 22 presidential VIPs, who participated in 77 visits outside the borders of South Africa. A total of 52 foreign heads of state or government were protected. No security breach occurred during protection duties in South Africa or abroad, at significant events, or when foreign heads of state visited the country, either in South Africa or abroad.

6. HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**5.4 Establishment and personnel changes**

At the end of the 2022/23 financial year, the SAPS had 179 502 employees against a year-end establishment of 178 708. As such, the Department has 794 more employees than is funded and has a negative vacancy rate of 0.4%. The Administration, Crime Intelligence, and Protection and Security Programmes have more personnel than is allowed. The Visible Policing and Detective Services programmes had vacancy rates of 0.5% and 2.7%, respectively at the end of March 2023. It must be noted that the Protection and Security Services Programme had 1 578 employees more than its year-end establishment. During the 2022/23 financial year, the SAPS recorded total expenditure of R80.86 billion on compensation of employees, which is 78.9% of the Department's expenditure. In terms of vacancies by critical occupation, the SAPS had a vacancy rate of 54.6% in engineers and related professionals, a 33.3% vacancy rate in architects, town and traffic planners and a vacancy rate of 28.7% in psychologists and vocational councillors.

At the end of the 2022/23 financial year, 10 005 persons were recruited into the SAPS, while 5 733 personnel left the employment of the Department, which is an employee turnover rate of 3.3%. The majority of reasons why employees left the Department were due to retirement (2 139), followed by resignations (1 913) and death (798).

5.5 Police/Population Ratio

In 2022/23, the Department had a fixed establishment of 179 502 employees, of which 145 246 were SAPS Act employees and 34 256 were Public Service Act employees. Over the last nine years (2014/15 to 2022/23), the police/population ratio increased year-on-year. The generally accepted

benchmark is one police officer to 450 people, as such, the SAPS is within the benchmark. However, the police/population ratio is highly dependent on the crime level of an individual country and one size (or ratio) does not fit all.

In 2014/15, the police/population ratio was one police member to 358 citizens (1:358) compared to a police/population ratio of one police member to 417 citizens (1:417) in 2022/23.

The table below illustrates the increase in the police/population ratio over the past eight years between 2014/15 and 2022/23:

Table 3: Changes in the police/population ration over eight years

Financial year	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
SAPS Act Employees	150 950	151 834	151 651	150 791	150 855	147 035	144 253	139 901	145 246
Police/Population ratio	1:358	1:362	1:369	1:375	1:383	1:400	1:413	1:430	1:417

Source: SAPS Annual Reports 2014/15 – 2022/23

5.6 Section 35 Terminations

The SAPS did not award any section 35 terminations during 2022/23.

5.7 Regulation 47 Appointments/promotions

In 2022/23, the SAPS made seven Regulation 47 appointments. Under section 47(n) of the 2018 SAPS Employment Regulations, the National Commissioner may upon written motivation and in consultation with the Minister, promote an employee into a post without advertising the post.

This section of the Employment Regulations (section 45 of the 2008 Employment Regulations) has been an area of serious contention in the past, especially between 2015/16 and 2017/18. During a previous Portfolio Committee meeting that focused on SAPS promotions, POPCRU stated that regulation 47 proportions are grossly misused and that the careers of many police members had been stifled by this misuse.

7. INPUTS BY UNIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS

7.1. South African Policing Union (SAPU)

SAPU raised concerns on the following areas: 1) Report of the Accounting Officer, 2) Strategic focus over the short to medium-term period, 3) Exemptions and deviations received from the National Treasury, 4) Strategic overview, 5) Legislative and other mandates, 6) Organisational structure, 7) Overview of Departmental performance, 8) Service delivery performance, 9) Police safety, 10) Risk management, 11) Human resources and 12) Employment changes.

A copy of the submission is available from the Committee Secretary.

7.2. Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (POPCRU)

POPCRU highlighted concerns on the following areas: 1) Performance on various programmes, 2) human resources, 3) physical resources, 4) police killings and attacks on police stations, 5) Community-orientated Policing and Community Police Forums, 6) Gender-based Violence and Femicide, and 7) PFMA Compliance.

A copy of the submission is available from the Committee Secretary.

7.3. Independent Police Union of South Africa (IPUSA)

IPUSA highlighted concerns on the following areas: 1) Confusing reporting lines on the organogram of the SAPS, 2) Output indicators on firearm management; 3) Non-achievement of targets in the Detective Services Programme is a result on capacity constraints; 4) Output indicators and actual performance of the Crime Intelligence Programme are not aligned; and 5) Confusion around the difference between National Key Points and Strategic Installations.

A copy of the submission is available from the Committee Secretary.

8. COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

The Committee made the following observations:

- 1) The Committee noted a misalignment between the achieved performance of the Department and expenditure at year-end. While the Department had spent 100% of its available budget, only 67% of predetermined performance targets were achieved. The misalignment is most significant in the Visible Policing and Detective Services Programmes, which are the two core service delivery programmes of the Department. Concerns were also raised that performance indicators do not measure the lived experiences of citizens and that performance targets across different programmes do not complement each other. An example was made that while the Crime Intelligence Programme achieved all of its performance targets, it seemingly does not support other divisions or functionaries of the Department.
- 2) The Committee expressed concern that the Department is not ensuring value for money or return on its investments, especially in terms of capital works projects and ICT projects. Specific attention was given to the ineffective operation of various IT systems currently in use by the SAPS, including the ICDMS and the 10111 call centres, as well as significant delays in building projects to bring police services closer to communities. The Committee noted further that the SAPS must engage in smarter and digital policing solutions to assist them in the fight against crime and align with the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR).
- 3) The Committee raised concern about the repeat material findings made by the AGSA, especially in terms of adherence to legislation and internal controls. Members noted that the repeat findings point towards ineffective management and leadership in the Department and that police members are not disciplined for transgressions and non-adherence to policies and procedures. Members further noted that consequence management is lacking in the Department. The Minister acknowledged that consequence management is problematic in the Department and that it is more difficult to deal with senior ranking officers in the SAPS.
- 4) The Committee questioned the AGSA's relationship with the Internal Audit Committee to identify and address repeat audit findings. Member indicated that various Audit Recovery Plans have been developed but that these remain ineffective as repeat findings persist. The Committee questioned whether the Office of the AGSA monitors whether Departments are on the right track through in-year monitoring. The Office of the AGSA noted that it will adopt a district approach to continuously monitor the controls put in place to ensure positive audit outcomes as part of a larger accountability ecosystem. This approach will be rolled-out to more districts in future. Generally, the Office of the AGSA has good relationships with the Internal Audit Divisions and Audit Committees to ensure alignment.
- 5) The Committee raised concerns about apparent deficiencies in the Department's record keeping systems and that the root causes seem to stem from failures in the lower levels of accountability at station level with police members not complying with instructions. Members questioned whether the root cause lies with ineffective IT systems, ineffective training or the lack of consequence management for officials failing to report or keep record. Members raised the fact that the Office of the AGSA stated that systems put in place to mitigate repeat findings often do not trickle down to lower levels of management, especially station management.
- 6) The Committee raised concern about the continuous and consistent decline in the Detective Services Programme, which is most evident in the Forensic Science Laboratory subprogramme. It was stated that, in 2017, the Department had about 26 000 Detectives,

which had declined to about 17 600 in 2022. The under capacitation and lack of skills were provided as reason for various targets not being achieved. The Committee noted that the Department had previously committed to the re-enlistment of retired detectives and questioned the progress in this regard. The Committee further highlighted the concern raised by the AGSA that forensic leads are not followed up by Detectives and that storage facilities are inadequate which can lead to the loss of case dockets. The Department indicated that budget cuts will affect the environment, specifically in terms of allowances to Detectives. The Department indicated that newly trained recruits have been allocated to the Detective Services Programme. However, Members raised concern about the lack of experience and questioned whether the newly appointed constables are mentored by experienced Detectives in the Detective Services Programme.

- 7) The Committee raised concern about dependencies on other Departments for the SAPS to perform their functions, such as SITA and DPWI, which has constrained the Department in performing critical functions. The Minister of Police indicated that proper IT systems are desperately needed by the SAPS, such as basic equipment including power backup systems or generators in times of power outages. Extensive engagements have been ongoing with sister departments without much results. The Committee noted that all Departments are experiencing the same frustrations with the DPWI and SITA and indicated that Cabinet must intervene and develop solutions to address these challenges.
- 8) The Committee raised concerns about the increase in the number and monetary value of civil claims brought against the Department during the 2022/23 financial year. The Department indicated that processes are underway to decrease the number of civil claims and to identify stations that are contributing the most to civil claims. The Department further noted that claim amounts are beyond the control of the Department and that claims do not indicate the actual amounts that will be paid. The SAPS Inspectorate has started implementing a mitigating strategy in July 2022 to address the escalation in civil claims. A National Steering Committee and eight Provincial Steering Committees have been appointed to drive and implement the strategy. The Inspectorate has identified cases of collusion between police members and legal firms that impact civil claims. The impact of the strategy will be felt over time. The Deputy Minister indicated that the use of body-worn cameras will assist in this regard to capture (and prove) instances where police members acted within the confines of the law.
- 9) The Committee expressed concern on the continued backlog in the analysis of DNA case exhibits and that this is affecting the entire criminal justice system value chain and leading to a failure to bring perpetrators to book. The Committee noted that delays in DNA analysis results are resulting in the withdrawal of cases or cases being struck off the court roll. The Committee further questioned whether all contacts in the FSL environment are in place, including maintenance of machinery and procurement of consumables.
- 10) Members raised concern about the funding of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) revamp and the Integrated Justice System (IJS) projects. Members questioned whether value for money had been attained and requested a breakdown of expenditure since the projects' inception in 2012. The Department indicated that a written response will be provided.
- 11) Members raised concern about the significant increase in kidnappings in the Eastern Cape province and that especially business owners are targeted. The Committee requested that the Department should indicate what steps are being taken to address this especially in light of police members allegedly being involved. The Department indicated that steps are taken and that it is jointly addressed with the cooperation of the DPCI.
- 12) The Committee raised concern about the ongoing challenges with the availability of vehicles and excessive time spent in garages for repairs. The Committee further noted that the vast majority of vehicle repairs are done under RT46 contracts, meaning that repairs are done by external service providers. Members questioned whether SAPS garages will be bolstered to do repairs in-house. Members further raised concern about the exemption from procurement regulations approved by National Treasury to procure two armoured vehicles (BMW's). The Department stated that garages have been decentralised to provinces in order to lessen outsourcing and promote skills development in the Department. Further, approximately 900

vehicles from the SAPS fleet of 46 000 have been out of commission for more than a year for major repairs. The Department noted that panel beating is specifically problematic and all such services are outsourced. The two BMW armoured vehicles were procured for transporting the President and Deputy President.

- 13) The Committee raised significant concern about the lack of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the Department, especially when a whole-of society approach is touted as the only response to the escalating crime rates in South Africa. The need for PPPs was specifically raised by the President to address the backlog in DNA analysis, yet no such partnerships have been realised.
- 14) Members agreed with comments made by IPUSA that the administration of firearms licensing should not be a SAPS mandate. Previously, a Member had suggested that the administration of firearms should be taken out of SAPS and done through a PPP agreement. In a Parliamentary response, the Minister committed to explore this possibility. Members requested an update on this commitment.
- 15) The Committee noted that civilians face severe consequences when their firearms are either lost or stolen, but equal importance is not given to SAPS members whose firearms are lost or stolen. Members questioned whether investigations are done and whether a proper inventory are kept on firearms as assets of the State. Members raised concern that the Department's asset register is not properly kept and questions how the Department accounts for the loss of state assets.
- 16) Members raised significant concern about the under capacitation of the DPCI, which is currently operating on an available workforce of only 52% of what is needed. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the successes achieved by the DPCI despite the lack of sufficient personnel. Members noted that a solid plan must be put in place to address the capacitation of the DPCI over the short to medium term. It was noted that section 17G of the SAPS Act, 1995 should be amended to retain personnel in DPCI.
- 17) Members raised concern about the apparent over-capacitation of personnel in the PSS Programme and noted that additional personnel to the post establishment should be better utilised in the Department's core service delivery Programmes.
- 18) The Committee noted that the funding allocation to CPFs must be equitably spread across provinces and that CPFs should account for expenditure. The Department should ensure that value for money is gained from this investment.
- 19) The Committee raised concern about the continued attacks on police members and questioned whether members are adequately trained to defend themselves in dangerous situations. Members indicated that housing should be allocated to police members staying in informal settlements as this poses a significant threat to the safety of police members. Members highlighter the point made by SAPU that police officers are scared to use their firearms in fear of possible backlash, and the point made by POPCRU that section 49 of the Criminal Procedures Act should be amended to account for policing needs in terms of self-defence.

9. COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

9.1. Recommendations to National Treasury

The Committee recommends the following:

- 1) Funds for the recruitment of additional personnel should be made available as the balance left between staff attrition and the 10 000 recruits does not address the needs of the Department.

9.2. Recommendations on service delivery performance

The Committee recommends the following:

- 1) The Department should review, refine and reduce their annual performance indicators to focus on apex priorities and the achievement of the Department's Constitutional mandate. The Department should ensure alignment between the achievement of targets in the AR and lived experience of citizens over the MTSF.
- 2) The SAPS should measure the achievement of forensic evidence targets from the date evidence is taken and captured on the system and not from the date that samples were submitted for analysis. Real delays and the impact on the criminal justice value chain is not measured through current metrics.
- 3) The SAPS should include and enforce penalty clauses in all contracts. Financial penalties in the Service Level Agreement with SITA should be enforced in terms of the agreement, when deliverables are not fulfilled within the agreed timelines.
- 4) The record-keeping system of the Department should be simplified to ensure reliable information and police members failing to keep adequate record should be disciplined.
- 5) The SAPS must identify projects on which return on investment can be measured and shown. This could include infrastructure and IT projects and their time-frames, funds allocated and whether the desired outcomes were realised as intended.
- 6) The Department should expedite consequence management steps against employees incurring irregular, and fruitless and wasteful expenditure.
- 7) The National Commissioner Should ensure full implementation of critical systems and infrastructure (i.e. 10111 function and ICDMS) to enhance crime prevention and response strategies.
- 8) The SAPS must conduct an analysis of call centers to identify and correct all the key matters causing dropped calls. This must be prioritised and align to the commitments made by the President in his 2023 State of the Nation Address.
- 9) The capacitation of the DPCI should be prioritised to ensure the fulfilling of the Directorate's mandate.
- 10) Funding to CPFs must be spread equitably across provinces and expenditure should be monitored to ensure value for money and return on investment.
- 11) The Department should explore the outsourcing of firearm management through a PPP to ensure the effective administration of firearms and alleviate personnel and funding pressures on the SAPS.

Progress on the implementation of recommendations above should be submitted to the Committee by 01 February 2024. Progress should also be presented to the Committee as part of the Department's 2024/25 APP presentation during the 2024/25 budget hearings.

9.3. Reporting requirements

The Committee requests the following information to be submitted:

- 1) Report detailing the Department's resource requirements (needs analysis) over the short to medium term. This report should be submitted by 24 November 2023.
- 2) Report on solutions to address ongoing challenges experience in capital works projects, especially the long outstanding completion of police stations, specifically the Muyexe (Giyane) station in the Limpopo province and the Riemvasmaak station in the Northern Cape comprehensive feedback report to enable escalation.
- 3) Report on CJS/IJS expenditure and outputs since the project's inception in 2012.
- 4) Breakdown of implementation and successes of the Safer Cities project.
- 5) Breakdown of the personnel establishment in the PSS Programme.
- 6) Report on the outcome of the review of the promotion policy when concluded in the Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council (SSSBC).
- 7) Report on solutions to address the continued challenges to provide housing to police members to ensure their safety and accommodate them closer to their police stations where they are employed.
- 8) Analysis of the organisational structure of SAPS to identify possible challenges and areas where the structure can be streamlined.
- 9) Breakdown of vehicles and other assets donated to the Department by Provincial Governments and other entities and how the Department accounts for these donations.

Written submissions, except the first report, should be submitted by 19 October 2023.

10. CONCLUSION

The Committee expresses its appreciation to the Ministry of Police, Deputy Minister of Police, the National Commissioner, SAPS Management and support team, the Office of the Auditor General and labour unions for their participation during the Annual Report hearings.

The Democratic Alliance (DA) reserves their rights on the report.

Report to be considered.