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SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT

— 2022/2023 —





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SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF POLICE

General BH Cele (MP)
MINISTER OF POLICE

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Police,
for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.



General SF Masemola
**ACCOUNTING OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE**

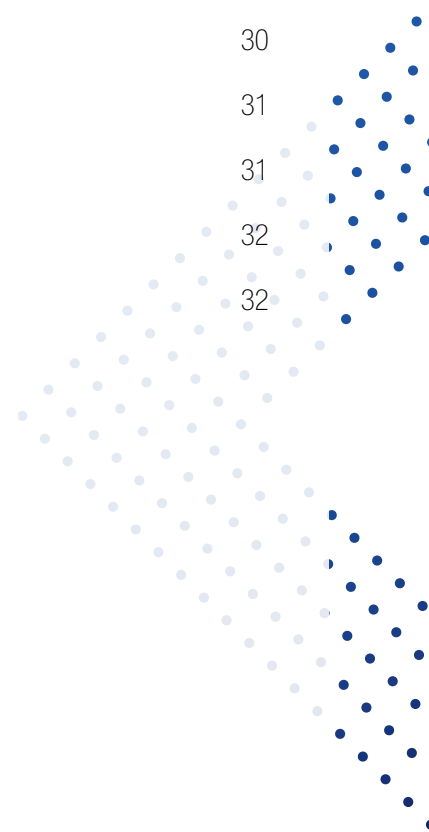
31 August 2023



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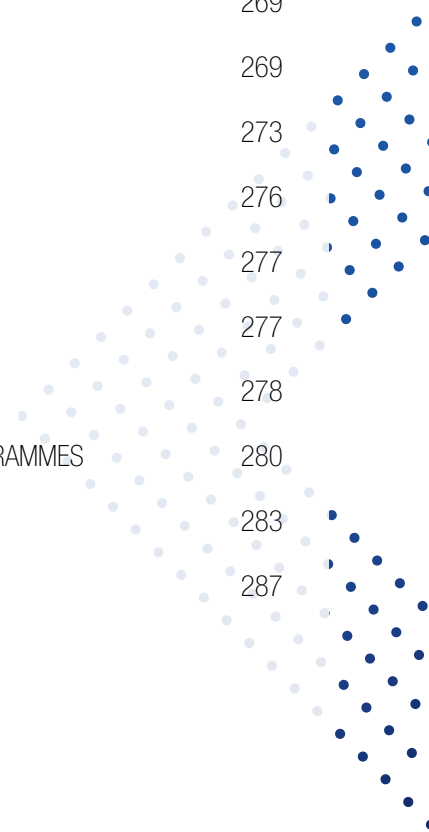
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PART A

GENERAL INFORMATION



1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

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2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

4IR	Fourth Industrial Revolution
AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Identification System
AFU	Asset Forfeiture Unit
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
ANC	African National Congress
AOP	Annual Operational Plan
APP	Annual Performance Plan
APSD	Africa Public Service Day
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
AU	African Union
BMA	Border Management Authority
BOC	Board of Commissioners
BPLDP	Basic Police Learning Development Programme
CAS	Crime Administration System
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CFR	Central Firearms Register
CIT	Cash-in-Transit
CJS	Criminal Justice System
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease, 2019
CPF	Community Police Forum
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CSC	Community Service Centre
CSPS	Civilian Secretariat for Police Service
CSS	Customer Satisfaction Survey
DDM	District Development Model
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DoJ&CD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
DPME	Department for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation



DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DSO	Designated Second-Hand Goods Officer
EHW	Employee Health and Wellness
EITT	Economic Infrastructure Task Team
EMCS	Enhanced Movement Control System
ENE	Estimates of National Expenditure
ETD	Education, Training and Development
FCS	Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences
FSL	Forensic Science Laboratory
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBVF	Gender-Based Violence and Femicide
GEMS	Government Employees Medical Scheme
GIPA	Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV&AIDS
HCT	HIV Counselling and Testing
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IBIS	Integrated Ballistic Identification System
ICC	International Convention Centre
ICDMS	Integrated Case Docket Management System
ICPCAP	Increased Crime Prevention and Combating Action Plan
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILEA	International Law Enforcement Agency
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police
IPID	Independent Police Investigative Directorate
IPM	Integrated Person Management
IT	Information Technology
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
MCS	Movement Control System
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIPA	Meaningful Involvement of People Living with HIV&AIDS

MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NATJOINTS	National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
NDMP	National Drug Master Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NDPWI	National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
NFDD	National Forensic DNA Database
NFMCCC	National Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIU	National Intervention Unit
NKP	National Key Point
NOC	National Operational Coordination
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
NPS	National Policing Strategy
NPS AOP	National Policing Strategy Annual Operational Plan
NQF	National Qualification Framework
NSDF	National Second-Hand Goods Dealers' Forum
OCPI	Organised Crime Project Investigation
OCS	Organisational Climate Survey
PAAP	Post Audit Action Plan
PCoP	Portfolio Committee on Police
PCSI	Priority Crime Specialised Investigations
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PIVA	Person Identification and Verification Application
POCA	Prevention of Organised Crime Act
POLMED	Police Medical Scheme
POP	Public Order Police
PRASA	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa
PRECCA	Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act

PSA	Public Service Act
PVS	Person Verification System
QCTO	Quality Council for Trades and Occupations
RIMAS	Risk Information Management Support System
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANEB	South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau
SAPS	South African Police Service
SAQA	South African Qualification Authority
SARPCCO	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SASSETA	Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority
SCCI	Serious Commercial Crime Investigation
SCI	Serious Corruption Investigation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Programme
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SIU	Special Investigating Unit
SMS	Senior Management Service
SOCI	Serious Organised Crime Investigation
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPP	Senior Public Prosecutor
SSSBC	Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council
StatsSA	Statistics South Africa
STF	Special Task Force
TB	Tuberculosis
TPP	Training Provisioning Plan
TRT	Tactical Response Team



UAMP	User Asset Management Plan
UN	United Nations
US	United States
USA	United States of America
USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
VCP	Vehicle Check Point
VFR	Victim-Friendly Room
VIP	Very Important Person
WAN	Wide Area Network



3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



GENERAL BH CELE, MP
Minister of Police

In today's complex and rapidly evolving world, ensuring the safety and security of our communities has become an increasingly challenging task. It is a privilege to introduce the Annual Report of the South African Police Service (SAPS), a comprehensive compilation of the notable achievements and invaluable contributions made by our dedicated police officers over the past year.

We are living in an era where the collective safety and security of our communities are paramount and our police service plays a pivotal role. However, their efforts alone are not enough. It is my firm belief that the collective participation and support of every citizen, community organisation and stakeholder are crucial to the success of policing efforts.

As you examine and explore the pages of this Annual Police Report, we invite you to join us in celebrating notable accomplishments of our police service. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all our officers for their unwavering dedication, selflessness and commitment to public service. Together, let us continue to work towards a safer, more just and inclusive society, where every individual can live without fear and thrive in harmony.

We have made significant strides in upholding law and order, combating crime and enhancing community policing. We have recognised the evolving nature of criminal activities and adapted our strategies to effectively combat these challenges.

We have actively engaged and have been supported by departments within the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster to promote information sharing and collaborate effectively within the criminal justice value chain.

We will take a holistic approach to policing, prioritising community engagement and public trust building. Through community policing initiatives, we will establish strong relationships with local communities, integrating their feedback and tailor our efforts to meet their specific needs. We firmly believe that trust and cooperation are crucial in ensuring a safe and secure environment for all citizens. "Iphoyisa, Iphoyisa Ngomphakathi", communities need police officers and police officers need communities in the overall fight against crime. When you see something, say something and do something. Community input is essential and can assist with police investigation.

The SAPS adopted the National Policing Strategy (NPS) 2022/23 in an effort to combat the country's identified crime threats. This includes threats to the authority of the state, territorial integrity, the economy and the well-being of South Africans.

In realising the theme for 2023/24 '**Combating Crime through Decisive Police Action and Robust Community Involvement**', policing communities and policing with communities, remains the backbone of our policing direction, going forward. We therefore call upon communities to embrace and throw their full weight behind the police to turn the tide of crime and create safer communities. The Integrated Crime Prevention Action Plan is rooted on the following pillars:

- » Increased Crime Prevention and Combating Action Plan (ICPCAP)
- » Community Mobilisation and the Resourcing of the Community Policing Forums
- » SAPS Recruitment and Expansion Interventions
- » Capacitation of the Detective Service, the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) and other Specialised Operational Units
- » Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) and Improvements of Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Processing
- » Wellness, Discipline and Improved Police Morale
- » Enhanced Policing Technology and Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR)
- » Police Visibility, Mobility and Rapid Response
- » Building of Police Stations
- » The Whole of Government and Whole of Society Approach in the Fight against Crime

The SAPS management have adopted a vigorous Action Plan, ensuring the streets and highways of this country are saturated with ongoing weekly high density operations. The SAPS recently unleashed a nationwide disruptive, armed intervention, called "OPERATION



SHANELA". This includes intelligence-led disruptive operations, tracking and tracing wanted suspects and removing illegal firearms. This approach is being intensified over weekends, as directed by crime trends and the recording, thereof. Let us ALL sweep away criminality by combating crime through decisive police action and robust community involvement.

We will intensify our efforts to disrupt and dismantle criminal networks with bolstered intelligence capabilities, improved coordination between security forces, law enforcement agencies, as well as the Criminal Justice System (CJS). A two-pronged approach will be followed in curbing the spread of criminal activities and safeguarding our nation's future.

Looking ahead, our vision for the next five years in the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) is rooted in innovation, collaboration and responsiveness. We will invest in cutting-edge technologies, enhance our intelligence capabilities and strengthen collaboration between the levels of government and with our communities. We will also prioritise capacity building, ensuring that our police officers are equipped with the necessary skills and resources to confront emerging challenges, effectively.

Fighting crime must be intensified through government and cluster work, facilitating legislative reform to strengthen law and order. The viewpoint of a "whole of government and whole of society" approach to crime and violence prevention in the country can only be a reality if we jointly work together in fighting the root causes of crime. The Cabinet approved the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy, which continues to play a fundamental role in directing our efforts. The National Development Plan (NDP), Vision 2030, sets out a vision for safer communities, recognising the need to address the drivers of crime and violence, such as alcohol, illegal firearms, drugs and gangsterism and acknowledging that crime and violence prevention is not the sole responsibility of the SAPS.

I extend my gratitude to every member of the SAPS for their dedication and unwavering commitment to serving our nation. To our citizens, I assure you that we will continue to work tirelessly to ensure your safety and security. With the support of our government, law enforcement agencies and the public, we are confident in our ability to overcome any obstacles and create a safer and more secure future for all.

I further take this opportunity to thank the Deputy Minister of Police, Mr Cassel Mathale, the Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Police (PCoP), the late Ms Tina Joemat-Pettersson and its members, the National Commissioner of the SAPS, General Fannie Masemola, his management team and all SAPS members, as well as the National Head of the DPCI, Dr/Lt General Godfrey Lebeya and his team.

GENERAL BH CELE (MP)

Minister of Police

Date: 12 September 2023



4. DEPUTY MINISTER'S STATEMENT



MR. CC MATHALE, MP
Deputy Minister of Police

It is with great pleasure that I introduce the Annual Report for the SAPS, which highlights the significant strides made by our hardworking police officers in the fight against crime through promoting community engagement and participation. This report serves as a testament to our unwavering commitment, towards building and making a safer South Africa for all to live.

Crime has a severe impact on the quality of life of all South Africans. High levels of crime also affect efforts to stimulate growth, increase investment and reduce poverty. Investment and growth require a safe, stable and crime-free environment, which is fundamental to the aspirations of all people to live in security, peace, comfort and prosperity. As the SAPS, we will relentlessly pursue in every manner, a safe and protected environment for all within the country. An environment where women and children are not exposed to becoming victims of GBVF. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) remains a persistent concern in our society and it is our collective responsibility to confront it head-on. We remain resolute in our determination to create a society where every person, regardless of gender, feels safe, respected and protected by their police service.

Community engagement lies at the heart of effective policing. It is through open and meaningful dialogue that the trust and understanding between the police and the public can be fostered. Our police service has taken great strides in establishing strong connections with community members, creating platforms for honest and open conversations and actively soliciting input from the diverse individuals and groups we serve. We firmly believe that community participation is crucial in fighting crime through active and involved citizenry. I must indicate that community and stakeholder engagement in crime prevention and combating are not new concepts in policing.

The design and implementation of crime prevention initiatives and community-centred programmes can be achieved by working together, creating a conducive environment that contributes to the safety and well-being of their neighbourhoods.

Oversight and accountability are crucial pillars of a just and transparent policing system. We are committed to ongoing efforts to strengthen oversight mechanisms, ensuring that police personnel adhere to ethical standards and are held accountable for their actions. We recognise that, in order to earn and retain the trust of the public, it is essential to provide clear avenues for complaints, thoroughly investigate allegations of misconduct and take appropriate corrective actions, when required.

Unfortunately, instances of police killings continue to challenge the trust between law enforcement and the communities that they serve.

We remain steadfast in our commitment to ensuring that each and every member of our police service understands the gravity of their responsibility to protect life, preserve human rights and maintain public order.

As we probe into the pages of this Annual Report, it is clear that our police service is driven by a genuine desire to serve and protect. I commend the dedication, professionalism and compassion demonstrated by our officers, who work tirelessly to uphold the values of trust, safety and equality. We are grateful for their efforts and remain grateful to the citizens, community organisations and stakeholders who collaborate with us to create a safer and just society for all.

Our approaches and interventions to enhance policing and promote safety in communities were intensified and integrated. Effective policing always required the involvement and collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including the security industry, the business sector, all government institutions, and most importantly, our communities. The SAPS developed more flexible methods of action, as well as explored and exploited technology in the fight against crime and criminality.

We knew what lay ahead of us as the Ministry and the family of the SAPS. We were ready for the task at hand, and we further invited everyone to join in our determination to fight crime in the 2023/24 financial year. We continued without getting weary in the fight against crime in South Africa, ensuring the safety of our beloved nation.



I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the PCoP for their guidance, constructive criticism and contribution to our work in the Ministry and the SAPS. I would also like to thank Minister Bheki Cele, who is forever in the forefront to fight criminality and crime in our country. My gratitude goes to the National Commissioner, General Fannie Masemola, SAPS Management and every member of the SAPS family.

Mr CC MATHALE, MP

Deputy Minister of Police

Date: 15 September 2023



5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT



**GENERAL
SF MASEBOLA**
National Commissioner

Since 1 April 2022, I acknowledged my responsibility to accelerate the SAPS along the strategic trajectory that is described in the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan. As the National Commissioner, I hereby acknowledge and accept my responsibilities in ensuring the effective and efficient functioning of the SAPS. I understand that my role carries immense significance and influence in ensuring public safety, upholding the rule of law and maintaining order within the country. My appointment, however, also necessitated that I provide strategic direction to the organisation.

Allow me to present the 2022/23 Annual Report as the National Commissioner. Measures in the Strategic Plan and the Annual Performance Plan (APP), are designed specifically to support the realisation of the SAPS's Impact Statement for the current strategic framework period, which is: 'A safe and secure environment, conducive for economic and social stability, creating a better life for all'.

The 2020-2025 Strategic Plan will be implemented over a five-year period and its primary purpose is to guide the annual direction of the organisation, which is reflected in the APP. The effective implementation of the strategic direction is dependent on the annual review of the progress that has been achieved with the implementation of the Strategic Plan. The implementation of the Strategic Plan will require the committed participation of all relevant stakeholders, but in particular of every SAPS member, whose collaborative and steadfast efforts are needed to ensure its successful implementation.

The 2022/23 APP and the NPS Annual Operational Plan (AOP), represent the SAPS's planned initiatives, in support of Government's medium-term strategic priorities, aligned with the budget allocation over this period, to the department. The purpose of the NPS, is to accelerate the performance of the department in respect of key elements of the APP.

I recognise that the safety and security of our citizens are paramount. It is my duty to develop and implement comprehensive strategies to prevent and combat crime, ensuring that policing efforts are focused, intelligence-led and targeted towards the safety and security of our communities. I am responsible for fostering effective collaboration and partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, community leaders and civil society organisations. By promoting cooperation and information sharing, I aim to enhance the trust and confidence of the public in the police service, fostering a sense of feeling safe.

Overall in 2022/23, the SAPS achieved 67,37% of its 95 performance targets, or 64 from a total of 95.

The Administration Programme had a total of 22 performance targets. This programme achieved a success rate of 77,27%. Targets regarding SAPS-owned firearms confirmed as stolen or lost; new police stations established; identified Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) sites implemented; fruitless and wasteful expenditure; and audits completed did not meet expectations.

The Visible Policing Programme had 24 performance targets, with an achievement rate of 70,83 per cent, indicating that the Programme performed below the desired level on some of its targets, including the number of applications for new firearm licences; the number of reported contact crimes; the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight stations; the number of reported contact crimes against women (18 years and older); and the number of reported crimes against children (below 18 years). Inadequate performance was also noted regarding the number of escapees from police custody and the number of police stations providing victim-friendly services, including GBVF.

The Detective Services Programme, with a total of 30 performance targets and an achievement rate of 43,33 per cent, indicate that the Programme performed significantly below expectations. Targets relating to the detection rate for contact crimes; the detection rate for contact crimes at the 30 High Contact Crime Weight stations; outstanding case dockets related to contact crimes older than 3 years finalised; the detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above); the detection rate for crimes against children (below 18 years); identified drug syndicates and organised criminal groups neutralised, with arrests within the Detective Service environment; and serious Organised Crime Project Investigations (OCPIs) within the DPCI were not met. The environment of the Forensic Service fell short in meeting any of its nine targets.



The Crime Intelligence Programme, which had 12 performance targets, performed well, with an achievement rate of 100 per cent.

The Protection and Security Services Programme achieved 71,43 per cent or five of its seven performance targets, underperforming in the evaluation of National Key Points (NKPs) by both Protection and Security Services and Presidential Protection Service.

With the implementation of Project 10 000, the SAPS remains resolute in crime combating initiatives and strengthening our human capacity, through the embarking on a re-enlistment process, targeting 400 former members of the SAPS who left the organisation in good standing, to capacitate the Detective Service. In our quest to ensure more boots on the ground, we already have 8 566 trainees that are currently undergoing the Basic Police Learning Development Programme (BPLDP). This is the first batch of the 10 000 police officers that the department is training to increase capacity and bolster our crime fighting efforts at the grass roots level of policing, which include stations and units. The remaining 1 434 will consist of law graduates and other applicants and will commence training during 2023/24. In December 2022, the SAPS deployed 10 000 officers to specialised units and stations to enhance our crime fighting efforts. A total of 4 000 of them have already been trained and are serving in the Public Order Police (POP) Unit for crowd control management purposes.

Two key support capabilities, Division Supply Chain Management and Technology Management Services, were hampered in the achievement of their outputs and subsequently their support to their operational counterparts, due to significant dependencies, in the form of the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (NDPWI) and the State Information and Technology Agency (SITA).

A total of 21 chassis cab trucks were modified into mobile contact points to improve police presence, accessibility, service delivery in crime hot spots and community-police interactions. Gauteng received seven mobile contact points because of its population density. KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape Provinces received four mobile contact points, each. The remaining provinces received one mobile contact point.

The department would be exploring ways to embrace and deploy technology, to strengthen our efforts to deal with modern day crime trends and criminals, through the use of drones.

THREATS TO THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE REPUBLIC

Ports of Entry are a portal for the flow of people and goods. The effective management of the 72 ports of entry, including 53 land ports, nine seaports and 10 international airports, is vital in ensuring the enforcement of the relevant legislation and the prevention of crime.

To enhance the national security and territorial integrity at South Africa's *ports of entry*, a total of 1 561 wanted persons and 1 701 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles at 53 land ports resulted in arrest warrant hits and the recovery of 67 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles. Furthermore, 5 280 vehicles were profiled and searched at the 53 land ports, 2 366 containers at the nine seaports and 2 877 cargo consignments at the 10 international airports. In order to comply with international standards in the border policing environment, the SAPS launched a recruitment campaign to capacitate Border Policing Reaction Teams at Durban, Port Elizabeth, Ngqura, King Shaka, Cape Town Harbours and International Airports. In 2022/23, POP Units successfully policed/stabilised a total of 9 594 crowd-related incidents, including 6 768 peaceful incidents and 2 826 unrest-related incidents.

The eManguzi operation will be sustained to prevent organised, transnational crime and local crime in this area, focusing on preventing contraband/counterfeits from and to Mozambique, which includes the illegal crossing of stolen vehicles from South Africa to Mozambique.

Four cross-border operations and 11 arrests of identified transnational crime suspects were facilitated in relation to requests received from International Criminal Police (INTERPOL) Organisation member countries.

THREATS TO THE WELL-BEING

The SAPS cannot reduce levels of contact crime without the committed involvement of all stakeholders and through all government departments responding appropriately to their mandates. The ensuring of 'increased feelings of safety in communities', driven by 'a collaborative and consultative approach to policing', lies at the heart of democratic policing and will continue to be supported by the ensuring of functional Community Police Forums (CPFs) and the structures that are associated with CPFs.

The NPS also aims at improving stakeholder management and ensuring an active citizenry, including, *inter alia*, the establishing of a National Communication Plan, aimed at reinforcing the positive role that the SAPS plays in the country, the re-establishment of CPFs and the establishment of specific crime combating forums in the transport and energy environments.



The ongoing threat of GBVF, which is a national crisis that requires fundamental behavioural changes in our society, requires a government-wide response in the fight against violence that impacts directly on women and children. The SAPS has advanced its efforts to eliminate the backlog associated with the analysis of DNA samples, but also prioritised the analysis of exhibits that directly support court-ready cases. The SAPS will also continue the progressive implementation of responsive measures to addressing GBVF, including the introduction of proactive crimes awareness campaigns and crime prevention operations; the improving of the provisioning of a GBV responsive policing service at every police station through the establishment of dedicated Victim-Friendly Rooms (VFRs), over the medium-term; and the capacitation of frontline personnel in GBV key learning programmes. As at the end of March 2023, 1 062 of 1 159 functional police stations provided GBVF-friendly services to crime victims. There were 1 112 VFRs at police facilities, including police stations, satellite police stations and Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Units. Dedicated GBV desks are established at all police stations, nationwide and 26 575 police officers have been trained in victim empowerment, domestic violence and sexual offences programmes to effectively handle complaints of violence against vulnerable groups, improve GBV crime investigations and increase court conviction rates.

There were a total of 39 629 roadblocks set up for the purpose of carrying out routine checks and/or comprehensive searches. A total of 876 521 arrests were made for serious crimes, including contact crime, contact-related crimes, property-related crimes, other serious crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection. In 2022/23, the SAPS made a total of 1 146 916 arrests. A total number of 37 168 illegal liquor premises were identified, 1 731 852 232 litres of liquor was confiscated and 966 912 compliance inspections were conducted at establishments, such as liquor stores, night clubs, restaurants, sport clubs, taverns, wine farms and other establishments where liquor is sold.

Operation Vulindlela is coordinated by the office of the Presidency, supported by the private sector, to improve the functionality of 10111 Emergency Response Centres. Some of the identified needs at 10111 Call Centres, include:

- » Physical and human resources
- » Security measures and improvement of facilities/location of some of 10111 Call Centre sites
- » Standardisation of all 10111 Call Centres
- » Linkage of all police stations to 10111 Call Centres

There has been a gradual but sustained turnaround in the performance of the Central Firearms Register (CFR), despite constraints with the CFR's infrastructure. The number of stolen, lost and illegal firearms recovered has been increased significantly above the target, although the recovery of lost and stolen SAPS-owned firearms is not at the desired level of performance, while losses and thefts of SAPS firearms, persist at unacceptable levels.

ORGANISED CRIME

Organised crime poses an existential threat to the democracy, economy and people of South Africa. In 2022/23, 324 individuals were detained for dealing in drugs, including 26 arrests associated with the neutralisation of four (10%) of the forty identified drug syndicates. Additionally, 49 organised criminal groups were identified, of which 10 were neutralised, resulting in 50 arrests. In accordance with the DPCI's mandate to reduce illicit narcotics in South Africa, 28 clandestine laboratories were dismantled and 44 persons were arrested.

The Department is to implement 'Lockdown Operation' in the Western Cape, with the focus on the six priority police stations that are experiencing high levels of contact crimes, trio crimes, crimes associated with gangsterism, extortion on business and economic sites, as well as taxi violence-related crimes. The stations are Delft, Mfuleni, Nyanga, Harare, Lingeletu-West and Khayelitsha. The SAPS will also focus on combating gang-related crimes, in Eldorado Park, New Clare and Westbury, in Gauteng.

In an effort to deal decisively with the scourge of non-ferrous metal theft, essential and critical infrastructure related crime, extortion at construction and economic sites, as well as illegal mining, 20 Economic Infrastructure Task Teams (EITT) have been deployed to hotspot areas.

OPERATION SHANELA

Operation Shanela will be a new way of dealing with crime and criminality, where communities in the province will see Provincial Commissioners taking the lead, together with his/her senior management, as they get their hands dirty to close in on criminality in our communities, to ensure that the people of South Africa are and feel safe and secure.



The SAPS embarked on decisive and swift actions to stabilise the crime situation in the country and, therefore, we will continue to work closely with our JCPS sister departments and other law enforcement agencies.

In terms of stability in the country, we continue to monitor communities, closely and stabilise problematic areas to ensure that we minimise the opportunity for criminality that may emerge during service delivery protests. The SAPS realises that a safer community cannot be achieved without the committed involvement and active participation of every citizen of this country and every stakeholder, in all sectors, who have a vested interest in a safe and secure South Africa.

In terms of deployments, what distinguishes Operation Shanela from our other operational directives, is the emphasis on multiplicity, integration and coordination of resources. We collaborate and continue to appreciate the valuable role played by:

- » the South African National Defence Force
- » the National and Provincial Traffic Police
- » the Metro Police Departments and Municipal Traffic
- » the Department of Home Affairs, South African Revenue Service (SARS), Transport, Environmental Affairs and other government departments
- » the CPF and community patrollers
- » the private security

Operation Shanela will demonstrate our resolve to embrace new ways of fighting crime by deploying technology, to strengthen our efforts to deal with modern day crime trends. We need to be innovative and work smarter to ensure that we are ahead of criminals at all times.

Operation Shanela is to be characterised by regular stop-and-searches; Vehicle Check Points (VCPs), roadblocks; cordon-and-searches; high visibility patrols; foot patrols; and the tracing of wanted suspects, especially those wanted for murder and rape. We will conduct operations to find and confiscate illegal firearms and conduct compliance inspections at liquor and second-hand goods outlets, to address the issue of alcohol being a generator of crime.

Operation Shanela will be our response to the public outcry for heightened police visibility in relation to the increasing levels of crime, lawlessness, extreme violence, economic sabotage, disregard for the rule of law and just plain acts of criminality to undermine the authority of the State.


The integrated Operation Shanela is premised on a Five Pillar Approach. The intention with this Five Pillar Strategy is to accelerate and enhance a multidisciplinary approach to address potential and actual criminal activities through:

- » Intelligence gathering, analysis and coordination.
- » Proactive approach, which includes high visibility to police, prevent and respond to the crime situation.
- » Combat approach as we enforce the law in response to any violation of the law through the deployment of specialised units, where necessary and collaboration with other law enforcement agencies and JCPS departments.
- » Reactive approach through detection and case management – this is where wanted suspects are tracked and traced.
- » Communication through educational and awareness campaigns, sharing key messages that will enhance the safety and security of the nation.

The following priorities are the focus during the operations:

- » Recovery and removal of illegal firearms, ammunition and explosives from the hands of criminals, supported by the firearm destruction process.
- » Illicit drugs and contraband items.
- » Intensify compliance inspections at liquor outlets and second-hand goods dealers.
- » Human trafficking, prostitution, crimes against women and children and persons with disabilities.
- » Hijacking and illegal occupation of buildings and/or land, as well as extortion at business sites.
- » Unregistered businesses/illegal businesses.



- 
- » Reduction of serious, property and violent crimes (trio crimes).
 - » Undocumented foreign nationals and border security.
 - » Transnational crimes and kidnappings for ransom.
 - » Commercial and cybercrimes.

We will, therefore, ensure to have:

- » Integrated deployments at identified hotspots.
- » Heightened visibility and swift response to incidents.
- » Intelligence ground coverage through the increased deployment of intelligence operatives.
- » Integrated Criminal Case Management and Criminal Justice System (CJS).
- » Strengthening of and building functional CPF structures.
- » Highly skilled workforce through regular training and development.
- » Effective and advanced technology.

Through sustained disruptive crime combating operations comprising of roadblocks; stop-and-searches; VCPs; cordon-and-searches; high-visibility patrols; and the tracing of wanted suspects, focusing on murder and GBVF-related crimes, we will make a meaningful impact in the fight against crime.

Provincial Commissioners will also coordinate scheduled mandatory suspect raids targeting:

- » repeat offenders;
- » suspects linked to crimes through forensic leads;
- » prioritise wanted suspects linked to three or more serious crimes or high-profile cases; and
- » offenders linked to dismissed appeals, as well as absconded parolees.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS

Departmental receipts	2022/23			2021/22		
	Estimate	Actual amount collected	(Over)/under collection	Estimate	Actual amount collected	(Over)/under collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	310 259	383 341	(73 082)	308 246	362 182	(53 936)
Fines, penalties and forfeits	28 701	35 415	(6 714)	25 420	38 670	(13 250)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	1 670	2 159	(489)	950	2 067	(1 117)
Sale of capital assets	114 680	146 264	(31 584)	86 457	121 431	(34 974)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	141 419	194 857	(53 438)	120 809	137 994	(17 185)
Total	596 729	762 036	(165 307)	541 882	662 344	(120 462)

Departmental revenue collection destined for the National Revenue Fund, is mostly derived from services rendered to the public (such as firearm license applications, photocopies of accident reports and statements), disposal of departmental assets at auctions, forfeits (as a result of criminal activities) and the recovery of debt raised.

The reasons for deviations on performance are as follows:

- » **Sales of goods and services produced by the department:** The positive deviation of R73,082 million is, *inter alia*, due to the increase in police services rendered (R59,1 million), the increase in administrative fees charged (R9,4 million) and sales of waste and scrap (R4,6 million).
- » **Fines, penalties and forfeits:** The positive deviation of R6,714 million is mainly due to money forfeited to the State during the latter part of the financial year that was not foreseen.
- » **Sale of capital assets:** The positive deviation of R31,584 million is mainly due to more money collected at auctions held for transport equipment, especially during the latter part of the reporting period.
- » **Financial transactions in assets and liabilities:** Recovery of debt related to the previous financial year was higher than anticipated and that contributed to the deviation of R53,438 million.

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure for the 2022/23 financial year amounted to R102 499 884 446, which represents a spending rate of 99,95%. An amount of R55,078 million remained from the voted allocation for the financial year, of which 99,03% comprised of funding earmarked and specifically allocated, which implied that the Department could not use these funds for any other purpose than those appropriated.

Programmes	2022/23			2021/22		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
1. Administration	20 247 725	20 244 603	3 122	19 844 295	19 526 400	317 895
2. Visible Policing	53 286 001	53 286 001	0	52 610 222	52 597 380	12 842
3. Detective Services	20 942 890	20 890 934	51 956	20 232 517	19 713 853	518 664
4. Crime Intelligence	4 340 556	4 340 556	0	4 296 649	4 277 394	19 255
5. Protection and Security Services	3 737 790	3 737 790	0	3 490 150	3 480 365	9 785
Total	102 554 962	102 499 884	55 078	100 473 833	99 595 392	878 441

VIREMENTS/ROLLOVERS

National Treasury provided approval for the Department to utilise some capital project funding that was specifically and exclusively appropriated, as well as other earmarked funding, in order to defray financial pressures experienced in goods and services expenditure. The Accounting Officer approved a total virement of R100,600 million or 0,09%, on average, which is well within the allowable 8% threshold in terms of Section 43 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999). The following provides a summary of the amounts viremented between the programmes of the Vote: Police for the 2022/23 financial year.

Programme 1: Administration

An amount of R5,135 million remained within this Programme, as a result of decreased spending on capital works building projects and projects within the Information Technology (IT) environment, which in the main, affected goods and services spending. National Treasury's approval was obtained to shift funding from underperformance on capital works building projects towards goods and services spending pressures in frontline services Programmes necessitated by the record high fuel prices in South Africa, in 2022 and 2023. Of the amounts not earmarked by National Treasury, an amount of R2,013 million was available for virement to other Programmes, which equals 0,01%.

Programme 2: Visible Policing

A shortfall of R26,153 million realised on the largest programme that had been allocated almost 52% or R52 billion of the total budget. Even though funding was shifted to this Programme with the approval obtained from National Treasury, the record high fuel prices still required reprioritisation and virement towards this Programme. Fleet services expenditure is the second biggest cost driver in the SAPS after compensation of employees and notwithstanding interventions, the core business of the SAPS is very much reliant on this commodity. The virement to this Programme is marginal, i.e. 0,05%.

Programme 3: Detective Services

An amount of R51,956 million remained on the Integrated Criminal Justice Strategy funding that can mainly be ascribed to non-responsive bidders on various of the approved Integrated Criminal Justice System projects, lower spending levels than anticipated on certain products or delays in delivery of items, the latter that will only realise in the first quarter of the 2023/24 financial year. However, similar to Programme 2, a shortfall of R24,147 million realised on this Programme's operational funding even though funding was shifted to this Programme with the approval obtained from National Treasury also due to the record high fuel prices that still required reprioritisation and virement towards this Programme. The virement to this Programme is marginal, i.e. 0,12%.

Programme 4: Crime Intelligence

An amount of R32,012 remained within this Programme, as a result of decreased spending on operational funding within goods and services and for capital procurements. The virement to other Programmes is 0,73%.

Programme 5: Protection and Security Services

An amount of R16,275 million remained within this Programme, as a result of decreased spending on capital procurements. The virement to other Programmes is 0,43%.

UNAUTHORISED, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

There is no unauthorised expenditure for the reporting period. Confirmed fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the reporting period is R1 492 816; transactions with a value of R3 780 181 are under investigation as possible fruitless and wasteful expenditure. Refer to Part E: PFMA compliance report.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OVER THE SHORT- TO MEDIUM-TERM PERIOD

While we have made significant progress in our operations, we recognise that challenges lie ahead. To address these challenges and further enhance our services, we have devised the following strategic focus areas over the short- to medium-term:



- » The stabilisation of crime in identified high-crime areas, tackling murders, police murders, corruption, extortion, kidnapping, illegal mining, illicit economy, economic sabotage and damage to critical infrastructure are amongst the focus areas in the short- to medium-term.
- » An amount of R65 million is allocated to the provinces for the prioritisation and resourcing of the top 30 High Contact Crime Weight stations in the country. In addition, the strengthening and capacitation of the Tactical Response Teams (TRT) at high- crime stations are being prioritised with the objective of policing high-crime areas and providing a rapid response capability to local crime fighting capabilities.
- » An amount of R20 million is allocated, in addition, for activities regarding firearm licensing, compliance and enforcement of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000). Over the current Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period (2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 financial years), the SAPS's total expenditure is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 3,9%.
- » An amount of R70 million is allocated to the provinces to support CPFs, in terms of resource requirements and another R5 million is also provided for community interaction, in terms of Izimbizo, awareness campaigns, summits and conferences.
- » A total of 10 000 police trainees will be recruited, annually, for the next two financial years, which will bring a total of 30 000 new police recruits in the MTSF period. Approximately 2 880 of the 10 000 new police trainees are intended to capacitate Detective Service. To further boost the investigative capacity of the SAPS, police management is re-enlisting experienced members who can contribute to the Detective Service.
- » The capacitation of Crime Intelligence and the DPCI remains a focus area, inclusive of the strengthening of capabilities to address cybercrime. Turnaround strategies are to be implemented to tackle delays in processing ballistic and chemistry samples. In order to further increase SAPS's forensic investigation footprint, a newly refurbished and expanded Forensic Laboratory is to be opened by His Excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa, in Gqeberha.
- » Funding has been set aside to continue to capacitate POP Units, in efforts to continue with the implementation of the Farlam Commission recommendations. To address this challenge, the capacitation of frontline services also includes bolstering operations at 10111 Call Centres.
- » A team from the office of the Presidency, consisting of officials from Operation Vulindlela, the SAPS and Business Process Enabling South Africa are to focus on addressing the challenges regarding the 10111 Call Centres. In order to enhance effectiveness of the SAPS garages, the function has been decentralised to provinces to ensure management interventions at local level.
- » An Action Plan has been developed, aimed to respond to crimes related to GBVF, vulnerable groups and sexual offences. This plan also focuses on the resourcing of FCS Units across the country, with a total of R1,3 billion for both proactive and reactive responses to these crimes. An additional amount of R100 million is allocated to provinces, to prioritise GBVF response and the strengthening of FCS Units.
- » The SAPS continues to invest in the acquisition of appropriate technology for the use in crime prevention, criminal investigation and intelligence, amongst others, the purchase of unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) and body-worn cameras, as well as shot spotters in high-density crime areas.
- » An amount of R25 million is allocated to the provinces for enhancements to safeguard police stations. More than R1 billion is allocated for the construction and upgrading of police stations. In addition, R30 million is allocated for the procurement of and the conversion of vehicles to ensure that more mobile Community Service Centres (CSC) are available to the community.
- » The SAPS officers involved in corruption are subjected to enhanced disciplinary measures to ensure that they are held accountable for their actions and to prevent any further corruption within the SAPS.

PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

No Public Private Partnership arrangements/approvals exist currently.

DISCONTINUED KEY ACTIVITIES/ACTIVITIES TO BE DISCONTINUED

None



NEW OR PROPOSED KEY ACTIVITIES

None

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

UNSOLICITED BID PROPOSALS

No unsolicited bid proposals were concluded for the year under review.

PROCESSES AND SYSTEMS IN PLACE TO ADDRESS IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

The SAPS has implemented a number of measures and action plans to prevent and minimise irregular expenditure:

- » The implementation of the certificate of procurement irregularity will be continuously monitored by Internal Audit and line managers responsible for performance management.
- » Constant national roadshows and intervention sessions with every division and province.
- » The issuing of a pocket guide to all supply chain management practitioners to assist in procurement actions.
- » Regular distribution of circulars highlighting current and new procurement prescripts.
- » Quarterly Procurement Forums in all provinces and divisions for procurement practitioners.

CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED AND HOW THEY WERE SOLVED

- » Determination tests where transgressions resulted in non-compliance, but were recorded as irregular expenditure; constant communication with various business units and advising them on the distinction between irregular expenditure and non-compliance.
- » The completion of determination tests that exceed the prescribed timeframe - business units were constantly reminded of the significance of adhering to the timeframes issued by the National Treasury.
- » Non-reporting of possible irregular cases - business units were reminded that reporting of possible irregular expenditure is essential as it helps to ensure that the SAPS complies with the Irregular Expenditure Framework's requirements.
- » Appointment of officers with no knowledge of procurement processes to conduct determination tests - during intervention roadshows, a cohort of officers will be invited, appointed to conduct determination tests.
- » Discrepancies of cases registered at different business units, but not appearing on the SAPS National Register - business units were instructed to forward their registers to the Supply Chain Management Division for reconciliation and to populate the National Reference Number (procurement number) on their registers.

GIFTS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED, IN KIND, FROM NON-RELATED PARTIES

Donations and transfers to the value of R83 740 000 were received in kind by the SAPS, in 2022/23.

Donations and transfers to the value of R1 140 000 were made in kind by the SAPS, in 2022/23.

EXEMPTIONS AND DEVIATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE NATIONAL TREASURY

There are no deviations from financial reporting requirements submitted to National Treasury.

All procurement-related deviations were reported to National Treasury, for the 2022/23 financial year. A register is monitored by the Supply Chain Management Division. 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.

EVENTS REPORTED AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

Events that occurred after the reporting date, 31 March 2023, pertain to an application for the certification of class action proceedings against the Department of Police concerning damages. The application was filed with the Western Cape High Court, in May 2023. A financial impact estimate has not yet been determined.

OTHER

None

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS

I wish to extend my gratitude to the Minister of Police, the Honourable General BH Cele and the Honourable Deputy Minister C Mathale. I wish to pay tribute to the late Chairperson of the PCoP, Ms Tina Joemat Pettersson. On behalf of the men and women in blue, we remember the late chairperson for her oversight role, holding officials to account in the execution of our constitutional mandate. We will surely miss her guidance and support as we continue with the journey of making South Africa a much safer and better place to live in. I wish to further extend my gratitude to members of the PCoP and the Audit Committee, under the chairpersonship of Mr Luyanda M Mangquku, for their constructive criticism, continuous support, leadership and guidance, in the 2022/23 financial year.

Our condolences also goes to the family and colleagues of Mr Kevin Pillay. At the time of his death, Mr Pillay was serving as Secretary of the National Community Police Consultative Forum Board. He also served as a Chairperson of Mpumalanga CPF Board for two terms. Mr Pillay will be remembered for his commitment and contribution in forging good relations between SAPS and communities.

I wish to take this opportunity to further thank the team at the Ministry of Police, the Acting Civilian Secretariat for Police Service (CSPS) and his team, the Executive Director of the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) and her team, the Chairperson of the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority Council and her team, the National Head of the DPCI and his team, the Chairperson of the National Forensic Oversight and Ethics Board (DNA Board) and her team and the Chairperson of the Firearms Appeals Board and her team.

I am grateful for the cooperation and support of the communities that we serve. Communities play an important role in fighting crime. I wish to urge citizens and members of the community to stay vigilant and become active at local levels and support endeavours to address the causes of crime.

I extend my acknowledgement to the CPFs, community-based organisations, faith-based organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for their support and participation in working together with the SAPS.

I thank the reservists, law enforcement agencies (international, national, provincial and local), oversight bodies, amongst others, the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA), other government departments and entities and all our strategic partners, stakeholders and role players, who have made an immense contribution to the performance of the Department.

The SAPS does not function in isolation and the effective working of Government requires dedicated support and collaboration, amongst others, being the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS), Priority Committees, JCPS, JCPS Planning Monitoring Committee and International Cooperation, Trade and Security Clusters and various other government departments, who work in close collaboration with the SAPS, to ensure that all people in South Africa are and feel safe.

I acknowledge my responsibility to ensure the welfare and professional development of all police personnel. I am committed to creating a supportive and inclusive work environment, promoting diversity and providing the necessary training and resources to enhance the skills and capabilities of all our personnel. Additionally, I will strive to address any issues of corruption, misconduct, or abuse of power, swiftly and decisively, ensuring that the highest standards of professionalism and integrity are maintained within the police service.



I understand that effective communication is vital in maintaining public trust and confidence. Therefore, I will ensure transparency and accountability in all aspects of police operations, promptly addressing concerns and providing accurate and timely information to the public.

Furthermore, as the National Commissioner, I accept the immense responsibility entrusted to me. I am committed to leading a police service that is dedicated to serving and protecting the nation, upholding the law and ensuring the safety and well-being of all citizens. Through strong leadership, collaboration and a commitment to professionalism, I will strive to fulfil my responsibilities and contribute to the development of a safe and secure society.

In conclusion, I, together with the management of the SAPS, acknowledge the commitment and perseverance of the men and women of the SAPS, who strive to ensure that all people in South Africa, are and feel safe. This Annual Report (2022/23) is a combined reflection of the efforts of the members of the SAPS. It is incumbent on every manager and member within the SAPS, to align themselves with the organisation's planned strategic direction, as the successful implementation of this direction, is squarely dependent on the collective contribution of the management and members of the SAPS.

We, the men and women in blue, embark on the next chapter of the journey, implementing the Revised MTSF (2019-2024), the 2020-2025 SAPS Strategic Plan, the NPS and the ICPCAP in the realisation of the NDP, 2030 by making a better life for all through safer communities. The fight against crime is a collective responsibility and we cannot afford to lose it.



GENERAL SF MASEMOLA

Accounting Officer
Department of Police

31 August 2023



6. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

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

All information and amounts, which are disclosed throughout the Annual Report, are consistent.

The Annual Report is complete, accurate and free from any omissions.

The Annual Report has been prepared, in accordance with the Annual Report Guide for National and Provincial Departments, issued by the National Treasury.

The Annual Financial Statements (Part F) have been prepared, in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines, issued by the National Treasury.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the annual financial statements.

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

In my opinion, the Annual Report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resource information and the financial affairs of the Department, for the financial year, ended 31 March 2023.

GENERAL SF MASEMOLA

Accounting Officer
Department of Police

31 August 2023



7. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

7.1 VISION

To create a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa.

7.2 MISSION

- » To prevent and combat crime that may threaten the safety and security of any community.
- » Investigate any crimes threatening the safety and security of any community.
- » Ensure that offenders are brought to justice.
- » Participate in efforts to address the causes of crime

7.3 VALUES

- » Protecting everyone's rights and be impartial, respectful, open and accountable to the community.
- » Using the powers given to us in a responsible way.
- » Providing a responsible, effective and high-quality service with honesty and integrity.
- » Evaluating our service continuously and making every effort to improve on it.
- » Ensuring the effective, efficient and economic use of resources.
- » Developing the skills of all members through equal opportunity.
- » Cooperating with all communities, all spheres of government and other relevant role players.

7.4 CODE OF CONDUCT

I commit myself to creating a safe and secure environment for all the people in South Africa by –

- » participating in endeavours aimed at addressing the causes of crime;
- » preventing all acts which may threaten the safety or security of any community;
- » investigating criminal conduct that endangers the safety or security of the community; and
- » bringing the perpetrators to justice.

In carrying out this commitment, I shall, at all times –

- » uphold the Constitution and the law;
- » take into account the needs of the community;
- » recognise the needs of the South African Police Service, as my employer; and
- » cooperate with all interested parties in the community and the government at every level.

In order to achieve a safe and secure environment for all the people of South Africa, I undertake to –

- » act with integrity in the rendering of an effective service that is of a high standard, which is accessible to everybody and continuously strive towards improving this service;
- » utilise all available resources responsibly, efficiently and cost-effectively, thereby, optimising their use;
- » develop my own skills and contribute towards the development of those of my colleagues, to ensure equal opportunities for all;



- » contribute to the reconstruction and development of and reconciliation in our country;
- » uphold and protect the fundamental rights of every person;
- » act in a manner that is impartial, courteous, honest, respectful, transparent and accountable;
- » exercise the powers conferred upon me in a responsible and controlled manner; and
- » work towards preventing any form of corruption and bring the perpetrators thereof, to justice.

8. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

8.1 CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

The SAPS derives its mandate from Section 205 (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (RSA), 1996. The objects of the Police Service are to prevent, combat and investigate crime; maintain public order; protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property; and uphold and enforce the law.

8.2 LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

The Minister of Police is responsible for the administration of the following legislation:

- » Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No 2 of 2011)
- » Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act No 53 of 1985)
- » Critical Infrastructure Protection Act, 2019 (Act No 8 of 2019)
- » Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013)
- » Explosives Act, 1956 (Act No 26 of 1956)
- » Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000)
- » Game Theft Act, 1991 (Act No 105 of 1991)
- » Intimidation Act, 1982 (Act No 72 of 1982)
- » Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011)
- » National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980)
- » Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No 56 of 2001)
- » Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 33 of 2004)
- » Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No 205 of 1993)
- » Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009)
- » South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)
- » Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act No 57 of 1959)
- » Tear-Gas Act, 1964 (Act No 16 of 1964)

In addition to the above, *supra*, the SAPS derives its powers and functions mainly from the following key legislation:

- » Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008)
- » Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005)
- » Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007)
- » Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977)



- » Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997)
- » Customary Initiation Act, 2021 (Act No 2 of 2021)
- » Customs and Excise Act, 1966 (Act No 91 of 1966)
- » Cybercrimes Act, 2020 (Act No 19 of 2020)
- » Diamonds Act, 1986 (Act No 56 of 1986)
- » Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No 57 of 2002)
- » Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998)
- » Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 140 of 1992)
- » Exchange Control Regulations, 1961
- » Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act No 65 of 1996)
- » Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act No 38 of 2001)
- » Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No 13 of 2002)
- » Inquest Act, 1959 (Act No 58 of 1959)
- » Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act, 2002 (Act No 27 of 2002)
- » International Co-operation in Criminal Matters Act, 1996 (Act No 75 of 1996)
- » Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003) and the various Provincial Liquor Acts
- » Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No 8 of 1998)
- » Mental Healthcare Act, 2002 (Act No 17 of 2002)
- » National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2002 (Act No 41 of 2002)
- » National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998)
- » National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No 93 of 1996)
- » National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No 39 of 1994)
- » Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No 87 of 1993)
- » Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act No 13 of 2006)
- » Precious Metals Act, 2005 (Act No 37 of 2005)
- » Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004)
- » Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 13 of 2013)
- » Protection from Harassment Act, 2011 (Act No 17 of 2011)
- » Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)
- » Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010)
- » Sexual Offences Act, 1957 (Act No 23 of 1957)
- » State of Emergency Act, 1997 (Act No 64 of 1997)
- » The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 7 of 2013)
- » The Regulation of Interception of Communication and Provision of Communication-Related Information Act, 2002 (Act No 70 of 2002)

The following institutional policies have been earmarked for review, development and implementation, during the period 2020 to 2025:

- » Delegation of Powers by the National Commissioner: Criminal Law (Sexual Offence and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007, finalised in November 2022.
- » Review of National Instruction 4 of 2014: Public Order Police: Crowd Management during Public Gatherings, finalised in May 2022.



- » National Instruction 6 of 2022: Establishment of Policing Partnerships, finalised in May 2022.
- » National Instruction 8 of 2017: Property and Exhibit Management, finalised in May 2022.
- » National Instruction 7 of 2022: Operational Command Centre, finalised in May 2022.
- » National Instruction 3 of 2016: Bail and the Release of Persons, finalised in July 2022.
- » National Instruction 2 of 2010: Children in Conflict with the Law, finalised in July 2022.
- » National Instruction 8 of 2022: Mental Health Care Act, 2002, finalised in September 2022.
- » Policy 2 of 2022: Policy on the Development of Strategies and High-Level Plans in the SAPS, finalised in October 2022.
- » National Instruction 9 of 2022: Safety and Security of Events, finalised in October 2022.
- » National Instruction 9 of 2020: Procurement in the SAPS, finalised in January 2023.
- » National Instruction 3 of 2008: Sexual Offences, finalised in February 2023.
- » National Instruction 7 of 1999: Domestic Violence, finalised in March 2023.
- » National Instruction 1 of 2020: Use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems in the SAPS, finalised in March 2022.
- » Policy of 2016: Death Grant for Employees of the SAPS.

POLICY FRAMEWORKS IMPACTING ON THE SAPS

Agenda 2063 - The African Union (AU) Commission's 2015 Agenda 2063 is a strategic framework for Africa's socio-economic transformation over the next 50 years. It aims to accelerate past and current continental growth initiatives and sustainable development. Agenda 2063 envisions an integrated continent, politically united and based on Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance; an Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law; a peaceful and secure Africa; an Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics; and an Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially women and youth and caring for children. These aspirations have Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)-aligned priorities.

Sustainable Development Goals - The SDGs aim to end global poverty and hunger, combat inequalities within and between countries, build peaceful, just and inclusive societies, protect human rights, promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and preserve the planet and its natural resources. Countries committed to the SDGs aim to foster sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into consideration diverse country development and capacity. The SDGs balance economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development. This global agenda has 17 SDGs.

National Development Plan, 2030 - The NDP is a long-term vision for the country that provides a broad strategic framework for significant government choices and actions and focuses on crucial competencies needed to transform the economy and society. The plan emphasises that South Africa's accelerated development requires active public support, leadership in all sectors that prioritises the nation's communal interests over narrow, short-term aims and radically enhanced government performance.

Revised Medium-Term Strategic Framework (2019-2024) - The Revised MTSF (2019–2024) outlines the country's priorities, based on the electoral mandate and provides a medium-term roadmap for building five-year institutional plans to meet the NDP's goals. Government priorities and vision for South Africa require intergovernmental and interdepartmental planning. The MTSF promotes coordination and alignment of priorities across all government sectors and with non-government stakeholders, as well as the integration of all national development components into mainstream planning procedures.

White Paper on Safety and Security - The White Paper directs government departments' development and alignment of policies, strategies and operational plans to create safer communities. The White Paper gives governance and oversight tools to measure and hold departments responsible. The White Paper on Safety and Security aims to: provide an overarching policy for safety, crime and violence prevention in a clear legislative and administrative framework to facilitate synergy and alignment of safety and security policies; and facilitate the creation of a sustainable, well-resourced implementation and oversight mechanism that will coordinate, monitor, evaluate and report on crime prevention priorities across all sectors.

White Paper on Policing - The White Paper on Policing separates the police-focused policy from the White Paper on Safety and Security and provides an enabling legislative framework for civilian oversight and aligns the police service with the rest of the public service. The NDP-backed White Paper on Policing focuses on key law enforcement and policing issues to reduce crime and build safer communities.

Spatial Development Frameworks - Despite enabling legislation and policy, spatial transformation and inclusive economic growth remain elusive. Post-apartheid state and private sector spatial planning, infrastructure investment and social development expenditure have reproduced, entrenched and strengthened these past spatial patterns. Spatial Development Frameworks aim to rethink planning, budgeting, infrastructure investment and development spending in the country.

Policy Framework for the Government-wide Monitoring and Evaluation System - A set of organisational structures, management processes, standards, strategies, plans, indicators, information systems, reporting lines and accountability relationships that enable national and provincial departments, municipalities and other institutions to perform their monitoring and evaluation functions effectively. The organisational culture, capacity and other enabling conditions will determine whether the monitoring and evaluation role influences decision making, learning and service delivery.



Revised Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans, 2019 - To align and strengthen government planning systems and procedures and institutionalise development planning, the Department for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) revised the 2010 Framework for Strategic Plans and APPs. It covers strategic and annual performance planning, operational planning, implementation programme planning, infrastructure planning and monitoring, reporting and evaluations and aligns with Government's outcomes-based approach.

National Evaluation Policy Framework, 2011 - The National Evaluation Policy Framework provides a minimum system of evaluation throughout government and a uniform language for public service evaluation. It ensures high-quality evaluations that reveal what works and what doesn't, improving government efficiency and impact. The framework recommends using credible and objective evaluation-derived evidence in planning, budgeting, organisational reform, policy review and programme and project management to improve performance.

National Cybersecurity Policy Framework - National cybersecurity encompasses all electronic information, data and media services that affect a country's security, economics and well-being. Thus, securing a country's cyberspace requires multiple steps. The JCPS Cluster will develop a National Cybersecurity Implementation Plan in consultation with stakeholders to support the National Cybersecurity Policy Framework, which promotes cybersecurity measures by all role players. The plan will identify roles and responsibilities, time frames, specific performance indicators and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

The King IV Code of Corporate Governance for South Africa, 2017 - The 1993 King Committee on Corporate Governance produced the King Report on Corporate Governance. The King Report on Corporate Governance suggested norms of behaviour for boards and directors of listed businesses in South Africa, based on principles and practises. The PFMA, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999) and the Companies Act of South Africa, 2008 (Act No 71 of 2008), necessitated a review of King I (1994), King II (2002) and King III's (2009) reports. King IV's "apply and explain" approach was necessitated by corporate governance and regulatory developments, locally and internationally. King IV emphasises public sector corporate governance.

Minimum Information Security Standards - To protect national security, institutions must implement the Minimum Information Security Standards for sensitive or classified information.

White Paper on Affirmative Action in the Public Service - This White Paper outlines the actions national departments and provincial administrations must take to create and implement their affirmative action policies.

White Paper on Human Resource Management in the Public Service - For South Africa to fulfil its democratic, economic and social goals, it needs a professional, impartial and representative public service. Transforming the public service into an instrument capable of bringing about the new South Africa depends on many things, but above all, it depends on the commitment and effectiveness of its employees, which in turn depends on leadership.

White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery - The White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery, published on 24 November 1995, lists eight transformation priorities, with Transforming Service Delivery being the most important. The transformed South African Public Service will be measured on its effectiveness in meeting the basic requirements of all South Africans. Thus, the public service transformation programme's purpose is to improve service delivery.

White Paper on Public Service Training and Education - The White Paper on Public Service Training and Education establishes a clear vision and policy framework to guide the introduction and implementation of new policies, procedures and legislation to transform public service training and education into a dynamic, needs-based, proactive instrument that can play an integral and strategic role in building a new public service for a new and democratic society in South Africa.

White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - The 2015 Cabinet-approved White Paper aspires to involve all sectors of society in the socio-economic inclusion of persons with disabilities by expediting transformation and redress towards full inclusion, integration and equality for persons with disabilities.

National Drug Master Plan (2019-2024) - The National Drug Master Plan (NDMP) integrates policy reforms, coordinated implementation and resource deployment from all sectors of society. The SAPS will implement NDMP reaction action plans at all levels, including local level.

National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance - The National Action Plan provides a comprehensive policy framework for corporate and public sectors to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The National Action Plan is meant to complement existing legislation, policies and programmes that address inequality, inequity and discrimination, rather than to replace them.

District Development Model - On 19 January 2021, the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) announced "Guidance on the Implementation of the District Development Model (DDM)". This circular will guide DDM implementation and outline the One Plan development process, provide guidance on the One Plan content, establish technical and political structures to implement the DDM, including monitoring the One Plan and ensure that short-, medium- and long-term implementation actions in relation to critical milestones in DDM Implementation Plans for each district and metropolitan area are implemented.



8.3 LIST OF LEGISLATION TABLED IN PARLIAMENT, IN 2022/23

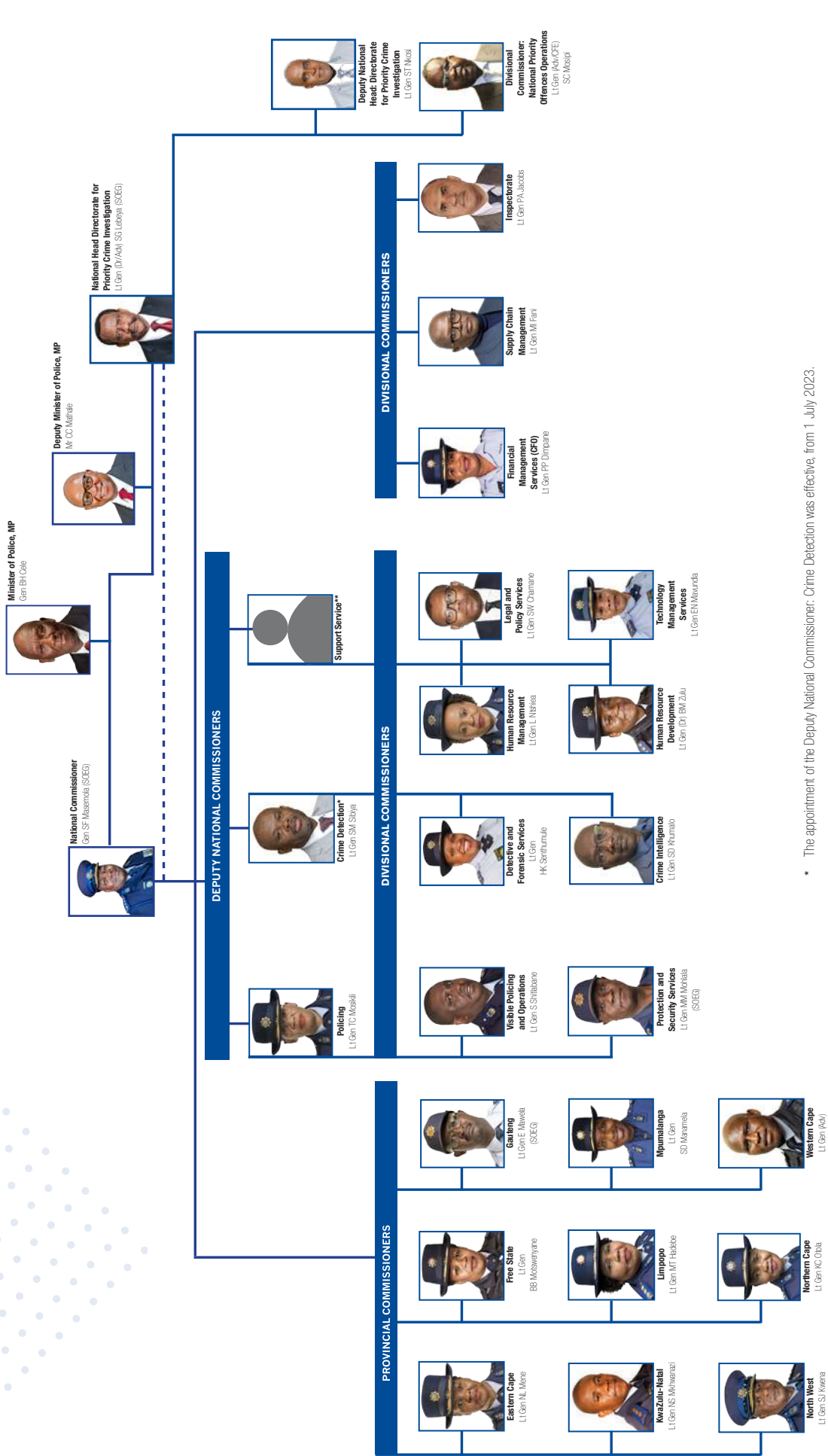
- » Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill (Assented to by the President as the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2022 (Act No 8 of 2022)).
- » Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorist and Related Activities Amendment Bill: (Assented to by the President as the Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorist and Related Activities Amendment Act, 2022 (Act No 23 of 2022)).

8.4 POLICIES APPROVED BY CABINET

No new policies were approved by Cabinet, in 2022/23.



9. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE, AS AT 31 MARCH 2023



* The appointment of the Deputy National Commissioner: Crime Detection was effective, from 1 July 2023.

** Support Services is overseen by the Divisional Commissioner: Human Resource Management and the Divisional Commissioner: Financial Management Services (Chief Financial Officer), on a rotational basis. The Divisional Commissioner: Human Resource Management was the acting Deputy National Commissioner: Support Services, at the end of March 2023.



ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Rank/level description	White		Indian		Coloured		African		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Minister	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deputy Minister	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Executive Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Minister of Police personnel	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	20	28
National Commissioner (General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deputy National Commissioners (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Divisional Commissioners/National Head/Deputy National Head and other top management (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	12
Provincial Commissioners (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	9
Top Management	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	12	26
Major General	10	6	10	2	11	3	64	48	154
Brigadier	73	34	31	11	38	29	231	176	623
Senior Management	83	40	41	13	49	32	295	224	777
Colonel	319	167	114	48	138	66	992	573	2 417
Lieutenant Colonel	729	515	206	116	357	214	2 279	1 559	5 975
Captain	1 740	1 037	361	207	932	469	4 707	2 702	12 155
Commissioned Officers	2 788	1 719	681	371	1 427	749	7 978	4 834	20 547
Non-Commissioned Officers	5 170	1 474	1 932	370	9 758	3 735	68 027	33 430	123 896
Public Service Act (PSA) employees	359	2 493	267	595	1 090	2 722	9 284	17 416	34 226
Total employees	8 400	5 726	2 921	1 349	12 325	7 241	85 604	55 936	179 502

NATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

PROVINCES	9
POLICE STATIONS	1 159, as at 31 March 2023
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA POPULATION	60 604 992 (Mid-year estimate, 2022)
RSA LAND SURFACE	1 219 090 km ²
ESTABLISHMENT	179 502
SAPS ACT EMPLOYEES	145 246
PSA EMPLOYEES	34 256
POLICE/POPULATION RATIO	1:417



10. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

No entities reporting to the Minister are covered in the SAPS Annual Report.

11. ROLL OF HONOUR

From 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, a total number of 34 members died, while on duty, compared to 32, in 2021/22.

Persal Number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
Eastern Cape			
7132143-8	Sergeant	Mjoli VM	2022-09-03
7252539-8	Student Constable	Khulu S	2022-11-20
Free State			
7234008-8	Constable	Mokhotu K	2022-05-10
7150302-1	Sergeant	Mapane DS	2022-12-06
Gauteng			
7187093-8	Constable	Ramaloko MC	2022-05-25
0454487-1	Warrant Officer	Mpebe MJ	2022-06-13
7150005-7	Sergeant	Matidza TP	2022-07-25
0619799-0	Captain	Theletsane SE	2022-09-07
7080686-1	Warrant Officer	Mfazwe AK	2022-09-07
7204979-1	Constable	Mbele TMR	2022-09-07
0531480-1	Warrant Officer	Ranoto CF	2022-09-08
7132409-7	Sergeant	Hlungwani VN	2022-10-01
2124975-0	Sergeant	Batsha VI	2022-10-13
7233117-8	Constable	Malahlela KP	2022-10-13
7005991-8	Sergeant	Ngcobo WV	2022-11-08
0454190-1	Warrant Officer	Marutla NA	2023-01-02
KwaZulu-Natal			
7138374-3	Sergeant	Mjwara BP	2022-04-17
0436734-1	Warrant Officer	Jameson MA	2022-05-04
0921924-2	Warrant Officer	Houston AJ	2022-06-18
7151624-7	Sergeant	Madondo SW	2022-07-16
7234374-5	Constable	Magwaza AB	2022-08-29
7024210-1	Sergeant	Dlamini NN	2022-11-26
2037060-1	R/Constable	Nzimande SP	2022-12-06
7087919-2	Sergeant	Nyawo SP	2023-01-12
Mpumalanga			
0479178-9	Captain	Mhlanga MM	2022-05-20
7173736-7	Sergeant	Diphofa B	2023-03-24
North West			
0517589-5	Warrant Officer	Otsheleng OF	2022-07-15



Persal Number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
Western Cape			
7217258-4	Constable	Phillips DD	2022-05-08
7214631-1	Constable	Pedro A	2022-12-01
5499369-5	Constable	Mhqabe SK	2022-12-25
7037567-4	Sergeant	Hendricks BE	2023-01-29
2643914-0	Constable	Phathela N	2023-03-10
Operational Response Services			
7232768-5	Constable	Maseko AF	2022-04-02
0461045-8	Warrant Officer	Erasmus WA	2022-08-30

Deceased members of the Service, both active and reserve, will be honoured at the SAPS Commemoration Day, which is set to take place, on 3 September 2023.



PART B

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION





1. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The AGSA executes a number of procedures on performance information, in order to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion regarding the achievement of predetermined targets is included in the Report to Management. Material findings are reported under the predetermined objectives heading in the Report on the other legal and regulatory requirements section of the Report of the AGSA. Refer to pages 298 to 305 of the AGSA Report, published in Section F: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.1 SERVICE DELIVERY AND ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Crime, especially violent crime, imposes direct and indirect costs on the State, in terms of development and safety. Crime also has a major impact on socio-economic development and reduces the country's ability to achieve other objectives, such as creating jobs and improving health. The fight against crime is part of an integrated approach to achieving the objective of a better life for all and ensuring that South Africans feel secure in their homes, workplaces, communities and streets. Crime rates, especially violent and contact crimes, are influenced by a variety of complex factors, including socio-economic conditions, inequality, education levels, substance abuse, community dynamics and more. To address these underlying causes of crime, economic, social and developmental interventions beyond the scope of immediate police responses, are necessary. By enforcing the law, apprehending offenders and maintaining public order, police responses are primarily geared towards addressing the problem's symptoms. Although these efforts are necessary, they are insufficient to comprehensively address the fundamental causes of crime.

The Minister of Police, during the release of crime statistics for the third quarter (2022/23), stated that the country has a severe illegal firearms problem and that firearm-related violence is problematic and poses a serious threat to lives and livelihoods. Rising violent crimes, such as Cash-in-Transit (CIT) heists and armed robberies, share a common factor: the ready availability of illegal firearms. The destruction of firearms is an important aspect of law enforcement and public safety to prevent illegal firearms from falling into the wrong hands and to reduce the risk of firearm-related crimes. The destruction of firearms typically entails rendering them permanently inoperable or reducing them to a state in which they can no longer be used, which is essential for combating the proliferation of firearms.

The protection of critical infrastructure is essential for national security, public safety and the continuous provision of essential public services. The SAPS works closely with all stakeholders to craft and implement strategies to ensure that resources and intelligence is shared, in order to combat crimes that disrupt economic activity. The Department is working with other law enforcement agencies and State-Owned Entities, such as Transnet (a South African rail, port and pipeline company), Eskom (the electricity supply commission of South Africa), Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA) and Telkom, which are the hardest hit by cable theft. Government has established specialised multidisciplinary units to address economic sabotage and extortion at construction sites and vandalism of infrastructure. The EITTs are established in all provinces, to address the scourge of the economic infrastructure-related crimes, focusing on non-ferrous metal theft (e.g. copper cable theft); essential infrastructure crimes (e.g. tampering, damaging or destroying infrastructure related to energy, transport, water, sanitation and communication services); critical infrastructure crimes (e.g. pipeline fuel theft); and extortion at construction and or economic sites, and to provide stability and restore the rule of law in the mining sector and through the combating of illegal mining and illicit trafficking.

As South Africa reflects on the year passed since riots broke out in KwaZulu-Natal and parts of Gauteng, political, economic, socio-economic and/or domestic instability is a significant problem that, if left unaddressed, will undermine our democracy, the rule of law and the country's development trajectory. Instability is exacerbated by violent industrial and service delivery-related protests, as well as disregard for authority. Therefore, it is essential to prevent and combat violent crime associated with violent protest action. The SAPS has 47 provincial POP Units and four Reserve Units located in Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town and Mbombela.

The country's strategic location and the opening of its borders to the international community have led to an increase in the number of travellers and goods using ports of entry, which are utilised not only by South Africans and South African businesses, but by the entire Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. The SAPS is collaborating with the Department of Home Affairs, the Border



Management Authority (BMA) and other stakeholders, to address the quality of policing at ports of entry, which may pose a significant threat to the country.

Increasing access to policing services provided to communities will enhance the SAPS's geographical footprint. The SAPS recognises the need to establish additional service points (satellite stations and contact sites) to bring policing services closer to the community or increase accessibility. Mobile CSCs are procured and distributed to supplement the SAPS's ability to move its services closer to communities.

Attacks at police stations has necessitated security upgrades at all police stations. The SAPS prioritised 90 police stations for each financial year, including the additional Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight police stations. In addition, the security risk posed by SAPS detention facilities that are closed due to their poor condition, poses a significant security risk to the public and SAPS members, necessitating the execution of projects to upgrade detention facilities to Project Five Star specifications. In order to eradicate the current risk, the SAPS has identified the need to upgrade the detention facilities at 45 police stations. The installation of CCTV at identified sites enhances the overall safety and security at these sites, for both SAPS members deployed to the sites, as well as other individuals, including the public, who may be required to visit these sites. Over the MTEF period the SAPS plans to implement CCTV at 245 sites.

On 21 September 2022, the National Policing Strategy Annual Operational Plan (NPS AOP) was approved by SAPS top management and was subsequently updated for implementation during 2023/24.

To reduce the incidence of violent crime in the country and mobilise the community in support of the SAPS's fight against crime during 2023/24, top management of the SAPS plans to develop an ICPCAP. The ICPCAP will be integrated into the updated 2023/24 NPS AOP, in order to ensure a rationalised approach to the key planning documents within the SAPS. In addition, both the 2022/23 NPS AOP and the ICPCAP will support the implementation of the key performance indicators in the SAPS's APP.

2.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Improving service delivery at local level remains the primary objective of the Government's Service Delivery Improvement Programme (SDIP). During the reporting period, the SAPS identified a number of actions that were planned for implementation with the objective of ensuring that recipients of identified services experienced an improvement in SAPS service offerings. Progress also indicates the prevalence of particular implementation challenges associated with the governance and implementation of the Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans at the various levels. To address these challenges, the SAPS will focus its future capacity-building and support initiatives on addressing the implementation gaps identified at each level. In addition, the focus must be shifted to police station level, in order to empower and develop the station's capacity to carry out the service delivery improvement activities. This will also serve to validate the implementation status of all departmental service delivery actions. The results of the 2022 Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) indicate that there is still room for improvement within the department. The following achievements were accomplished during the period:

No	Commitments 2022/23	Actual achievements	Reasons for deviation
1	95% of police stations to display the approved format of Service Delivery Charters	95% of police stations displayed Service Delivery Charters, in the approved format	Target achieved - 58 police stations do not display the Service Delivery Charter in its approved format.
2	100% provincial offices to display the approved format of Service Delivery Charters	100% All nine provincial offices displayed Service Delivery Charters in the approved format	Targets achieved - All nine provinces have approved a Service Delivery Charter, which is posted at the provincial office.
3	99,7% divisions and components to display the approved format of Service Delivery Charters	100% of divisions and components displayed Service Delivery Charters in the approved format	Target achieved - All divisions and components have an approved Service Delivery Charter posted in their respective offices.
4	80% of police stations implement the suggestion box	82% of police stations implemented the suggestion box.	Target achieved - A few police stations in the Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, Western Cape and North West have suggestion boxes, but they do not conform to the recommended appearance. This matter will be addressed by the provincial supply chain management to offer assistance to the non-compliant police stations.

No	Commitments 2022/23	Actual achievements	Reasons for deviation
5	80% of police stations respond to all suggestions in the suggestion box, within the prescribed time frame	85% of police stations respond to all complaints in the suggestion box, within the prescribed time frame.	Target achieved - Responses were given to all complaints and compliments received through the suggestion box.
6	80% of police stations to implement the Floor Marshall Concept	85% of police stations implemented the Floor Marshall Concept.	Target achieved - Due to the size of the CSC, rural police stations in the Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape and Western Cape are unable to fully implement the Floor Marshall Concept. Additionally, small and rural stations do not experience an influx of community members and are able to manage clients within a reasonable amount of time.
7	The SAPS develops its own policies and regulations	The SAPS developed two policies, nine national instructions, 23 standing orders, one delegation of power and two guidelines.	Target achieved - The Division Legal Services provides support to business units that require the development or review of policies, national instructions, standing orders and delegation of authority. In this regard, there is a specific procedure that is followed. Before any policy or regulatory framework is approved, consultation with the larger SAPS is a key requirement.
8	Implement the Guidelines for Policing of People with Disabilities at all police stations	Stations monitor the plan and provide quarterly feedback <i>via</i> the Service Delivery Improvement Action Plan. However, the SAPS's Action Plan for Policing of Persons with Disabilities was reviewed to allow for external consultation and contributions from various government departments and Civil Society Organisations. During the reporting period, the Division Visible Policing and Operations conducted 20 compliance visits at police stations. In addition, an intranet-based awareness campaign on the rights of victims with special needs was distributed to SAPS members.	Target achieved - The country's police stations have implemented the Guidelines for Policing of People with Disabilities, in accordance with SDIP Toolkit 2022/23 directives.
9	Implement the minimum requirements for victim-friendly facilities, at identified police stations	During the reporting period, no new victim-friendly facilities were installed or established.	Target achieved - The SAPS did not install any new victim-friendly facilities at police stations; however, existing facilities were maintained and victims of crime who reported to police stations in all provinces were offered basic victim-friendly services.
10	Improve infrastructure at 100% of identified police stations to provide basic access to victims or complainants, such as wheelchair ramps, holding rails, disabled ablution facilities and disabled parking bays	Six projects intended to improve access for disabled victims and/or complainants have been completed, by 31 March 2023.	Target achieved - Projects that were identified and planned for were executed and finalised.
12	Establish satellite police stations, in prioritised communities	During the reporting period, no new satellite police stations were built. However, in KwaZulu-Natal, the Osuthu Police Station was opened and turned over to the community as part of an effort to provide fundamental police-initiated services.	Target achieved - A new police station was constructed to bring services closer to the community. This police station is a fully fledged police station, located in KwaZulu-Natal.
13	Conduct patrols at identified crime hotspots, as per Station Crime Threat Analysis	According to the Station's Crime Threat Analysis, there were a total of 8 510 535 vehicle patrols conducted at identified crime hotspots.	Target achieved - various crime prevention operations were conducted in specified areas across the country, based on the Crime Threat Analysis.
14	Implementation of Integrated Case Docket Management System (ICDMS) enhancements to 70% of complainants/victims who report cases	Implementation of ICDMS enhancements have been completed and all SMS notification categories are in place. There were a total of 11 366 231 text messages sent to victims of crime and complainants.	Target achieved - SMS notifications for feedback to complainants has been implemented.

No	Commitments 2022/23	Actual achievements	Reasons for deviation
15	Rollout MySAPS App to all police stations and CPF structures with respect to Phase 2 and Phase 3 functionality	The implementation of the Phases was as follows: Phase1 » Crime tip-off » Find MySAPS » Implementation of social media, in 2019 Phase 2 » Missing person » Wanted person » Crime statistics » Implementation of vulnerable services, in 2020 Phase 3 » Unknown persons » Service complaints » implementation of push notification, in 2021 Phase 4 (Tourism) » Implemented 2 022 service complaints. » Implementation of tourism, in 2022. » Service complaints dashboard rollover to 2023. Phase 5 » Know Your Duty, planned for 2025 » Human Rights Commission	Target achieved - Advancements on the MySAPS App have been initiated, developed and implemented.
16	Reduction in the number of categorised service complaints against the SAPS	12 477 service complaints received, in 2022/23.	68,60% (9 788 from a total of 14 269 of all complaint categories were finalised within the prescribed period of 30 working days).

ACHIEVEMENT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION REVITALISATION STRATEGY

The Batho Pele Revitalisation Strategy was implemented through the five pillars outlined below.

PILLAR ONE: TAKING THE LEAD (Service Delivery Action Plans for police station, district and provincial levels)

During the reporting period, Batho Pele Learning Networks were established in eight of the nine provinces. Between four and five days were spent in each province. The Batho Pele Learning Networks were aimed to:

- » evaluate the implementation of Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans at police stations;
- » provide guidance and support;
- » identify best practices that the SAPS can benefit from; and
- » identify areas for improvement for the 2023/24 financial year.

The purpose of the development of a Service Delivery Improvement Plan Toolkit is to provide support to police stations. The toolkit is published on the SAPS Intranet for easy access by members responsible for implementation of the Service Delivery Improvement Plans at police station level.

Action Plans for Service Delivery Improvement at national level -

During the reporting period, 46 face-to-face visits were conducted at national divisions and components. The objective was also to support and guide personnel responsible for implementing the division and component Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans at this level.



PILLAR TWO: DEVELOPMENT: INSTITUTIONALISING SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT

The SAPS developed a communication approach to institutionalise the department's SDIP. Multiple communiqués, newsletters and messages were disseminated to SAPS members in an effort to empower and provide clarity.

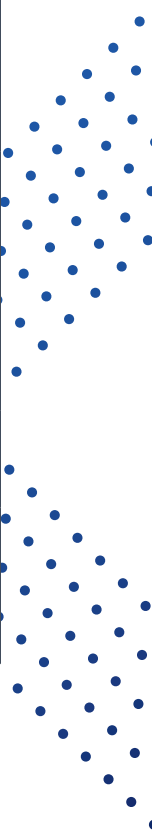
The department's Batho Pele Service Standards were developed and approved. These have been disseminated to guide SAPS personnel in the frontlines.

The SAPS, Africa Public Service Day (APSD) was observed from 20 to 23 June 2022. 'Enhancing the Resilience of the African Public Administration to Support and Facilitate the Fulfilment of Africa's Nutritional Needs During and After the Coronavirus Disease, 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic' was the theme of the 2022 APSD. The SAPS developed an APSD implementation plan. During the month of June, the following initiatives were implemented to support APSD:

- » Message to launch APSD with the theme 'ENHANCING THE RESILIENCE OF THE AFRICAN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION TO FACILITATE AND SUPPORT THE REALISATION OF AFRICA'S NUTRITIONAL NEEDS DURING POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC'.
- » Participation in the 2022 APSD virtual session conducted, in Tzaneen, on 23 June 2022.
- » Enhancing accountability for service delivery improvement through a global message to all SAPS members, in order to restore prestige and dignity to the SAPS, as well as raise performance levels and competence in government, i.e. increase public confidence in government.
- » Educating frontline officers on queue management as a vital component of service delivery, which is the process of enhancing the waiting experience of our clients within a CSC.
- » The Police Ministry hosted an Imbizo, in Carolina, Mpumalanga "Iphoyisa, yiphoyisa ngomphakathi" (the police need the community and the community needs the police), to build and restore relationships, in order to enhance crime-fighting initiatives.

The month of September 2022 was designated as Integrated Public Service Month to assure the coherence of government efforts to improve service delivery to citizens. Integrated Public Service Month is a "Service Delivery Improvement" mechanism that seeks to reflect on the work of the Public Service, in accordance with the values and principles for public administration enshrined in Section 195 of the 1996 Constitution and the aspirations of the NDP 2030.

Integrated Public Service Month Activities	Details of the event
Participation of the SAPS in the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA)-hosted Public Sector Women management meeting	The SAPS hosted an event where senior women managers participated in the Public Sector Women Management meeting presented by the SAPS National Commissioner. The National Commissioner, General Fannie Masemola, applauded female senior managers who gathered to honour Public Service Senior Women Management Week to share workplace best practices and urged them to empower one another to attain leadership positions and effectively steer the organisation in a direction that will best serve the nation's requirements. Senior female SAPS managers from across the country gathered, in Pretoria, to commemorate "Women's Socio-Economic Rights, Empowerment and Resilience". The event also reflected on the progress the SAPS has made in the last year towards the emancipation of women.
On 1 September 2022, all SAPS personnel received a message from the National Commissioner of Police announcing the introduction of Integrated Public Service Month	Integrated Public Service Month was launched by SAPS management to unblock service delivery challenges through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » visits by the Minister and National Commissioner to communities; » hosting of izimbizo; and » deployment of senior managers to police stations. The SAPS participated in the Public Service Arbour Week initiative of "Greening and Cleaning our Environment", by devoting Fridays, in September 2022, to cleaning their stations/training institutions/offices/units and/or places of work and planting a tree or trees during Arbour week.
SAPS participation in the launch of Integrated Public Service Month	The SAPS participated in the Integrated Public Service Month launch, which was addressed by the Minister of Public Service and Administration. The event, held at Freedom Park, was attended by approximately 1 000 public servants from national, provincial and local government.
Imbizo	The Minister of Police, General Bheki Cele and the management of the SAPS met with the rural/farming community of Jane Furse (Makhuduthamaga Municipality), in Limpopo, to strengthen and enhance visible policing in rural areas. The primary objective of the imbizo was to strengthen safety measures in Jane Furse's agricultural and rural communities. Likewise, the imbizo was steered and piloted to ensure a reciprocal partnership with the community.



Integrated Public Service Month Activities	Details of the event
National Police Commemoration Day	Families of SAPS members who were killed in the line of duty were in attendance at an event hosted by SAPS management and members. The event took place at the Union Buildings, in Pretoria officiated by the Minister of Police.
Communique on the SAPS Police Safety Strategy	During Police Safety Month, in September 2022, the Police Safety Strategy Pillars were implemented, by conducting unannounced station visits, communicating police safety measures and tips and distributing police safety directives to provinces, districts and police stations to address police safety.

PILLAR THREE: PROMOTING COMPLIANCE

SDIP compliance is conducted through Batho Pele learning network forums/sessions. A total of 37 police stations were visited to evaluate the implementation of Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans at police station level. After the visits, evaluation reports were compiled and submitted to provincial offices. Moreover, throughout the year, Internal Audit conducted audits at various police stations, in Mpumalanga and Limpopo, focusing on the implementation of the Service Delivery Improvement Action Plans for 2022/23. This was to ensure uniform implementation. Audit findings have also been incorporated into the Service Delivery Improvement Action Plan for 2023/24.

PILLAR FOUR: REINFORCEMENT

Opportunities for regular engagements with provinces, divisions and components to emphasise the significance of the SAPS SDIP are constantly being explored. The communication initiative also supports and reinforces the significance of enhancing SAPS client service delivery. In addition, the Department conducted a CSS to ascertain the level of service recipient satisfaction.

PILLAR FIVE: REDRESS FOR CITIZENS

The SAPS has an established complaints office responsible for the management of service complaints. The SDIP is informed by the nature of complaints that the department has received. Various actions were identified for implementation, to address the service delivery gaps identified.

3. KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill

The President approved and signed the bill, in December 2022. A signed proclamation containing the commencement date of the Bill was published in the Gazette, on 24 February 2023.

Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Amendment Bill

The PCoP adopted the Bill with amendments, on 11 November 2022. On 29 November 2022, the National Assembly voted in favour of the Bill. The Select Committee on Security and Justice adopted the Bill without amendments, on 12 December 2022. On 29 December 2022, the President approved and signed the Bill, which was then published in the Gazette. The Proclamation Notice to put the Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Amendment Act, 2022 (Act No 23 of 2022) into operation, was published in the Gazette, on 4 January 2023.



4. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

4.1 REVISED MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (2019-2024)

The Revised MTSF provides a clear indication of Government's strategic priorities pertinent to the 6th Administration, in support of the NDP, Vision 2030.

The Revised MTSF (2019-2024) guides the SAPS's annual and medium-term strategic direction. Priority 6 of the Apex list, Social Cohesion and Safer Communities, emphasises on safety and security as the primary contributor to addressing the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment. The SAPS developed a statement of impact and a set of underlying outcomes, which are supported by immediate outcomes, intermediate outcomes and outputs intended to accelerate the MTSF and the NDP. The SAPS has endeavoured to ensure consistency in the outputs reflected in the respective APPs comprising the pertinent medium-term strategic period for the MTSF.

The MTSF prioritises an improvement in the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), a result relevant to the Government as a whole and the JCPS Cluster, in particular, reduced levels of fraud and corruption in the public and private sectors and the reduction of organised crime. The SAPS is committed to maintaining assuring efforts by specialised and general investigative capabilities to address the incidence of corruption in the country and a robust approach to combating organised crime, both of which are increasingly perceived as systemic. In this regard, the SAPS aims for a 70% conviction rate for serious corruption in the public and private sectors, an incrementally increasing percentage of identified drug syndicates and organised criminal groups neutralised with arrests (from 50%, in 2020/21 to 70%, in 2023/24) and a 72% success rate for serious OCPIs successfully closed.

The SAPS focuses primarily on increasing the feelings of safety in communities through the reduction of contact crimes, including the reduction of violent contact crimes against women and children, in accordance with the June 2019 State of the Nation Address (SONA) requirement that violent crime be reduced by 50% in a decade. To ensure that the 50% reduction in violent crime is achieved by 2028/29, it must be noted that the SAPS is mandated to annually adjust contact crime targets based on estimated and audited actual performance.

Increased police visibility is also prioritised in support of increased feelings of safety in communities. Reductions in the baseline budget allocation of the SAPS necessitated an alternative approach to increasing police visibility, resulting in the implementation of the Community-in-Blue Concept, the Safer Cities Project and the Traditional Policing Concept in certain provinces.

The Revised MTSF (2019-2024) also prioritises a secure cyberspace, with the SAPS aiming for a 65% success rate in respect of the investigation of specialised cybercrime investigative support case files.



Through its deployments on the African Continent in accordance with numerous United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Agreements, the SAPS also supports Apex Priority 7: A better Africa and World. All of these priorities are integral to the SAPS's 2020 to 2025 Impact Statement, which is aligned with the Revised MTSF's (2019-2024) overall purpose, which is to create a safe and secure environment that is conducive to social and economic stability and supports a better living for all.

A better South Africa

- * Increased foreign direct investment into South Africa

Peaceful and secure continent

- * Increased regional and global integration



2024 Impact: Improved investor perception (confidence)**Outcome: Improvement in Corruption Perception Index rating**

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Conviction rate for serious corruption in the private sector ¹	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	Improvement in CPI ranking by 5 (to 68/100)	70%	100% (37 from a total of 37).	100% (20 from a total of 20).	91,30% (21 from a total of 23).	92% (46 from a total of 50).
Conviction rate for serious corruption in the public sector ²	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	70%	70%	100% (237 from a total of 237).	100% (1 from a total of 1).	100% (3 from a total of 3).	100% (17 from a total of 17).

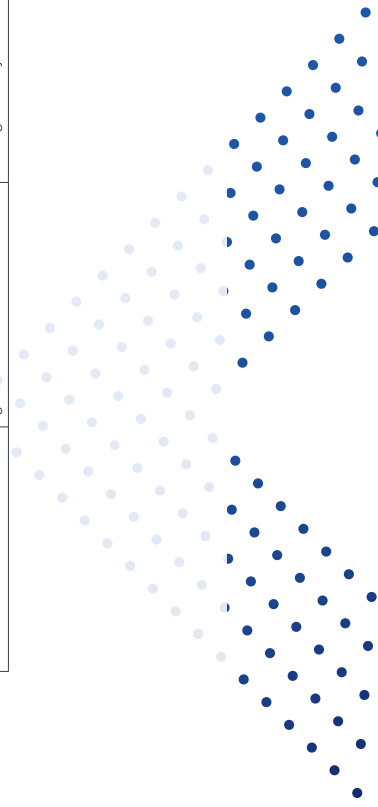
2024 Impact: All people in South Africa are safe**Outcome: Reduced organised crime**

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised, with arrests	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	90% of identified organised crime groups/syndicates neutralised	70%	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	70,59% (12 from a total of 17), with 54 arrests.	36,36% (4 from a total of 11), with 10 arrests.	10% (4 from a total of 40), with 26 arrests.
Percentage of identified clandestine laboratories dismantled, with arrests	Revised performance indicator (baseline to be determined)		90%	100% (24 from a total of 24), with 56 arrests.	90% (27 from a total of 30), with 60 arrests.	92% (23 from a total of 25), with 47 arrests.	90,32% (28 from a total of 31) with, 44 arrests.
Percentage increase in the number of arrests (number of cases) for dealing in drugs (excluding cannabis)	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)		5%	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	42,62% (174 arrests, compared with 122, in 2019/20).	12,64% (196 arrests, compared with 174, in 2020/21).	65,31% (324 arrests, compared with 196, in 2021/22).
Success rate for serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)		72%	70% (7 from a total of 10).	78,57% (11 from a total of 14).	72,73% (16 from a total of 22).	71,43% (10 from a total of 14).
Percentage of identified organised criminal groups or syndicates neutralised, with arrests	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)		70%	New performance indicator, in 2020/21.	50% (14 from a total of 28), with 74 arrests.	20% (2 from a total of 10), with 11 arrests.	20,41% (10 from a total of 49), with 50 arrests.

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Percentage of identified illegal mining operations terminated, with arrests	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	90% of identified organised crime groups/syndicates neutralised	100%	100% (all 7 identified illegal mining operations were terminated).	100% (all 19 identified illegal mining operations were responded to), with 215 arrests, in relation to requests received.	100% (all 6 identified illegal mining operations were responded to), with 32 arrests, in relation to requests received.	100% (all 6 identified illegal mining operations were responded to), with 51 arrests, in relation to requests received.

Outcome: Increased feelings of safety in communities

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes	Reported contact crimes increased, by 2,6% from 602 697, in 2017/18 to 618 472, in 2018/19	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	Reduce, by 9,21% to 552 057	Increased, by 0,6% from 618 472, in 2018/19 to 622 206, in 2019/20.	Reduced, by 13,9% from 622 206, in 2019/20 to 535 869, in 2020/21.	Increased, by 13,5% from 535 869, in 2020/21 to 608 059, in 2021/22.	Increased, by 7,7% from 608 059, in 2021/22, to 654 761, in 2022/23.
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women	Reported crimes against women increased, by 1,2% from 177 620, in 2017/18 to 179 683, in 2018/19	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the night (StatsSA South Africa (StatsSA))	Reduce, by 9,17% to 159 891	Reduced, by 4,8% from 179 683, in 2018/19 to 171 070, in 2019/20.	Reduced, by 9,4% from 171 070, in 2019/2020, to 155 062, in 2020/21.	Increased, by 15,6% from 155 062, in 2020/21 to 179 208, in 2021/22.	Increased, by 8,1% from 179 208, in 2021/22 to 193 669, in 2022/23.
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children	Reported crimes against children increased, by 3,9% from 43 540, in 2017/18 to 45 229, in 2018/19	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the night (StatsSA)	Reduce, by 7,36% to 35 779	Reduced, by 6,4% from 45 229, in 2018/19 to 42 348, in 2019/20.	Reduced, by 5,8% from 42 348, in 2019/20 to 39 878, in 2020/21.	Increased by 13,3% from 39 878, in 2020/21 to 45 197, in 2021/22.	Increased, by 2,1% from 45 197, in 2021/22 to 46 165, in 2022/23.
Percentage of police stations that have functional CPFs	99,56% (1 144 of 1 149) functional CPFs implemented at police stations, according to set guidelines	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	99,56% of police stations have functional CPFs	99,57% (1 149 from a total of 1 154).	99,83% (1 150 of 1 152 functional police stations from a total of 1 155 police stations ³).	99,83% (1 150 from a total of 1 152 functional police stations out of 1 158 police stations ³).	99,91% (1 155 from a total of 1 156 functional police stations out of a total of 1 159 police stations).



Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Number of Provinces in which the Community-in-Blue Concept has been maintained ⁵	New performance indicator	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	9 provinces	New performance indicator; in 2020/21.	The Community-in-Blue Concept has been initiated, in all 9 provinces.	The provincial offices in all six identified provinces, namely: the Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, the North West and the Western Cape have issued a provincial instruction to station commanders to implement the Community-in-Blue Concept at prioritised police stations and all provincial offices confirmed the completion of registration forms by Community-in-Blue patrollers.	All nine provinces maintained the Community-in-Blue Concept.
Number of Provinces in which the Traditional Policing Concept ⁶ has been initiated	New performance indicator	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	1 province, by 31 March 2023	New performance indicator; in 2020/21.	0 ⁷	The Traditional Policing Concept has been implemented, in the Mpumalanga Province.	The Traditional Policing Concept was initiated, in the Limpopo Province.
Number of cities and towns in which the initiation of the SAPS's Safer Cities Project has been confirmed ⁸	New performance indicator	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	3 identified cities/towns	New performance indicator; in 2020/21.	The Safer Cities Concept was initiated, in all 10 identified pilot cities.	The Safer Cities Concept was initiated in 10 cities/towns.	The initiation has been confirmed in 3 cities/towns, through an assessment conducted.

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Implementation of SAPS Integrated Person Management (IPM) programme	New performance indicator	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	2022/23	In support of a digital integrated process for the booking of accused persons, to obtain full person profiles and the identification and verification of all accused persons, witnesses and victims, in support of increased feelings of safety in communities and the utilisation of digital systems for multi-modal biometric person identification and verification, a supplier was appointed to develop the IPM System, on 28 August 2020. The development of the system is 8% completed.	In support of a digital integrated process for the booking of accused persons, to obtain full person profiles and the identification and verification of all accused persons, witnesses and victims, in support of increased feelings of safety in communities and the utilisation of digital systems for multi-modal biometric person identification and verification, a supplier was appointed to develop the IPM System, on 28 August 2020. The development of the system is 8% completed.	In 2020/21, a supplier was appointed to develop the IPM System and the project was in execution phase. The Release 1-6 Architecture and Design documents have been finalised and signed-off. The development for Release 1 and 2 of the IPM was successfully completed. Furthermore, the User Acceptance Testing of the development was also successfully concluded and signed-off by the client and subsequently the application for Release 1 and 2 has been deployed to the production environment, in preparation for piloting, during June 2022.	Currently, the project is 89% complete. A pilot implementation of Release 1 (Person booked and verified), Release 2 (Unique identified person), Release 3 (Tracked person) and Release 4 (Person booked into holding facility) was implemented at the Johannesburg Central and Brooklyn Police Stations, on 4 December 2022. The development status of the other releases is as follows: Release 5 (Safeguard and manage person) is 100%; Release 6 (Safeguard and manage person) is 100% and Release 7 (Safeguard and manage person) is at 23%.
Utilisation of digital systems for multimodal biometric person identification and verification	New performance indicator	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	2022/23	In support of a digital integrated process for the booking of accused persons, to obtain full person profiles and the identification and verification of all accused persons, witnesses and victims, in support of increased feelings of safety in communities and the utilisation of digital systems for multi-modal biometric person identification and verification, a supplier was appointed to develop the IPM System, on 28 August 2020. The development of the system is 8% completed.	In support of a digital integrated process for the booking of accused persons, to obtain full person profiles and the identification and verification of all accused persons, witnesses and victims, in support of increased feelings of safety in communities and the utilisation of digital systems for multi-modal biometric person identification and verification, a supplier was appointed to develop the IPM System, on 28 August 2020. The development of the system is 8% completed.	In terms of the utilisation of digital systems for multi-modal biometric person identification and verification, the current identification and verification of accused persons is implemented at 908 police stations, by using the Person Identification Verification and Application (PIVA) and the Person Verification System (PVS). The PIVA and PVS's functionality is planned to be merged into the IPM Programme module of 'Person booked and verified' (Release 1).	The current identification and verification of persons (accused) at 958 police stations is carried out using the PIVA and PVS. The PIVA/PVS will be incorporated into the IPM System once rollout is complete.

Outcome: Secured cyberspace

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Percentage of specialised cybercrime investigative support case files successfully investigated	Revised performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	National cybersecurity technical response capacity fully established and operational by 2024	65% of specialised cybercrime investigative support case files successfully investigated	80,22% (73 from a total of 91).	65,05% (67 from a total of 103).	80,30% (53 from a total of 66).	79,07% (34 from a total of 43).

2024 Impact: A better South Africa

Outcome: Increased foreign direct investment into South Africa

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Percentage of Country obligation to SADC and AU fulfilled	New performance indicator (baseline to be determined)	100% compliance	90% of obligations fulfilled	98,57% (69 from a total of 70 members were deployed, in fulfilment of the obligation to SADC and the AU). 116,80% (584 from a total of 500 pledged members were on standby for deployment).	100% (38 ⁹ from a total of 38 members were deployed, in fulfilment of the obligation to SADC and the AU). 83,60% (418 from a total of 500 ¹⁰ pledged members were on standby for deployment).	100% (10 members from a total of 10 were deployed in fulfilment of the obligation to SADC and AU). 91,60% (458 SAPS members from a total of 500 pledged members were on standby for deployment).	100% (35 members from a total of 35 were deployed in fulfilment of the obligation to SADC and AU). 61% (305 SAPS members from a total of 500 pledged members were on standby for deployment).



2024 Impact: Peaceful and secure continent
Outcome: Increased regional and global integration

Performance indicator	Baseline	2024 target	Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2019/20	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Compliance with international commitments (where commitment refers to military, humanitarian, environmental and any other)	New performance indicator	100% compliance with all international commitments and requests for external missions (including political and diplomatic initiatives) in pursuit of regional, continental and international stability	100% compliance with all international commitments and requests for external missions (including political and diplomatic initiatives) in pursuit of regional, continental and international stability	Nine Police Liaison Officers are placed in SADC Countries, which include Zimbabwe, Namibia, Eswatini (Swaziland), Angola, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Mozambique.	Nine Police Liaison Officers are placed in SADC Countries, which include Zimbabwe, Namibia, Eswatini (Swaziland), Angola, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Mozambique.	Twelve Police Liaison Officers are placed in SADC Countries, which include Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique (2) (3), the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.	Eight Police Liaison Officers are placed in SADC Countries, including Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique (2) and the United Republic of Tanzania.



A key challenge for government is corruption, which is increasingly undermining government's ability and resolve to deliver on its promise to offer South Africans the lives they deserve. Corruption has the effect of diverting scarce resources intended for key service delivery programmes. The CPI, issued by Transparency International, is the most widely-used global corruption ranking in the world. It measures how corrupt each country's public sector is perceived to be. Each country's score is a combination of at least three data sources drawn from 13 different corruption surveys and assessments. These data sources are collected by a variety of reputable institutions, including the World Bank and the World Economic Forum. A country's score is the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0-100, where 0 means highly corrupt and 100 means very clean. A country's rank is its position relative to the other countries in the index. Ranks can change merely if the number of countries included in the index changes. South Africa received a score of 43 on Transparency International's 2022 CPI and ranked 72nd out of 180 countries in the Index based on its score. South Africa also received a score of 43 when Transparency International began using its current scoring methodology in 2012; since then, its score has fluctuated between 42 and 45. During the past four years a 100% conviction rate was achieved for serious corruption in the public sector, while the conviction rate for corruption in the private sector decreased from 100%, in 2019/20 to 92%, in 2022/23. The number of convictions increased from 37, in 2019/20 to 46, in 2022/23.

Clandestine drug laboratories, identified and dismantled by the SAPS, used for the manufacturing of illicit drugs, present an insidious risk to the community, not only for illicit drug abuse, but also because of the toxic chemicals that are generated during the drug manufacturing processes, which can result in the contamination of buildings, soil, water and air, within or close proximity to the laboratory. The dismantling of clandestine drug laboratories has been designed to address serious organised crime, linked to organised criminal groups that are manufacturing illicit drugs that are in high demand, at national and international levels. The DPCI, together with Crime Intelligence, have developed a comprehensive approach to address the full spectrum of the drug supply chain, ranging from the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, drug couriers and drug outlets and emerging threats through the NDMP. In line with the mandate of the DPCI, to diminish illegal narcotics in South Africa, a total of 110 clandestine laboratories were identified, of which 102 or 92,73% were dismantled, with 207 arrests, between the 2019/20 and 2022/23 financial years, against a target of 90%, which serves as proof that this growing illicit industry continues to escalate, which could be due to factors, such as unemployment and socio-economic problems.

As with organised criminal groups, drug syndicates are identified through the collection, analysis and dissemination of crime intelligence; this term alludes to a criminal gang. Insufficient human resource capacity was one of the factors that affected performance. Since 2020/21, the SAPS has neutralised 20 or 29,41% of 68 identified drug syndicates, with 90 arrests and 26 or 29,89% of 87 identified organised criminal groups or syndicates, with 135 arrests.

Arrests for dealing in drugs impact more significantly on the overall disruption of the drug value chain, than arrests for possession, as role players, who transport, import, cultivate, collect, manufacture and supply individuals, including drug-runners, are removed from society and large quantities of illegal drugs are seized. The number of arrests for dealing in drugs (excluding cannabis) increased from 122, in 2019/20, to 324, in 2022/23. An increase of 165,57% was recorded between the 2019/20 and 2022/23 financial years, against an increased target of 5%.

Serious organised crime is a national priority offence, investigated through OCPIs, as it requires threat-based project driven, multidisciplinary case planning and a management investigative approach, in order to address serious organised crime groups. A total number of 44 OCPIs from a total of 60 were successfully closed, between the 2019/20 and 2022/23 financial years, which is a 73,33% achievement against a target of 72%.

Metals and minerals are indispensable to nearly every aspect of life. South Africa is a leading producer of a variety of minerals, including gold, coal, platinum, palladium, manganese, titanium and uranium, among others. Illegal mining is on the rise in South Africa and presents numerous challenges that must be addressed from multiple perspectives. It occurs in abandoned and active mines, where illegal miners frequently operate in hazardous conditions. Illicit mining and organised crime are linked. Frequently, illicit mining is directed by international criminal syndicates. Illegal miners in South Africa, known as Zama Zama's, are frequently heavily armed, possess explosives and, when trespassing on operating mines, establish ambushes and booby traps for employees, security personnel and rival illegal mining groups. The SAPS has established integrated provincial task teams to address illicit mining and damage to critical infrastructure in the Free State, the North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo. From 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2023, the SAPS successfully responded to 38 illegal mining operations, with 298 arrests.

There was a significant reduction in contact crime, in the 2020/21 financial year, as reported contact crimes reduced, by 13,9% from 622 206 to 535 869, which can be attributed to the implementation of the Disaster Management Regulations, in support of the containment and management of COVID-19. Increases in the reported incidence of contact crimes were recorded, in 2019/20 (0,6%), 2021/22 (13,5%) and 2022/23 (7,7%), which implies that the reduced target of 9,21% is in danger of not being met by the Department.



In his 2019 SONA, the President stated that violence against women and children had reached epidemic proportions. In the 2019/20 financial year, reported contact crimes against women and children decreased, by 4,8% and 6,4% and by 9,4% and 5,8%, in 2019/20 and 2020/21, respectively. In 2021/22, there was an increase in both contact crimes against women (15,6%) and contact crimes against children (13,3%). In 2022/23, an increase of 8,1% for crimes against women and 2,1% for crimes against children was recorded. This indicates that the reduced targets of 9,17% for women and 7,36% for children will not be achieved by the end of the MTSF period. The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, the Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Act and the Domestic Violence Amendment Act were signed into law, on 28 January 2022 by President Cyril Ramaphosa in an effort to strengthen South Africa's efforts to end GBV.

CPFs are directed by the SAPS Act 1995, (Act No 68 of 1995), Chapter 7 (Section 18 to 23) and the SAPS Interim Regulation for CPFs and Boards (GN R384 in GG 22273 of 11 May 2001). Functional police stations with functional CPFs stood at 99,91%, at the end of March 2023, against a target of 99,57%. Deriving from the Community Policing Strategy, is the Community-in-Blue Concept, which was initiated to mobilise and encourage the community, to work with the police as eyes and ears on the ground and to enhance police visibility with the ultimate goal to reduce crime. The Concept is aimed towards maximising the police footprint at local level without deploying additional police officers. It was also introduced to promote participatory policing in the country so that there is extensive local ownership of crime prevention. The focus of the Concept was the initiation phase, in 2020/21 and in 2021/22 to increase the number of community members who join the initiative and strengthen relationships. The Concept was initiated in all nine provinces, in 2020/21 and in 2022/23, it was confirmed that all provinces maintained the Concept. The initiation of the Safer Cities Project involves a collaborative approach, which includes a broad range of stakeholders. The ultimate goal is to have a crime-free city or district, in order to enhance the economic status of the identified precinct. The Safer Cities Project was initiated in 10 identified pilot cities, in 2020/21 and in 10 identified cities/towns, in 2021/22. In 2022/23, the initiation has been confirmed in three cities/towns, through an assessment conducted. Pillar 3 of the Community Policing Strategy outlines the building of relationships with local and traditional structures, to enhance active policing and service delivery. The Traditional Policing Concept was developed and launched, on 7 December 2018, at Nqadu Great Place, in the Eastern Cape Province. The purpose of the Concept is to enhance the role of traditional leaders and other relevant structures in the fight against crime, to ensure a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa. Up-to-date, the Concept has been launched, in the Eastern Cape (2018), in KwaZulu-Natal (2020), in Mpumalanga (2021) and the Limpopo Provinces (2023).

The SAPS is also to ensure the implementation of the IPM Programme and the utilisation of digital systems for multi-modal biometric person identification and verification. The current identification and verification of persons (accused) at 958 police stations is carried out using the PVS (PIVA and PVS). The PIVA/PVS will be incorporated into the IPM System once rollout is complete. Currently, the IPM project is 89% complete. A pilot implementation of Release 1 (Person booked and verified), Release 2 (Unique identified person), Release 3 (Tracked person) and Release 4 (Person booked into holding facility) was implemented at the Johannesburg Central and Brooklyn Police Stations, on 4 December 2022. The development status of the other releases is as follows: Release 5 (Safeguard and manage person) is 100%; Release 6 (Safeguard and manage person) is 100% and Release 7 (Safeguard and manage person) is at 23%.

There was a high turnover on the reporting of cyber-related matters, especially as a result of "fake news", which have placed a burden on the SAPS as most of the scarce resources were focused the relevant section, which resulted in the delay in reports. As certain provisions of the Cybercrimes Act, 2020 (Act No 19 of 2020) was only enacted, on 1 December 2021, the impact of the new cybercrime categories are minimal. The need for a multidisciplinary approach was used when it came to curbing cybercrime. Specialised cybercrime investigative support case files successfully investigated, decreased from 80,22%, in 2019/20 to 79,07%, in 2022/23, with 227 case files successfully investigated during this period.

In fulfilment of the obligation to SADC and AU, a total of 69 members were deployed in peacekeeping missions, in 2019/20, 38 members, in 2020/21, 10 members, in 2021/22 and 35 members, in 2022/23. A total of eight Police Liaison Officers were assigned to SADC Countries, at the end of March 2023, including Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique (2) and the United Republic of Tanzania.

4.2 STRATEGIC PLAN (2020-2025)

The SAPS has identified an impact statement that reinforces the critical role that safety and security has to play in this overarching strategic direction for the country, namely; "a safe and secure environment that is conducive for social and economic stability, supporting a better life for all". This impact statement clearly indicates that the socio-economic advancement of the country, as directed by the Revised MTSF (2019-2024), is underpinned by the actual and perceived levels of safety and security in the country. The SAPS appreciates its



leading role in realising this impact, but also understands that this cannot be achieved without the committed involvement and active participation of every citizen of this country and every stakeholder, in all sectors, who have a vested interest in a safe and secure South Africa. The SAPS has identified five outcomes that it has linked directly to the impact statement, as preconditions of the realisation of this impact. The implications of the identification of these outcomes is that at the end of the five-year period, applicable to the Strategic Plan, the SAPS will look back and be certain that it has upheld and enforced law and order, in support of the stamping of the authority of the State, that it has thoroughly and responsively investigated every crime that has been reported to its service points, has ensured that the key policing functions are intelligence-led, has uncompromisingly implemented a collaborative, consultative approach to policing and established a police service that is characterised as being both professional and capable.

The effective implementation of the strategic direction that is encapsulated within the impact statement and outcomes, is, however, dependent on the annual review of the progress that has been achieved with the implementation of the Strategic Plan itself. This annual review necessitated that the performance measures that are used to assess the extent of the implementation of the Strategic Plan, are updated, taking actual performance and changes to the internal and external environments into consideration. During this process, the SAPS collaborates with all stakeholders, within all sectors, who provide constructive, value-added contributions to the Plan, towards the qualitative improvement of the measurement of the Strategic Plan and the cascading of the results of this measurement and the improvements required, throughout the organisation.

THE LAW UPHELD AND ENFORCED, TO UNDERPIN THE STAMPING (ASSERTING) OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE

The primary ultimate outcomes are stamping the authority of the state; the thorough and responsive investigation of crime; intelligence-led policing; a collaborative, consultative approach to policing; and a professional and capable SAPS.

The purpose of the SAPS is to ensure compliance and enforcement of the law as an essential part of ensuring the government's constitutional authority. The democratic principles underlying the functioning of the South African state and the country's political order are guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. The role of the SAPS in law enforcement is, therefore, perceived within the framework of a democratic policing approach. The review of the results of the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) aims to provide communities with an increased sense of security when using police facilities. A key part of this achievement is the stabilisation of areas with high crime rates or areas identified as hotspots due to specific criminal threats, which requires an unconventional approach to surveillance of these areas. Ensuring the internal stability of the State from the point of view of public order, based on the rights enshrined in the Constitution, will go a long way towards increasing the sense of security in communities and the certainty that their authority will be affirmed. This achievement also underscores ensuring an appropriate balance between trade and security at ports of entry and, consistent with the tasks of the SAPS, protecting and safeguarding the dignitaries and identified government interests. Public perception of the effectiveness of SAPS in fulfilling its mission will be crucial in order to identify areas where improvements are needed in the medium-term, not only in terms of perception management, but above all, in terms of the execution of those entrusted to the organisation's functions.

THOROUGH AND RESPONSIVE INVESTIGATION OF CRIME

The objects of policing provide the SAPS with the sole mandate for the investigation of crime that is reported by people in South Africa, or which is detected by and reported to the SAPS, by various entities. The focus of this high-level function, over the medium-term is, however, on the thorough and responsive investigation of reported crime. The country is currently grappling with the crippling effects of serious corruption and fraud, which necessitated its prioritisation in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024). The public simply wants to see concrete action taken by the CJS, in response to the multitude of allegations of serious corruption and fraud in both the public and private sectors, which have surfaced recently. The Revised MTSF (2019-2024) also prioritises the reduction of violent crime and levels of violent crime against women and children, within the context of the requirement that feelings of safety and security in communities are improved, which necessitates the thorough and responsive investigation of crimes that are reported to the SAPS. The incidence of organised crime and commercial crime poses a threat to individual communities, as well as to the economy of the country. This outcome, therefore, also focuses on achieving a reduction in the incidence of organised crime and serious commercial crime. The conviction rates for various crime categories that are utilised by the SAPS, include the requirement that the case docket management process be effectively managed, but also includes an inherent dependency on the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), in terms of the court and prosecutorial processes. These indicators are outcome-based in that they measure the achievement of the application of the crime detection process by the SAPS and the aforementioned processes that are driven by the DoJ&CD and the NPA. The crimes that are reported to the SAPS cannot be thoroughly investigated without the comprehensive utilisation of forensic investigative aids, which are provided by the SAPS's Forensic Services capability. The degree to which the SAPS achieves the thorough and responsive investigation of crime, can only be determined by testing the perceptions of those who have reported crimes to the organisation for investigation, hence the inclusion of an outcomes-based performance indicator that will assess levels of satisfaction with the SAPS's investigation of crime, over the



medium-term. The assessment of the perceptions that vulnerable groups and, in particular those of women and children, have with regard to levels of satisfaction with the investigation of crime, feature as a distinct element of this measurement, over the medium-term.

INTELLIGENCE-LED POLICING

Crime intelligence's involvement in preventing, combatting and investigating crime is not specified within the objects of policing, but it is essential to the organisation's success. Intelligence-led policing implies that proactive or reactive intelligence will directly support SAPS's mandated responsibilities. The SAPS's counter-intelligence function will be measured by the percentage of SAPS employees in prioritised positions, such as key managerial positions or vulnerable areas, who have been vetted in accordance with the post's minimum information security standards. Intelligence-led policing needs cooperation with international intelligence agencies on police and security issues, including targeted cross-border operations and the apprehension of transnational crime suspects.

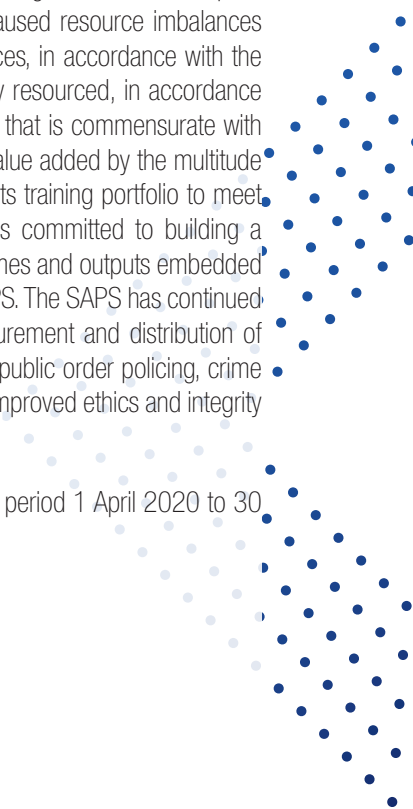
COLLABORATIVE AND CONSULTATIVE APPROACH TO POLICING

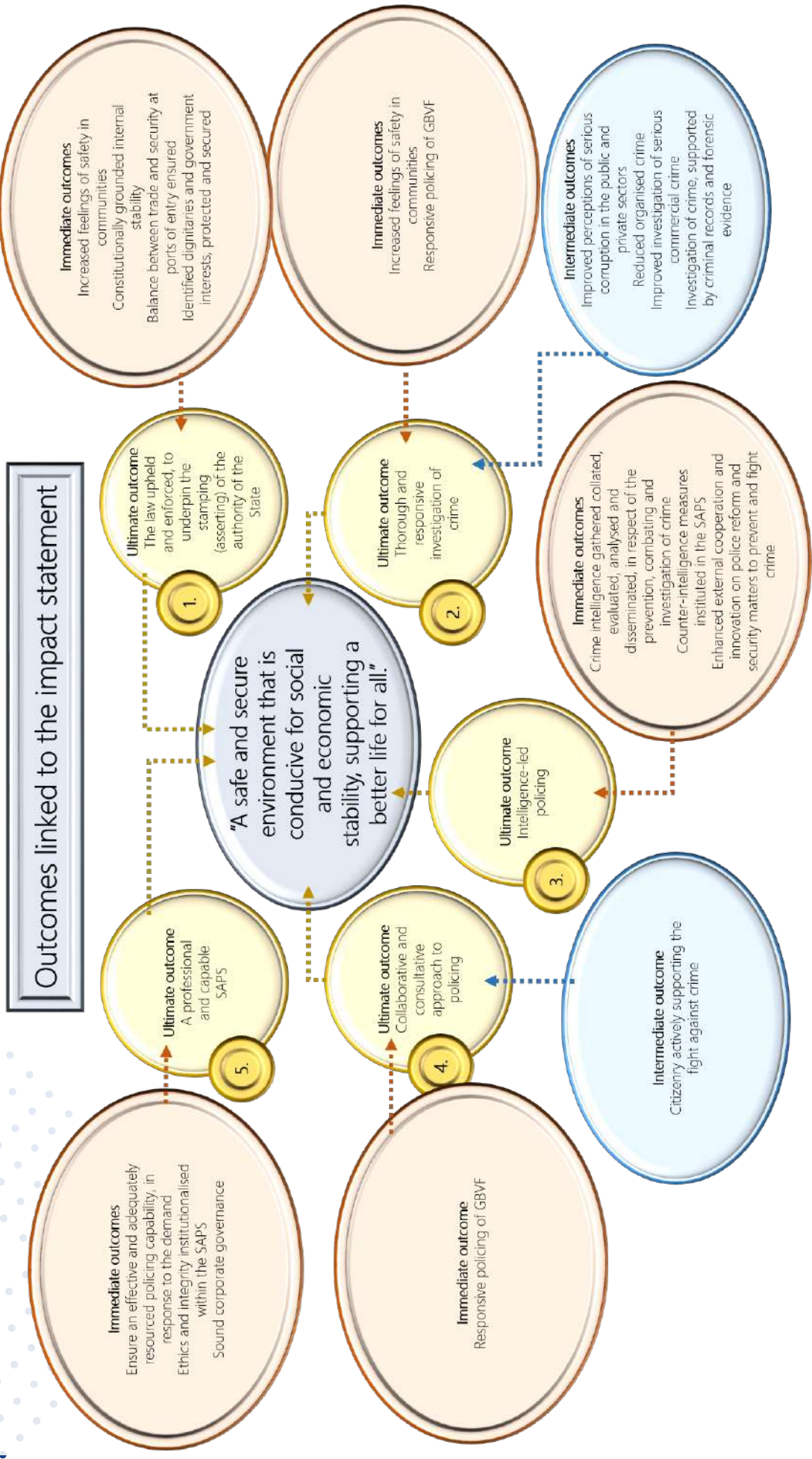
Democratic policing involves citizens in their own safety and security through a collaborative and consultative approach to all aspects of policing. Trust in the police is a major factor in citizen participation in policing. The SAPS cannot force people or communities to participate in their safety and security, nor can it explain its efforts. It simply requires the SAPS to do everything in its power to improve its professionalism and active engagement and then ask how willing individuals and communities are to work with the police, based on trust relationships and perceptions of the SAPS's professionalism. While stabilising high-crime areas or hotspots requires a resource-driven, unconventional approach to policing, normalising them implies that the allocated policing capability, working in collaboration with all sectors of society, including local government, can provide a SAPS-aligned policing service. Policing is a complicated process that requires direct interaction between the police and the public. Due to the complex nature of policing, which is geographically dispersed throughout the country and the fact that it is a human resource-driven activity that serves diverse communities, service complaints will be filed with the organisation or other entities. The SAPS prioritises all service complaints, specifically those related to GBVF. The SAPS also prioritised the development and implementation of an electronic complaints management system, during the period 2020-2025, which will be managed within its AOP to formalise the measurement of management complaints in its APPs.

A PROFESSIONAL AND CAPABLE SAPS

The achievement of the four outward-looking outcomes, is reliant on the establishment of a professional and capable SAPS. This outcome incorporates two important elements. A professional police service relates primarily to the manner in which the policing service is provided and the care taken by the organisation to promote the well-being of its employees. A capable police force is one whose personnel have the abilities and attitude to offer a policing service aligned with the organisation's constitutional mandate and the beneficiaries' expectations. Policing is labour-intensive, therefore, human resource capabilities should be commensurate with the policing requirement. Human resources drive requirements associated with all other categories of resources, including infrastructural, capital, physical and technological resource needs. Historically, the unbalanced allocation of all resources has caused resource imbalances and hampered service delivery to particular populations. The assessment of the distribution of all resources, in accordance with the resource distribution criteria that is applicable to each category, will ensure that the police are adequately resourced, in accordance with the actual demand for resources. A capable police service also needs training and refresher training that is commensurate with the capabilities needed by frontline service providers. An annual impact assessment is undertaken of the value added by the multitude of skills development initiatives offered by the SAPS. This impact evaluation will allow the SAPS to adapt its training portfolio to meet democratic policing, linked to the implementation of constitutional mandate requirements. The SAPS is committed to building a professional and capable SAPS, since it is a long-term NDP requirement and essential to achieve all outcomes and outputs embedded in its Strategic Plan and APPs. COVID-19 has affected every area of South African society, including the SAPS. The SAPS has continued its efforts to extend its geographical footprint through the building of new police stations and the procurement and distribution of mobile contact points. The SAPS's training capability supports operational priorities like crime prevention, public order policing, crime investigation, crime intelligence, forensic science and crimes against women and children. The SAPS also improved ethics and integrity to become a professional and capable force.

The SAPS completed a Mid-Term Assessment Report on the implementation of its Strategic Plan, for the period 1 April 2020 to 30 September 2022, which is available on the SAPS website.





OUTCOMES, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND FIVE-YEAR TARGETS

THE LAW UPHELD AND ENFORCED, TO UNDERPIN THE STAMPING (ASSERTING) OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
The law upheld and enforced, to underpin the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State	Public satisfaction with the SAPS' Performance Index ¹¹	50,70%	61 - 70%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS¹², during 2021, assisted by the University of South Africa's Bureau for Market Research. The overall satisfaction rating score with the performance of the SAPS over the past 12 months (Public Satisfaction with the SAPS's Performance Index) was determined to be 5,07 out of a maximum of 10 points, where 10 means extremely satisfied, which implies a performance satisfaction index rating of 50,70%.</p> <p>The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its APP, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>The overall satisfaction rating score with the performance of the SAPS over the past 12 months (Public Satisfaction with the SAPS's Performance Index) was a performance satisfaction index rating of 43,35%.</p>



Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
The law upheld and enforced, to underpin the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State	Confidence Index for the SAPS to Create a Safe and Secure Environment ³	41,64%	51-60%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021, assisted by the University of South Africa's Bureau for Market Research.</p> <p>The confidence index for the SAPS to create a safe and secure environment was 41,64%.</p> <p>The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its APP, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>The confidence index for the SAPS to create a safe and secure environment was 38,36%.</p>

Immediate outcomes	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Increased feelings of safety in communities	Satisfaction with SAPS response times (SAPS Response Rate Index) ⁴	51,24%	61-70%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021, assisted by the University of South Africa's Bureau for Market Research.</p> <p>Satisfaction with SAPS's response times (SAPS Response Rate Index) was 51,24%.</p> <p>The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its APP, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>Satisfaction with SAPS's response times (SAPS Response Rate Index) was 42,25%.</p> <p>The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its APP, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.</p>

Immediate outcomes	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Constitutionally grounded internal stability	Percentage of unrest crowd management incidents stabilised	100% (18 009) ¹⁵	100%	100% (2 764) incidents stabilised.	100% (2 604) incidents stabilised.	100% (2 826) incidents stabilised.
Balance between trade and security at ports of entry ensured	Percentage effectively safeguarded and secured ports of entry	100% vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched (81 009) ¹⁶	100%	100% (7 031) vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched.	100% (7 186) vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched.	100% (10 523) vehicles, containers and cargo profiled and searched.
Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Percentage of complaints related to protection and security provided responded to	100% (5 from a total of 5) ¹⁷	100%	100% (responded to one complaint related to protection and security provided) by Protection and Security Services. 100% (responded to four complaints related to protection and security provided) by Presidential Protection Service.	100% (responded to two complaints related to protection and security provided) by Protection and Security Services. No complaints were received or responded to, related to protection and security provided by Presidential Protection Service.	100% (responded to one complaint related to protection and security provided) by Protection and Security Services. No complaints were received or responded to, related to protection and security provided by Presidential Protection Service.

THOROUGH AND RESPONSIVE INVESTIGATION OF CRIME

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime	Levels of satisfaction with the SAPS' investigation of crime - Feedback on Complaints Index ¹⁸	40,70%	51-60%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021, assisted by the University of South Africa's Bureau for Market Research. Levels of public satisfaction with the SAPS's investigation of crime, particularly in respect of the provisioning of feedback on complaints (Feedback on Complaints Index), was relatively low at 40,70%. The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its APP, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. Levels of public satisfaction with the SAPS's investigation of crime, particularly in respect of the provisioning of feedback on complaints (Feedback on Complaints Index), was 35,34%.



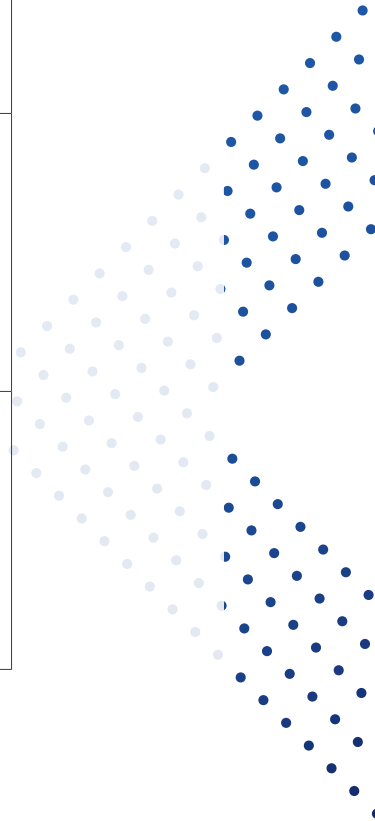
Immediate outcomes	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Increased feelings of safety in communities	Conviction rate for contact crime	82,45%	85%	83,44% (24 522 from a total of 29 388).	81,20% (31 361 from a total of 38 623).	81,97% (32 413 from a total of 39 542).
Responsive policing to GBVF	Conviction rate for crimes against women	85,27%	88%	85,48% (9 293 from a total of 10 872).	83,40% (12 463 from a total of 14 943).	83,47% (13 419 from a total of 16 076).
	Conviction rate for crimes against children	82,54%	85%	81,94% (3 108 from a total of 3 793).	79,53% (4 005 from a total of 5 036).	80,76% (3 911 from a total of 4 843).

Intermediate outcomes	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Improved perception of serious corruption in the public and private sectors ¹⁹	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the private sector ²⁰	97,96%	70%	100% (20 from a total of 20).	91,30% (21 from a total of 23).	92% (46 from a total of 50).
	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the public sector ²¹	100%	70%	100% (1 from a total of 1).	100% (3 from a total of 3).	100% (17 from a total of 17).
	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the JPCS Cluster ²²	91,57%	70%	89,47% (34 from a total of 38).	87,80% (36 from a total of 41).	81,67% (49 from a total of 60).
Reduced organised crime ²³	Success rate for serious Organised Crime Project Investigations successfully closed	78,57% ²⁴	72%	78,57% (11 from a total of 14).	72,73% (16 from a total of 22).	71,43% (10 from a total of 14).
Improved investigation of serious commercial crime	Conviction rate for serious commercial crime ²⁵	98,95% ²⁶	93%	98,85% (38 411 from a total of 38 857).	99,01% (296 166 from a total of 299 138).	90,52% (23 806 from a total of 26 299).
Investigation of crime, supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Percentage reduction in outstanding forensic investigative leads ²⁷	6 348 ²⁸	22%	7,04% (522 from a total of 7 267).	32,24% (812 from a total of 2 519).	54,58% (2 372 from a total of 4 346).



INTELLIGENCE-LED POLICING

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Intelligence-led policing	End-user perceptions of the value-add of crime intelligence gathered, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime ²⁹	Value of Crime Intelligence products – 80% Effectiveness of Crime Intelligence products – 54%	80-90% 60-70%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021, assisted by the University of South Africa's Bureau for Market Research. Perceptions relating to the establishing of an intelligence-led approach to policing were determined through the conducting of an internal survey, which included members of the SAPS' various operational capabilities, including the visible policing, investigation of crime and crime intelligence disciplines. In this regard, 80% of respondents indicated that crime intelligence products within the SAPS added value to their operational activities, while the effectiveness of the same products was perceived to be 54%.	The SAPS conducted the crime intelligence perception study by collecting data from police officers who work operationally, mainly in the frontline. The dataset was provided to an external research service provider to conduct a thorough data analysis, free from bias or subjectivity. Utilising the same analytical method, the value of crime intelligence products available to police officers was perceived at 82,5%, while the effectiveness of crime intelligence products were perceived to be at 58,2% for crime prevention and 58,7% for crime investigation. Overall effectiveness was perceived to be at 58%, a slight improvement.
	Percentage of identified severe threats on the Threat Management System, successfully neutralised	12,6% ³⁰	15% ³¹	The SAPS will reconsider the inclusion of the performance indicator in the Strategic Plan.	The Department will reconsider the inclusion of the performance indicator in the Strategic Plan. The Division: Crime Intelligence to submit a recommendation regarding the performance indicator to the Board of Commissioners (BOC).	The Department will reconsider the inclusion of the performance indicator in the Strategic Plan.



Immediate outcomes	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Crime intelligence gathered, collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime	Percentage of intelligence reports that were operationalised	76% ³²	85%	83,68% (285 159 from a total of 340 784).	88,05% (296 215 from a total of 336 425).	96,37% (354 059 from a total of 367 397).
Counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS	Percentage of employees in prioritised positions ³³ that have been vetted, in accordance with the Minimum Information Security Standards requirements of the post	100% (1 195) ³⁴	100% ³⁵	125,43% (1 085 from a total of 865).	54,16% (625 from a total of 1 154).	101,59% (703 from a total of 692).
Enhanced external cooperation and innovation on police reform and security matters to prevent and fight crime	Percentage cross-border operations and arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated, in relation to requests received	61% ³⁶	80%	64,44% (29 from a total of 45).	93,94% (31 from a total of 33).	100% (15 from a total of 15).



COLLABORATIVE AND CONSULTATIVE APPROACH TO POLICING

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing	SAPS Visibility and Community Involvement Index ³⁷	42,77%	51-60%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS during 2021, assisted by the University of South Africa's Bureau for Market Research. The SAPS Visibility and Community Involvement Index indicated that public perceptions relating to the extent to which the SAPS is visible and is involved in communities, was 42,77%.</p> <p>The study will inform the development of annual plans and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, or which play a supportive role in the delivery of these key functions.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>The SAPS Visibility and Community Involvement Index indicated that public perceptions relating to the extent to which the SAPS is visible and is involved in communities, was 42,27%.</p>



Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing	Community Police Forum Efficiency and Satisfaction Index ³⁸	66,45%	70-80%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021, assisted by the University of South Africa's Bureau for Market Research. The Community Police Forum Efficiency and Satisfaction Index was 66,45%, which indicates that CPFs, in general, are contributing positively towards improving collaboration between the public and the SAPS.</p> <p>The study will inform the development of annual plans and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, or which play a supportive role in the delivery of these key functions.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>The Community Police Forum Efficiency and Satisfaction Index was 61,48%.</p>

Immediate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Responsive policing of GBVF	Percentage of GBVF-related service complaints finalised within 14 working days ³⁹	66,56% ⁴⁰	80%	<p>66,56% (412 GBVF service complaint files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 619 received).</p> <p>28,04% (30 Domestic Violence Act-related service complaint files were finalised within three working days from a total of 107 received).</p>	<p>78,89% (471 GBVF service complaint files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 597 received).</p> <p>44,90% (44 Domestic Violence Act-related service complaints files were finalised within three working days from a total of 98 received).</p>	<p>90,21% (516 GBVF service complaint files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 572 received).</p> <p>91,88% (147 Domestic Violence Act-related service complaints files were finalised within 14 working days from a total of 160 received).</p>

Intermediate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Citizens actively supporting the fight against crime	Levels of confidence and trust in the SAPS - Confidence and Trust Index ⁴¹	44,14%	51 -60%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2021, assisted by the University of South Africa's Bureau for Market Research.</p> <p>The SAPS Confidence and Trust Index was established to be at 44,14%, in 2021.</p> <p>The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its APP, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted a CSS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>The SAPS Confidence and Trust Index was 38,36%.</p>

A PROFESSIONAL AND CAPABLE SAPS

Ultimate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
A professional and capable SAPS	SAPS Service Values ⁴² Index ⁴³	52,50%	60-70%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	<p>The SAPS conducted an Organisational Climate Survey (OCS), during 2021.</p> <p>The SAPS Service Values Index, which addressed overall perceptions of the standard of the SAPS' service, including timeliness and accuracy in dealing with an incident or crime report and the final resolution of case or incident that had been reported to the SAPS, was 52,50%.</p> <p>The SAPS has developed and implemented Service Delivery Improvement Plans, in conjunction with its APP, which have included the identification of key services, for improvement.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>The SAPS Service Values Index, which addressed overall perceptions of the standard of the SAPS's service, including timeliness and accuracy in dealing with an incident or crime report and the final resolution of case or incident that had been reported to the SAPS. The SAPS Service Values Index was 45,86%.</p>

Immediate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Percentage distribution of resources, in relation to the resource distribution criteria ⁴⁴	Approved 2021/22 Fixed Establishment, informing the distribution of human resources to key business units, which will inform the distribution of vehicles, in accordance with the established criteria ⁴⁵	100%	The Fixed Establishment, for 191 861 posts for 2020/21, was approved, on 11 December 2020. However, due to budget cuts, the Fixed Establishment was not implemented.	The Fixed Establishment, for 175 870 posts for 2021/22, was approved, on 9 June 2021, in line with the reduced compensation budget. Needs/priorities, for 2022/23 have been consolidated, consulted with stakeholders, is to be considered and costed by Financial Management Services for the remainder of the MTEF (2022/23 to 2024/25). The confirmation of vacancies for the recruitment of employees, in line with the Fixed Establishment, is to be distributed to business units. Posts for the implementation of grade progression for SAPS Act members, which was deferred from the 2020/21 financial year, due to budget cuts in the compensation budget to be confirmed, as well as posts for the Phase 1 promotion process.	The proposed SAPS Fixed Establishment, for 2023/24, is aligned with the compensation budget and was submitted for approval to the BOC. Inputs received from the BOC meeting, on 27 March 2023, will be presented for approval to the National Commissioner. The following functional areas were identified as requiring medium-term safeguarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 100% capacity for station commanders and provincial command posts » Capacity for police stations that do not provide a 24-hour service seven days a week. » Capacity for police stations that do not meet the minimum capacity, per shift, in accordance with the criteria. The allocation for 10 000 additional enlistments provides for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 100% capacitation for station commanders and provincial command posts. » Capacitation for police stations not rendering a 24-hour service for seven days a week. » Capacitation for police stations not meeting the minimum capacity, per shift, in terms of the criteria.



Immediate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Annual impact assessment on identified SAPS training	The SAPS commenced with the following three impact studies, which are 90% finalised: Crime Prevention Learning Programme. Station Management Learning Programme. Task Force Learning Programme: Weapon Phase ⁴⁶	By 31 March, annually	In 2020/21, the SAPS finalised the following three impact studies within the Visible Policing environment, namely: the Crime Prevention Learning Programme; the Station Management Learning Programme; and the Special Task Force Learning Programme: Weapons Phase.	During the 2021/22 financial year, three impact studies were planned for, namely; Detective Commanders Learning Programme; Basic Drug Learning Programme; and Commercial Forensic Crime Learning Programme (Level 1), which falls within the Detective environment. The three impact assessments were conducted and draft reports were compiled for all three impact assessments.	Allocation for 10 000 new enlistments makes provision for: » Additional capacitation for the 10 111 Call Centres. » Constables for Visible Policing. » Constables for POP. » Constables for general detectives. » Constables for FCS. » Constables for 10111 Call Centres. During 2022/23, the following three impact studies were finalised: Detective Commanders Learning Programme; Basic Drug Learning Programme; and Commercial Crime Forensic Learning Programme (Level 1), which falls within the Detective environment.



Immediate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
<p>Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand</p>	<p>SAPS member's perceptions on the extent to which the SAPS cares about the well-being of its employees⁴⁷</p>	<p>22,17% agree that the SAPS cares about the well-being of its employees, 25,90% were neutral and 51,87% disagreed.</p>	<p>30-40%</p>	<p>The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>The OCS indicated that 22,17% agreed that the SAPS cares about the well-being of its employees, 25,90% were neutral and 51,87% disagreed.</p> <p>The study will inform the development of annual plans and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, or which play a supportive role in the delivery of these key functions.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>The perceptions that SAPS members have about the job that the SAPS does in communicating changes that affect employees, indicated that 16,66% agreed that the SAPS does an excellent job in communicating changes that affect employees, 26,93% were neutral and 56,31% disagreed.</p> <p>The study will inform the development of annual plans and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, or which play a supportive role in the delivery of these key functions.</p>
<p>SAPS member's perceptions about the job the SAPS does in communicating changes that affects employees⁴⁸</p>	<p>SAPS member's perceptions about the job the SAPS does in communicating changes that affects employees⁴⁸</p>	<p>16,66% agreed that the SAPS does an excellent job in communicating changes that affects employees, 26,93% were neutral and 56,31% disagreed.</p>	<p>20-30%</p>	<p>The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>The perceptions that SAPS members have about the job that the SAPS does in communicating changes that affect employees, indicated that 34,50% agreed that the SAPS does an excellent job in communicating changes that affects employees, 29,50% were neutral and 36% disagreed.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>The perceptions that SAPS members have about the job that the SAPS does in communicating changes that affect employees, indicated that 34,50% agreed that the SAPS does an excellent job in communicating changes that affects employees, 29,50% were neutral and 36% disagreed.</p>

Immediate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Number of new service points established to improve access to policing	New police stations – 4 ⁴⁹	New police stations – 22	0	2	1
Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS	Public perceptions of the SAPS' professionalism ⁵¹	Mobile contact points procured – 30 ⁵⁰ 52,50%	Mobile contact points procured – 75 61-70%	15 The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	33 The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2021. Public perceptions of the SAPS's professionalism were determined to be 52,50%. The study will inform the development of annual plans and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, or which play a supportive role in the delivery of these key functions. The SAPS's Ethics and Integrity Plan comprises the conducting of ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes. A total number of 125 programmes were conducted, throughout the country, aimed at institutionalising the values of the organisation, which are contained in the Code of Ethics for the SAPS. Other advocacy programmes, include anti-corruption awareness, leadership ethics and work ethics.	21 The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality. Public perceptions of the SAPS's professionalism were determined to be 48,05%.

Immediate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS	SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police are professional ⁶²	16,29% agree that the police conduct themselves professionally, 34,99% were neutral and 48,64% disagreed.	30-40%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	<p>Internal communication networks are also used, extensively, to communicate issues related to ethics and anti-corruption. Specific articles, such as those pertaining to conflict of interest and anti-corruption were published.</p> <p>The Corporate Communication Component is developing a National Communication Plan that will include issues related to SAPS professionalism.</p> <p>Consolidation of actual performance on related indicators as per the APP.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research appointed, to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>With regard to SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police are professional, 24,40% of respondents agreed that the police conduct themselves professionally, 44,10% were neutral and 31,60% disagreed.</p>

Immediate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS	SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police do not abuse their power ⁵³	14,3% agree that the police do not abuse their power, 30,48% were neutral and 55,15% disagreed.	20-30%	The relevant research-related processes were delayed by COVID-19.	<p>The SAPS's Ethics and Integrity Plan comprises the conducting of ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes. A total number of 125 programmes were conducted, throughout the country, aimed at institutionalising the values of the organisation, which are contained in the Code of Ethics for the SAPS. Other advocacy programmes, include anti-corruption awareness, leadership ethics and work ethics.</p> <p>Internal communication networks are also used, extensively, to communicate issues related to ethics and anti-corruption. Specific articles, such as those pertaining to conflict of interest and anti-corruption were published.</p>	<p>The SAPS conducted an OCS, during 2022/23 with an external service provider, the Bureau for Market Research, appointed to assist with the data analysis for impartiality and neutrality.</p> <p>The internal and external perception indices that are related to levels of professionalism can be correlated with SAPS members' perceptions on the extent to which the police do not abuse their power, in respect of which 14,3% agreed that the police do not abuse their power, 30,48% were neutral and 55,15% disagreed.</p> <p>The study will inform the development of annual plans</p>



Immediate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS					<p>and medium-term strategies by the various operational and support capabilities that are either directly responsible for key policing functions, or which play a supportive role in the delivery of these key functions.</p> <p>The SAPS's Ethics and Integrity Plan comprises the conducting of ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes. A total number of 125 programmes were conducted, throughout the country, aimed at institutionalising the values of the organisation, which are contained in the Code of Ethics for the SAPS. Other advocacy programmes, include anti-corruption awareness, leadership ethics and work ethics.</p> <p>Internal communication networks are also used, extensively, to communicate issues related to ethics and anti-corruption. Specific articles, such as those pertaining to conflict of interest and anti-corruption were published.</p>	<p>35,60% were neutral and 32,70% disagreed.</p>

Immediate outcome	Performance indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	2024/25 target	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Actual achievement 2022/23
Sound Corporate Governance	Percentage compliance with the SAPS' Corporate Governance Framework ⁵⁴	The Corporate Governance Framework was developed and submitted to the Accounting Officer, on 26 March 2021.	100%	The Corporate Governance Framework was developed and submitted to the Accounting Officer, on 26 March 2021.	The Corporate Governance Framework and Corporate Governance Framework Implementation Plan were developed and approved by Management, for implementation within the SAPS. The Corporate Governance Framework on the corporate governance principles and practices espoused in King IV. The internal and external consultation of the Corporate Governance Framework Implementation Plan were conducted. External consultation included National Treasury, the DPME, the DPSA and the CSPS. 30,47% (78 current departmental responses to Corporate Governance Framework practices implemented, from a total of 256 identified departmental responses.	The rationalisation of the Corporate Governance Framework allowed for the consolidation of certain corporate governance practices, thereby simplifying the requirements to facilitate implementation. The maintenance of certain key corporate governance requirements, in consultation with relevant key business units.
	Audit opinion on the SAPS's annual predetermined objectives and financial statements by the AGSA	The AGSA did not provide a qualified opinion on the 2018/19 Annual Report of the SAPS. The AGSA expressed a qualified opinion on the SAPS's Financial Statements as reflected, in the 2018/19 Annual Report.	Clean audit by the AGSA for the SAPS, in respect of predetermined objectives and financial statements	Material findings on the reliability and usefulness of reported performance information were reported on the audit of predetermined objectives. The AGSA expressed an unqualified audit opinion with no material findings on the SAPS's Financial Statements.	Material findings on the reliability and usefulness of reported performance information were reported on the audit of predetermined objectives. The AGSA expressed an unqualified audit opinion with no material findings on the SAPS's Financial Statements.	Material findings on the reliability and usefulness of reported performance information were reported on the audit of predetermined objectives. The effectiveness of Post Audit Action Plans (PAAP) developed to address findings in the previous financial year were questioned. The AGSA expressed an unqualified audit opinion on the SAPS's Financial Statements.

5. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

5.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

The purpose of the Administration Programme is to provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the department. The programme objective is to regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services.

The Administration Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

- » Ministry
- » Management
- » Corporate Services

The outputs that have been included in the Administration Programme focus primarily on the following outcomes and suboutcomes.

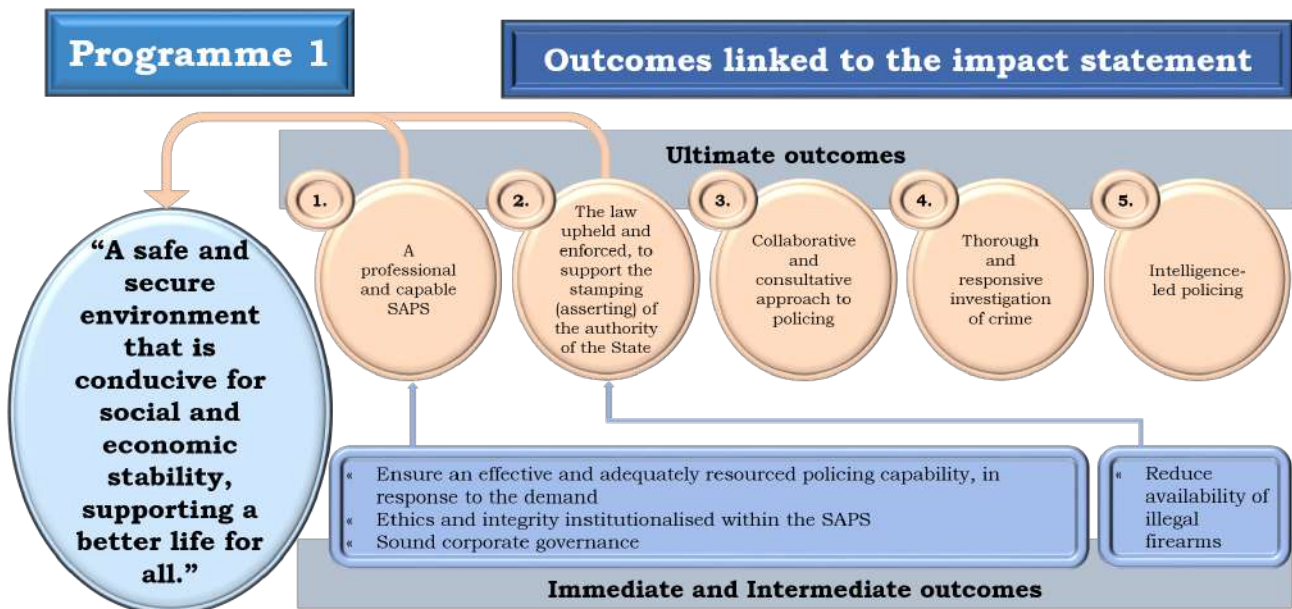


Table 1 below, outlines the outcomes and suboutcomes, outputs, planned output indicators, planned targets and actual achievements for the subprogrammes under Programme 1.

OUTCOMES AND SUBOUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PLANNED OUTPUT INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Table 1: Actual performance against targets, for 2022/23, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
<p>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</p> <p>» Reduced availability of illegal firearms</p>	Improved regulation of firearms	Number of SAPS-owned firearms confirmed as stolen/lost	566	712	Reduce to 600 (10%)	742	-142	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The escalation of crime against members, including, but not limited to robbery in townships or other places, housebreaking, theft from offices/stores, negligent loss by members and the loss of property during motor vehicle accidents contributed to the loss of SAPS-owned firearms.</p> <p>Measures taken to prevent the loss of SAPS-owned firearms, include the bar coding and the marking of all SAPS-owned firearms with the SAPS emblem, Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) testing to create firearm profiles, biannual inspections, the issuing of safes to members for the safekeeping of firearms, the issuing of retention cords, daily parade inspections, control over and the safekeeping of firearms not under the direct and physical control of a member and inspections by Designated Supply Chain Management Armourers.</p>

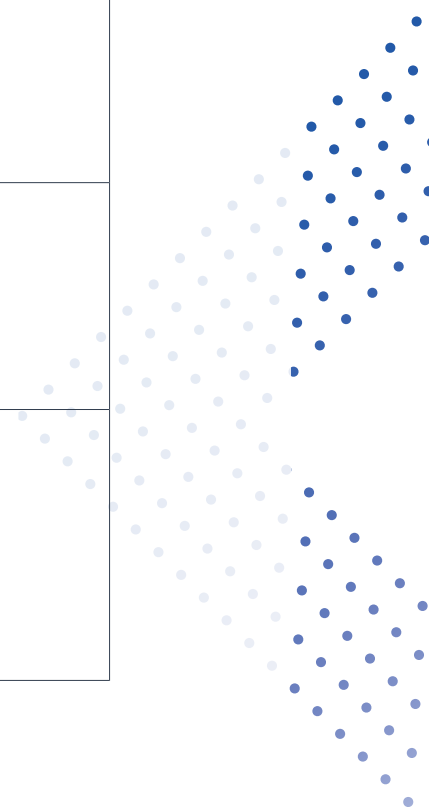
Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Improved access to policing	The number of new police stations established, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme	0	2	3	1	-2	Target not achieved. <u>Muyexe Police Station</u> Termination of the previous contractor was delayed, due to a mediation process and the appointment of a new contractor, in January 2023. <u>Dwarsberg Police Station</u> The bid for the appointment of a second contractor is being finalised. <u>Rietvasmaak Police Station</u> The performance of the contractor has been affected by challenges with the non-performance of the appointed consultant (civil and structural engineer). Unrest by community and the small business forum. Extreme weather conditions, in the Northern Cape Province, resulting in extension by the supplier at no cost to the state and the non-completion of the project by the planned completion date.
			15 mobile contact points procured.	33 mobile contact points procured.	15 mobile contact points procured	21 mobile contact points procured.	6	Target achieved. Additional funding and the need for Mobile CSC Units.


Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand	Enhancement of security at prioritised sites	Number of identified Closed-Circuit Television sites implemented	New performance indicator, in 2022/23.	New performance indicator, in 2022/23.	102 CCTV sites implemented	45	-57	Target not achieved. 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.
	Modernisation of the SAPS network and prioritised sites	Number of identified National Network Communication Infrastructure sites modernised and implemented	15 Wide Area Network (WAN) sites.	94 WAN sites.	110 WAN sites	118 WAN sites.	8	Target achieved. The availability of network equipment and continuous project management.
Improved capability of SAPS members			Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in prioritised training areas:					
		Crime Prevention	100% (A total number of 655 learners were assessed and all were declared competent).	99,82% (A total number of 19 749 learners were assessed and 19 713 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,79% (A total number of 33 095 learners were assessed and 33 024 were declared competent).	2,79% points	Target achieved. Additional efforts were made by trainers to support learners who experienced difficulties in learning. This included additional lessons after-hours and on weekends. Mandatory study methods were implemented, to assist learners with their study skills.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand		Crimes committed against women and children	99,65% (A total number of 1 432 learners were assessed and 1 427 were declared competent).	99,85% (A total number of 5 957 learners were assessed and 5 948 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,82% (A total number of 26 622 learners were assessed and 26 575 were declared competent).	2,82% points	Target achieved. Additional efforts were made by trainers to support learners who experienced difficulties in learning. This included additional lessons after-hours and on weekends. Mandatory study methods were implemented, to assist learners with their study skills.
		Crime Investigations	99,70% (A total number of 1 640 learners were assessed and 1 635 were declared competent).	98,90% (A total number of 6 083 learners were assessed and 6 016 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,83% (A total number of 27 294 learners were assessed and 27 247 were declared competent).	2,83% points	Target achieved. Additional efforts were made by trainers to support learners who experienced difficulties in learning. This included additional lessons after-hours and on weekends. Mandatory study methods were implemented, to assist learners with their study skills.
Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in specialised capabilities:								
		Public Order Policing	100% (A total number of 459 learners were assessed and all were declared competent).	100% (A total number of 1 599 learners were assessed and all were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,85% (A total number of 6 526 learners were assessed and 6 516 were declared competent).	2,85% points	Target achieved. Additional efforts were made by trainers to support learners who experienced difficulties in learning. This included additional lessons after-hours and on weekends. Mandatory study methods were implemented, to assist learners with their study skills.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand		Forensic Science	98,33% (A total number of 180 learners were assessed and 177 were declared competent).	98,45% (A total number of 2 912 learners were assessed and 2 867 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,45% (A total number of 6 850 learners were assessed and 6 812 were declared competent).	2,45% points	Target achieved. Additional efforts were made by trainers to support learners who experienced difficulties in learning. This included additional lessons after-hours and on weekends. Mandatory study methods were implemented, to assist learners with their study skills.
		Crime Intelligence	100% (A total number of 52 learners were assessed and all were declared competent).	99,08% (A total number of 327 learners were assessed and 324 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	100% (A total number of 282 learners were assessed and all were declared competent).	3% points	Target achieved. Additional efforts were made by trainers to support learners who experienced difficulties in learning. This included additional lessons after-hours and on weekends. Mandatory study methods were implemented, to assist learners with their study skills.
		Cybercrime	100% (A total number of 128 learners were assessed and all were declared competent).	99,79% (A total number of 468 learners were assessed and 467 were declared competent).	97% of learners assessed and declared competent	99,80% (A total number of 511 learners were assessed and 510 were declared competent).	2,80% points	Target achieved. Additional efforts were made by trainers to support learners who experienced difficulties in learning. This included additional lessons after-hours and on weekends. Mandatory study methods were implemented, to assist learners with their study skills.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
<p>A professional and capable SAPS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Ensure an effective and adequately resourced policing capability, in response to the demand 		<p>Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in Leadership and Management Development Programmes</p>	<p>New performance indicator, in 2022/23.</p>	<p>New performance indicator, in 2022/23.</p>	<p>97% of learners assessed and declared competent</p>	<p>99,34% (A total number of 2 110 learners were assessed and 2 096 were declared competent).</p>	<p>2,34% points</p>	<p>Target achieved. Additional efforts were made by trainers to support learners who experienced difficulties in learning, including additional lessons, after-hours and on weekends. Mandatory study methods were implemented, to assist learners with their study skills.</p>
<p>A professional and capable SAPS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS 	<p>Implemented ethics and integrity</p>	<p>Percentage compliance with the SAPS' Ethics and Integrity Plan</p>	<p>100% or all 830 Senior Management Service (SMS) members submitted, by 31 May 2020.</p>	<p>100% or all 789 SMS members submitted, by 31 May 2021.</p>	<p>100% compliance, within prescribed time frames » 100% SMS financial disclosures submitted to the Public Service Commission, by 31 May 2022</p>	<p>100% or all 797 SMS members submitted, by 31 May 2022.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Target achieved.</p>
			<p>100% (A total number of 71 ethics and integrity advocacy programmes were completed, including 59 advocacy and ethics interventions focusing on ethics, in terms of COVID-19 operations and 12 general advocacy and ethics interventions).</p>	<p>187,50% (30 from a total of 16).</p>	<p>100% compliance, within prescribed time frames » 6 ethics and integrity advocacy and awareness programmes</p>	<p>216,67% (52 from a total of 24).</p>	<p>116,67% points</p>	<p>Additional programmes were conducted, on request.</p>

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Ethics and integrity institutionalised within the SAPS	Implemented Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID)-related recommendations	Percentage of IPID-related cases finalised within the prescribed time frame	95,12% (117 from a total of 123). A total number of 20 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	92,22% (166 from a total of 180). A total number of 42 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	90% finalised within 60 calendar days	93,03% (187 from a total of 201). A total number of 15 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	3,03% points	Target achieved. Continuous monitoring of timelines and an early warning system alert to ensure compliance with timelines. Monthly meetings conducted with IPID.
	Sound financial management	Number of incidents of unauthorised expenditure	Zero incidents.	Zero incidents.	Zero incidents.	Zero incidents.	-	Target achieved.
A professional and capable SAPS: » Sound Corporate Governance	Percentage decrease in the number of incidents of:							
		Confirmed irregular expenditure	Decreased, by 66,67% from 24 confirmed cases, in 2019/20, to 8 ⁵⁵ confirmed cases, in 2020/21.	Increased, by 352,63% from 19 confirmed incidents, in 2020/21, to 86 confirmed incidents, in 2021/22.	-70% ⁵⁶	Decreased, by 83,72% from 86 confirmed incidents, in 2021/22, to 14 confirmed incidents, in 2022/23.	Decreased, by 83,72%	Target achieved. A National Intervention Road Show with all divisions and provinces to provide guidance to Provincial and Divisional Irregular Expenditure Committees to finalise and prevent irregular expenditure and the submission of irregular expenditure registers, on a weekly basis.
		Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	Decreased, by 23,40%, from 47 confirmed cases, in 2019/20, to 36 confirmed cases, in 2020/21.	Increased, by 191,67% from 36 confirmed incidents, in 2020/21 to 105, in 2021/22.	-80% ⁵⁷	Increased, by 207,62% from 105 confirmed incidents, in 2021/22 to 323, in 2022/23.	Increased, by 207,62%	Target not achieved. Cost centres incurred fruitless and wasteful expenditure, primarily on interest paid on civil claims and penalties and license fees. Consequence management was implemented to realise recoveries.

Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Sound Corporate Governance	Incultated culture of regulatory compliance and performance management	Percentage of audits completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan	80,60% (108 from a total of 134).	100% (131 from a total of 131).	100% ⁵⁸	94,48% (137 from a total of 145).	-5,52% points	Target not achieved. Audits conducted by the AGSA at the same sites and closing meetings that could not be secured with auditees. Measures to be taken to improve performance, include the presentation of the AOP for the SAPS Internal Audit Component to the AGSA; frequent meetings between the Internal Audit Component and the AGSA to discuss audit plans, especially in relation to performance audits; and collaboration between the Internal Audit Component and the AGSA.
		Percentage of planned forensic investigations finalised	100% (8 from a total of 8).	133,33% (8 from a total of 6).	100% ⁵⁹	133,33% (8 from a total of 6).	33,33% points	Target achieved. Collaboration with an externally hired internal audit service provider.
		Percentage of inspections executed, in terms of the approved Inspection Plan	133,33% (308 from a total of 231).	106,49% (246 from a total of 231).	100% (231)	100% (231)	-	Target achieved.



Outcomes and Suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
A professional and capable SAPS: » Sound Corporate Governance	Organisational performance underpinned by a Corporate Governance Framework	Extent of implementation of the SAPS Corporate Governance Framework	The Corporate Governance Framework was developed and submitted to the Accounting Officer, on 26 March 2021.	30,47% (78 current departmental responses to Corporate Governance Framework practices implemented, from a total of 256 identified departmental responses).	50%, by 31 March 2023	65,52% (76 current departmental responses to Corporate Governance Framework practices implemented, from a total of 116 identified departmental responses).	15,52% points	Target achieved: The rationalisation of the Corporate Governance Framework allowed for the consolidation of certain corporate governance practices, thereby simplifying the requirements to facilitate implementation. The maintenance of certain key corporate governance requirements, in consultation with relevant key business units.



SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Supply Chain Management Division is accountable for the design, planning, execution, control and monitoring of supply chain activities in the delivery of goods and services, with the objective of creating net value and oversee and coordinate information and finances within the supply chain environment. The Division is also responsible for the acquisition and disposing of all goods, services, constructions, vehicles and movable property. It entails the management of working capital invested in goods, stores and services, with the goal of maximising the economic return on such an investment through careful budget planning, product/service/supplier selection and supplier management. Moreover, it is a fundamental component of prudent financial management. It introduces best practise principles, while addressing the preferential procurement policies and objectives of government. The Technology Management Services Division is accountable for infrastructure systems management, such as crime administration and investigation systems, technology infrastructure management, such as WAN and Local Area Network and technology governance management, such as information security. The Education, Training and Development (ETD) of all SAPS personnel falls under the purview of the Human Resource Development Division. The Financial Management Services Division is responsible for the effective and efficient management of the financial function's facets, within the broad framework of the Department's strategies and plans and contributes to the Department's objectives through the execution of budgeting, accounting, reporting and corporate governance. The Inspectorate Division is responsible for the professional knowledge-based management of inspections, with a focus on non-compliance and/or poor performance of the organisation in achieving its constitutional objectives.

IMPROVED REGULATION OF FIREARMS

In 2022/23, 742 firearms owned by the SAPS were confirmed as stolen or lost, which is 142 more than the set target of 600. The loss of SAPS-owned firearms can be attributed to various factors, including the escalation of crime against members, including, but not limited to robbery in townships or other places, housebreaking, theft from offices/stores, negligent loss by members and the loss of property during motor vehicle accidents. The Provisioning Administration System was improved, to ensure the accuracy of data and to facilitate the reporting of lost or stolen firearms. The certification and biannual inspections of firearms are in place to prevent losses. When incidents involving lost firearms occur, relevant legal requirements are being implemented.

IMPROVED ACCESS TO POLICING

In 2022/23, the SAPS planned to establish three new police stations: Muyexe Police Station, in Limpopo, Dwarsberg Police Station, in the North West and Riemvasmaak, in the Northern Cape. The reasons for non-achievement are as follows:

Due to a mediation process and the appointment of a new contractor, in January 2023, the termination of the previous contractor for the Muyexe Police Station was delayed. The completion of the Dwarsberg Police Station was delayed, due to a bid for the appointment of a second contractor. The performance of the contractor for the Riemvasmaak Police Station has been hindered by the consultant's (civil and structural engineer) failure to perform. In addition, performance was negatively impacted by community and the small business forum, unrest and adverse weather conditions in the Northern Cape Province, resulting in the extension of time claim without costs and the inability to complete the project by the scheduled completion date.

It is noteworthy that the construction of the Osuthu Police Station, in KwaZulu-Natal was completed ahead of schedule, in March 2023, despite the fact that its completion was originally scheduled for the 2023/24 period. This is a positive indication of effective project management and adherence to deadlines. The timely completion of the police station is essential for enhancing law enforcement capacity in the area and enhancing service delivery to the local community.

Due to the allocation of additional funds and the identified need for mobile contact points, 21 chassis cab trucks were converted into mobile contact points. The target of acquiring the service to convert 15 vehicles into mobile contact points was surpassed by six. Due to the region's population density, seven mobile contact points were assigned to Gauteng. Each of the provinces of KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape received four mobile contact points. Each of the remaining provinces received one additional mobile contact point.

RESOURCES

HUMAN RESOURCES

It is essential that the Department manage its human resources to ensure the effective, economical and equitable distribution and use of all human resources, so that the SAPS can ultimately achieve its primary goals. In order to ensure that objectives are met by the end



of the financial year, an enlistment plan is compiled, annually, in accordance with the allocated budget and the established targets and priorities, which are detailed in the Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE). The target was to maintain a minimum workforce of 98%, in accordance with the ENE/approved establishment target of 178 708. The Department was able to maintain a staff complement of 100,44% or 179 502, including the Ministry, as opposed to the target of 178 708. The reason for exceeding the approved fixed establishment is that National Treasury substantially reduced the SAPS compensation budget during the financial year, resulting in a revision and decrease of the approved establishment.

The State President announced during the SONA that 12 000 police trainees will be recruited, during 2022/23 and 2023/24. In order to implement the announcement, the Minister of Police issued a directive regarding the recruitment of new police trainees, on 24 January 2022, 31 January 2022 and during a special BoC meeting, on 2 February 2022. In addition to the 7 000 enlistments for 2022/23, a total of 3 000 enlistments, for which funds were already approved as part of the human resource priorities for 2021/22, was addressed through the enlistment of current active serving reservists, PSA members and security officers. Regarding the 7 000 enlistments for 2022/23, the 7 000 new police trainee posts were not advertised. Instead, the applications of candidates who met all the basic enlistment requirements in 2019 were used (with preference given to candidates who were recommended by the Recruitment Boards, in 2019). A total of 200 posts were advertised, specifically for applicants with a Bachelor of Science degree. In total, 10 358 new police trainees were recruited, in 2022/23.

In 2022/23, a total of 2 263 vacant, funded, critical posts were advertised. A total of 495 positions (30,53%) of the total number of advertised posts were filled, within the prescribed time frame. In addition, all 3 706 post-promotional posts advertised were filled within the targeted time frame.

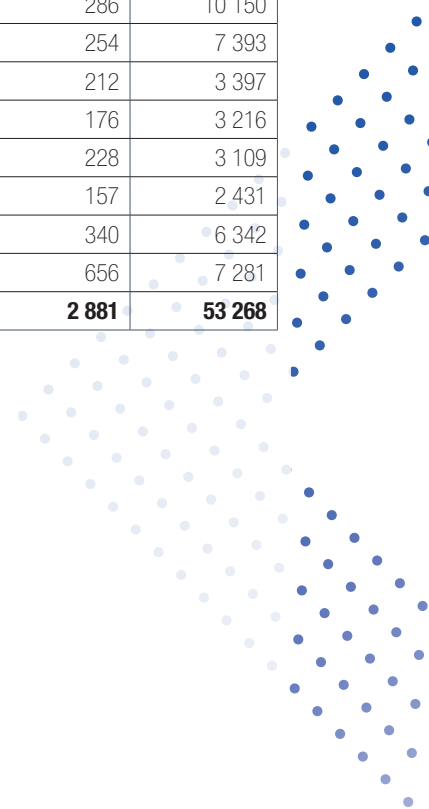
PHYSICAL RESOURCES

The SAPS has 53 268 transport assets, including 49 130 vehicles, 36 aircrafts, 138 boats, 161 machinery (e.g. forklifts), 922 motorcycles and 2 881 trailers. The SAPS has an approved norm of an average of 4.51 personnel, per vehicle for effective policing in the country. The ratio, at the end of March 2023, was 3.65:1, based on 49 130 motor vehicles and 179 502 personnel.

As at 31 March 2023, 84,99% of all vehicles were available. Provincially, the SAPS had 14 584 support vehicles and 19 319 operational vehicles for visible policing, as at 31 March 2023. A total of 1 271 of the support vehicles and 15 919 of the operational vehicles are marked with reflective insignia. A total of 16 297 operational vehicles have emergency lighting and sirens installed. The detective environment has access to 15 227 vehicles.

Transport asset distribution

Province	Vehicles	Aircraft	Boats	Machinery	Motorcycles	Trailers	Total Assets
Eastern Cape	5 305	-	6	4	107	274	5 696
Free State	3 826	-	15	6	108	298	4 253
Gauteng	9 738	-	9	13	104	286	10 150
KwaZulu-Natal	6 991	-	19	4	125	254	7 393
Limpopo	3 121	-	3	7	54	212	3 397
Mpumalanga	2 957	-	10	1	72	176	3 216
North West	2 815	-	7	3	56	228	3 109
Northern Cape	2 242	-	7	1	24	157	2 431
Western Cape	5 807	-	31	11	153	340	6 342
Head Office	6 328	36	31	111	119	656	7 281
Total	49 130	36	138	161	922	2 881	53 268



Distribution of vehicles and personnel

Province	2021/22			2022/23		
	Number of active vehicles	Number of personnel	Personnel to vehicle ratio	Number of active vehicles	Number of personnel	Personnel to vehicle ratio
Eastern Cape	5 570	16 905	3,04	5 305	16 410	3,09
Free State	3 973	9 954	2,51	3 826	9 924	2,59
Gauteng	10 087	29 903	2,96	9 738	29 963	3,08
KwaZulu-Natal	7 107	21 896	3,08	6 991	22 254	3,18
Limpopo	3 128	10 486	3,35	3 121	10 709	3,43
Mpumalanga	3 105	9 238	2,98	2 957	9 224	3,12
North West	2 853	8 432	2,96	2 815	8 465	3,01
Northern Cape	2 255	6 730	2,98	2 242	6 448	2,88
Western Cape	6 238	18 845	3,02	5 807	18 470	3,18
Head Office	6 644	43 791	6,59	6 328	47 635	7,53
Total	50 960	176 180	3,46	49 130	179 502	3,65

Miscellaneous Stock Management is responsible for ordering, receiving, storing and ensuring the availability of face value forms, registers, operational equipment, evidence collection kits, training equipment and roadblock trailers at national and decentralised provisioning stores. In 2022/23, a total of 412 514 sexual assault and DNA buccal swab kits, valued at R111 763 296.28, were ordered and received. A total of 386 931 were issued to SAPS end-users for the investigation of crime.

Provincial and divisional end-users requested 5 100 firearms, for the 2022/23 financial year and 5 100 firearms were distributed, by 31 March 2023.

The three provisioning stores of the SAPS and the uniform shops, in Gauteng, the Western Cape, Northern Cape, North West, Free State, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape Provinces issued uniform items and accessories with a total value of R324 477 260.11 to members across the country. This is despite the significant difficulty faced by the various manufacturers and suppliers in delivering the specified items, on time, due to load shedding. The contracted manufacturers and suppliers deliver uniform items to the Pretoria Store, where quantity and quality tests are performed, payment of invoices is initiated, etc., and they are then distributed to the other stores. Trucks travelled a total of 498 946 kilometres during the delivery of these uniform items and other essential SAPS supplies.

Procurement integrity

The Department consistently utilises the National Treasury's Central Supplier Database to find prospective suppliers, as the need arises, for price-quote-based procurement of goods or services. The department's system for purchasing products and services is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective. In accordance with Section 217 of the Constitution, the department's procurement directives are founded on and adhere to the constitutional requirements for all procurement policies.

Bid committees are in place and meet, when required. These Bid Committees are comprised of members from cross-functional units. Members of the Bid Committee are aware of their ethical obligations, as they are required to sign a confidentiality agreement and disclose any conflicts of interest. Members of the Bid Committee and practitioners of supply chain management are required to sign Codes of Conduct and a secrecy oath.

In addition, committee members, senior officials and other personnel from the supply chain management environment must be vetted. End-users evaluate the efficacy of suppliers and contractors and report on their findings to Procurement and Contract Management. The Divisional Commissioner of Supply Chain Management appoints members to oversee the bid opening processes on a rotating basis. Responses, sealed in serialised tamper-evident evidence bags, are safeguarded and registered until the appointed Bid Evaluation Committee Chairperson takes possession of the documents. This guarantees possession continuity and restricted access to the documentation. In September 2021, a Procurement Forum was utilised to communicate and elucidate any new procurement-related laws, regulations and other pertinent issues. During the forum, practitioners were sensitised on the importance of managing irregular expenditure more effectively and ensuring that cases are resolved by the respective end-users within the specified period of time.

ENHANCEMENT OF SECURITY AT PRIORITISED SITES

Only 45 of the 102 planned CCTV sites have been implemented. The delegation of 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. The SAPS proceeded with quotation processes, per site and/or per-station. The SAPS sought alternative methods during the delay in the procurement process. A total of 57 sites were not completed, including 45 sites (19 sites, in the Free State and 26 sites, in Gauteng), due to delays in the procurement processes within SITA (contracting and the issuing of purchase orders between SITA and suppliers), was only finalised in March 2023 to activate the CCTV installation process. The finalisation of these 45 sites will be carried over to the 2023/24 financial year.



MODERNISATION OF THE SAPS NETWORK AND PRIORITISED SITES

A total number of 118 Network Infrastructure (WAN) sites were modernised and completed, of which the majority of the investment on the SAPS National Network Upgrade Project was in the Gauteng (37 sites), Mpumalanga (35 sites), KwaZulu-Natal (21 sites) and the Eastern Cape (16 sites) Provinces.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

The establishment of the Forensic Science DNA processing laboratory, in the Eastern Cape, which involved the installation of DNA processing instruments and equipment to improve DNA analysis in order to enhance and improve response times in support of investigations and service delivery, has been successfully completed and will be operational, on 1 April 2023.

In an effort to eradicate cybercrime, digital investigative initiatives were expanded to include the use of forensic, crime investigation tools and hardware/software solutions for crime detection.

The continued maintenance and support of the Short Tandem Repeat Laboratory (STRlab) and the enhancement of the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) Administration (FSL Admin) System enhanced the performance of the FSL in processing sample results, successfully.

The successful implementation of the Tourism Safety awareness module on the MySAPS App, to promote responsible traveller safety tips and awareness, resulted from a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the SAPS and the Department of Tourism's collaboration towards the prevention, investigation and combating of crime impacting the tourism industry.

A total of 814 personal computers and 5 312 laptops were distributed to supply the police stations with trade tools by expanding and replacing the end-user-equipment.

IMPROVED CAPABILITY OF SAPS MEMBERS

The Training Provisioning Plan (TPP) 2022/23 is intended to equip SAPS personnel performing operational duties, support duties and technical support duties, as well as those tasked with supervising and managing personnel at junior, middle and senior management levels, with the necessary training development to ensure that personnel are highly skilled, trained and operationally ready. In order to strengthen its services, the SAPS entered into a partnership with local and international stakeholders to assist with basic, intermediate and advanced training for personnel at all levels. Internal and external training was provided through a variety of methods, including classroom-based, online or virtual and contact sessions.

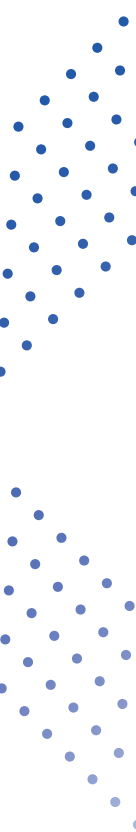
On 1 April 2022, 10 001 new recruits were enlisted in the BPDLP for nine months, of which 9 332 successfully completed the programme. A total of 170 recruits did not report for training, due to a number of reasons. Additionally, 556 trainees were accepted, in October 2022, who will conclude their training, on 30 June 2023. In addition, 495 of 499 law enforcement and policing graduates and fully trained reservists, who participated in the six-month Introductory Police Development Learning Programme (IPDLP), were found competent.

The Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA) approved the newly developed and aligned OC Non-Commissioned Police Official Learning Programme and preparations were made for the accreditation of the Ulundi SAPS Academy for the pilot of this programme, in 2023/24.

A total of 75 new assessor and moderator applications, 35 applications for an extension of scope and 45 re-registrations were submitted to SASSETA, to ensure that learner accomplishments are being endorsed against formal registered unit standards or qualifications.

A total of 890 certificates for the Unit Standard Use of Firearms in Law Enforcement Environment and 1 200 certificates for the National Certificate Policing were received from SASSETA.

The South African Qualification Authority (SAQA) has registered the Occupational Certificate: Detective: National Qualifications Framework (NQF) Level 6 Qualification onto the NQF. The Commissioned Police Officer: NQF 6 Occupational Certificate was approved by the Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO) and recommended for registration by SAQA, during 2022/23.



ETD Regulators

The following ETD Regulators have been identified for development and review during the 2022/23 financial year, in order to regulate and standardise ETD practices, nationally, thereby improving the quality of service delivery:

- » Development of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Physical Fitness Assessment Centres in the SAPS
- » Review of the ETD Policy for the SAPS (Policy No 4 of 2019)
- » Review of the SOP on Provisioning of ETD Intervention in the SAPS
- » Review of the SOP for the Registration of Assessors and Moderators in the SAPS
- » Review of the SOP for Learner Support in ETD.

The following additional ETD Regulators were reviewed for conformance with QCTO policies, procedures and documents:

- » SOP on Recruitment, Selection and Development of Trades within the human resource development environment
- » SOP on Compilation and Moderating of the TPP in the SAPS
- » SOP on Certificate of Learner Achievement
- » SOP on Development of ETD Solutions in the SAPS
- » SOP for Quality Assurance of ETD Solution in the SAPS
- » SOP on Monitoring and Evaluation of ETD Interventions
- » SOP for Workplace Learning in the SAPS
- » SOP on Recognition of Prior Learning in the SAPS
- » SOP on Assessment and Moderation of Learning Programmes in the SAPS
- » SOP for the Provisioning of Sector Education and Training Authority-Funded Occupational Learning Programmes in the SAPS
- » SOP on Internal Registration Body
- » National instruction on Library Service in the SAPS

Assessment Strategies and Assessments

Quality Assurance of Learners Achievement for 299 SAPS members was conducted by SASSETA for the Recognition of Prior Learning in the National Certificate: Policing: NQF Level 5 exempting SAPS members from completing the first year of the National Diploma in Policing if they enroll in this qualification at a tertiary institution.

ETD Research and Quality Management

Three impact studies were conducted pertaining to the detective environment; namely, the Detective Commanders Learning Programme, Basic Drug Learning Programme and Commercial Forensic Crime Learning Programme (Level 11). All three impact assessments have been concluded and reports have been distributed to all relevant parties.

A tertiary institutions meeting was effectively hosted to benchmark SAPS practices through participation with external professional bodies to share knowledge, information and skills and one GBVF seminar was hosted in collaboration with tertiary institutions, NGOs and community organisations, attended by approximately 250 SAPS members, as well as representatives from tertiary institutions and NGOs where 17 papers were presented and discussed.

Monitoring and evaluation tools for the QCTO in the ETD environment were reviewed and developed, as part of a successful monitoring and evaluation conference for Basic Police Development Academies. A total of 26 announced and unannounced monitoring and evaluation practices were conducted at Provincial Human Resource Development Centres and SAPS Academies, four practices at SAPS Academies to assess readiness for implementation of the 10 000 new recruits project and one practice to assess readiness for accreditation and implementation of the QCTO Certificate NQF Level 6.

A total of 46 quality assurances were conducted on various learning programmes, 10 quality assurance meetings were held and six learning programmes were presented and approved by the ETD Evaluation Committee; namely, the Record Management, Combating and Preventing Human Trafficking, Generic First Responder to Crime Scene, Range Officers, Advanced Very Important Person (VIP) Protection and Visual Tracking Learning Programmes.

EDT Curriculum development

The SAPS completed the development and review of the K9 Agitators, Ballistics, Human Rights, Mentoring and Coaching, Absenteeism Management and Visual Tracking Learning Programmes, as well as the Basic Cybercrime Workshop, First Aid, and Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Management Courses. The SAPS piloted and implemented Train-the-Trainers solutions for the Investigation of Gangsterism, Specialised Narcotics, Prevention and Combating of Gangsterism, Advanced VIP Crime Intelligence Collection, ISO 9001 Quality Management Systems, ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety, Records Management, Victim Empowerment, Incident Management, Code of Conduct and Ethics, Mentoring and Collection (eLearning) and Strategic Management Process ETD.

INTERNSHIPS

The DPSA has selected the SAPS as one of 12 government departments to participate in a Graduate Recruitment Scheme Pilot Project. The Graduate Recruitment Scheme of the SAPS is viewed as a turnaround strategy for youth development, in terms of facilitating the provision of work experience to unemployed youth, based on their qualifications. A total of 1 500 interns were placed with the SAPS, against a target of 1 483, including 1 329 graduates (persons who have successfully completed a formal qualification, in terms of the NQF Act, 2008 (Act No 67 of 2008) and requires practical work experience to increase their opportunities for a permanent position in government or the private sector), 106 student interns (persons who are currently studying towards a higher education qualification and must undertake a period of work experience, in order to fulfil the requirements of the qualification) and 65



artisans (persons who have been certified as competent to perform a listed trade, in accordance with the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No 97 of 1998), as amended. An Artisan learner is a person undergoing a formal learning programme, which include structured work experience components in a listed trade and include a trade test, in respect of that trade).

During 2022/23, a total of 11 interns were internally employed (BPDLP) and 226 were externally deployed.

SAPS BURSARY SCHEME

The Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No 97 of 1998) requires every organisation to develop and strengthen the skills of its workforce, in order to enhance service delivery quality. The National Commissioner allocates funds, annually, from the SAPS budget to the Human Resource Development Division for the development of skills and attainment of pertinent qualifications within the SAPS. During the academic year of 2022, a total budget of R10 000 000.00 was allocated for financing members who qualified for the SAPS bursary scheme. Funds were distributed to new bursary applicants and continuing bursary recipients. A SAPS employee who is a new bursary deserving applicant has followed the correct application procedure by completing the prescribed application form and attaching the relevant documents, and his or her application has been presented to and approved by the National Bursary Committee, pending the availability of funds. A continuous bursary holder is the continuance of the bursary for the same individual's subsequent years of study contingent upon satisfactory academic progress, the availability of funds and the fulfilment of all contract-mandated requirements. A total of 404 continuous bursary holders and 276 new bursary applicants received bursaries, in the 2022 academic year.

IMPLEMENTED ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

All 797 SMS members submitted their financial disclosures, to disclose their financial interests, in terms of the Public Service Regulations, 2016, at the end of May 2022, to assist the Executive Authority to identify and manage conflict of interest among employees in senior management positions. To enhance the levels of ethics and integrity within the SAPS, the Department conducted 52 advocacy and awareness programmes, achieving a success rate of 216,67%, against a planned target of 100% or 24.

IMPLEMENTED INDEPENDENT POLICE INVESTIGATIVE DIRECTORATE-RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

Independent bodies, such as the IPID, investigate allegations of misconduct and crimes purportedly committed by members of the SAPS, in order to ensure that they provide a professional service and are able to fulfil their responsibilities. Continuous monitoring of timelines, an early warning system alert to ensure compliance with timelines and monthly meetings with IPID resulted in the finalisation of 187 of 201 IPID-related recommendations, within 60 calendar days. A total number of 15 cases were still pending within the stipulated timeframe, at the end of March 2023. The achievement of 93,03% exceeds the target of 90%, indicating the efficient handling of disciplinary cases. This is a clear indication that unprofessional conduct is dealt with promptly to ensure that police officials are able to perform their duties, professionally.

SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

A National Intervention Road Show with all divisions and provinces to provide guidance to Provincial and Divisional Irregular Expenditure Committees to finalise and prevent irregular expenditure and the submission of irregular expenditure registers, on a weekly basis, were positive steps towards addressing irregular expenditure and promoting accountability in the supply chain management process. This resulted in 14 confirmed incidents, in 2022/23, compared to 86 confirmed incidents, in 2021/22. This represents a decrease of 83,72%, against the targeted decrease of 70%.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure increased, by 207,62% (323 confirmed incidents, in 2022/23, compared to 105 confirmed incidents, in 2021/22). The increase is due to cost centres incurring fruitless and wasteful expenditure cases, primarily in licence fee penalties. R105 899.33 was recovered through the application of consequence management. Cost centres were held accountable in an effort to reduce instances of fruitless and wasteful spending.



INCULCATED CULTURE OF REGULATORY COMPLIANCE AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The completion rate of audits during the 2022/23 period was 94,48% or 137 out of the 145, against a target of 100%. Audits were conducted by the AGSA at the same sites and some closing meetings could not be secured with the auditees. Measures to be taken to improve performance, include the presentation of the AOP for the SAPS Internal Audit Component to the AGSA; frequent meetings between the Internal Audit Component and the AGSA to discuss audit plans, especially in relation to performance audits; and collaboration between the Internal Audit Component and the AGSA. In terms of the six forensic investigations that were initially planned, the Forensic Audit Section collaborated with co-sourced audit partners, on three projects. This indicates a joint effort and collaboration among different audit teams to conduct forensic audits, leading to more comprehensive and robust outcomes in identifying and addressing any potential risks. In 2022/23, 133,33% or eight from a total of six planned forensic audits were completed, against a target of 100%.

All 231 inspections were executed by the Inspectorate, in 2022/23, achieving the set target of 100%. Noting that provincial inspectorate teams are not under the command of the Inspectorate Division, inspectorate teams (national and/or provincial) were deployed to execute additional inspections sanctioned by national or provincial offices. This resulted in the execution of 120 additional inspections, which exceeds the Division Inspectorate's original 231 planned target for the 2022/23 financial year. These additional inspections were conducted on the basis of emergent priorities and requests from the Minister of Police, the Deputy Minister, the National Commissioner, the Divisional and/or the Provincial Commissioners, based on specific service delivery requirements. Inspectorate deemed it necessary to conduct 233 after-hour visit inspections (Visible Policing, Detectives, physical resources, buildings and surroundings) to ascertain the status quo of Frontline Service Delivery at police stations and to promote improved service delivery.

The rationalisation of the Corporate Governance Framework to consolidate certain corporate governance practices, thereby simplifying the requirements to facilitate implementation and the maintenance of certain key corporate governance requirements, in consultation with relevant key business units, led to the implementation of 65,52% (76 from a total of 116) current departmental responses.

CIVIL CLAIMS

In 2022/23, a total of 12 842 new civil claims with a total value of R65 087 106 537.22 were registered. This represents contingent liability and does not necessarily reflect the amounts to which claimants are legally entitled, nor the amounts that are ultimately paid. Depending on the nature of a claim, the average amount of compensation granted is only a small fraction of the amount claimed. Various factors are considered when evaluating a settlement offer, depending on the circumstances of each case. Compensation payments cannot be made solely upon receipt of demand letters. Regarding each pending claim, a proper procedure must still be followed to determine whether the claim is valid and whether it should be settled or defended.

As at 31 March 2023, a total of 51 085 claims valued at R108 736 115 211.89 were still pending, as shown in the provincial breakdown below. These claims date back to prior years.

Civil claims pending, as at 31 March 2023

Province	Number of claims	Amount claimed
Eastern Cape	4 068	R6 659 706 056.91
Free State	761	R1 517 101 374.57
Gauteng	22 641	R31 059 027 037.70
KwaZulu-Natal	12 337	R6 373 598 672.82
Limpopo	3 466	R5 143 759 817.29
Mpumalanga	3 354	R3 931 332 924.02
North West	2 928	R3 033 903 781.70
Northern Cape	363	R354 592 256.56
Western Cape	978	R1 646 900 486.22
Head Office	189	R49 016 192 804.10
Total	51 085	R108 736 115 211.89

There were a total of 4 243 payments (court orders and settlements) totalling R647 927 115.60, with arrest and detention claims accounting for the highest payouts (R548 751 164.30).



Number of claims for arrests and detention, for the period 2022/23

Province	Number of claims	Amount claimed
Eastern Cape	932	R1 655 466 569.73
Free State	324	R506 387 373.19
Gauteng	2 938	R3 892 219 262.57
KwaZulu-Natal	3 767	R1 765 183 912.83
Limpopo	1 180	R1 533 782 345.04
Mpumalanga	993	R1 262 464 434.73
North West	1 680	R1 363 747 689.20
Northern Cape	128	R81 752 000.00
Western Cape	156	R233 633 181.50
Head Office	38	R238 414 562.46
Total	12 136	R12 533 051 331.25

The SAPS's APP, 2022/23 (paragraph 15, deliverable 6) emphasised the Integrated Resource Management Strategy, driven by the Integrated Resource Management Committee, which identified the down management of civil claims as a priority. As the primary preventable cost generator for the SAPS, it was determined that a review of the National Civil Claims Project is required to assess its effectiveness thus far and refine the action plan, in order to expedite the reduction of civil claims. This necessitated a "Turnaround Strategy" for civil claims, with the focus being on the identified contributors; namely, unlawful arrests and/or detention, shooting incidents and collisions.

As a result, the Inspectorate, as joint custodian of the project, directed that the project work stream be transitioned to the National Steering Committee, primarily to provide strategic direction and steer the process intended for the down management of civil claims, thereby providing momentum to the National Commissioner's approved action plan.

A multidisciplinary approach was followed, adopting both a proactive and reactive approach and intervention through collaborative efforts to reduce incidents leading to civil claims, which is regarded as a preventable cost driver for the SAPS.

Efforts were aimed at establishing practices conducive to SAPS performance compliance and enhancing service delivery. Creating awareness, improving behaviour and attitudes and striving for a complete "mind-set" change/shift, in order to mitigate the risks associated with civil claims.

An implementation plan was developed and approved, coupled with a work-group to develop an action plan to address consequence management, unpacking key deliverables from the broader approved action plan and adopting a multifaceted approach to address the identified deliverables by all divisions and components.

Compliance roadshows, including civil claims, were held in eight of the nine provinces, with a focus on provincial management awareness. Civil claims awareness sessions were conducted at 12 training academies, reaching approximately 7 732 trainees, in order to educate trainees on unlawful actions, behaviour and conduct that could lead to civil claims, thereby preparing them to enter operational/frontline environments.

A total of 9 070 trainees and 16 trainers were oriented as part of the civil claims training at basic training development. In addition, sessions on driver learning programmes, integrity and risk management and loss management awareness were conducted at identified sites.

On National Police Day, the National Commissioner of the SAPS also centred his keynote address on civil claims.

The National Steering Committee made significant advancements in terms of systems design and development for solutions to standardise the recording and optimisation of the civil claims process flows, including shooting incidents, domestic violence, MySAPS App and consequence management, looking at the possibility of integrating criminal, discipline and civil claims cases, to ensure the enforcement of discipline and recovery processes.

Additionally, analysis on contingent liability, case/root cause analysis and review of case load administration and litigation processes, including settlements and defences, were explored to broaden the scope of creating understanding and awareness on the legal framework and prescripts and providing the necessary legal support and guidance, which was coupled with research and evaluation to determine the impact of civil claims on the organisation.



OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The Administration Programme had 22 performance targets in total. A success rate of 77,27% was attained for this programme.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

Subprogramme Name	2022/23			2021/22		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Ministry	55 150	55 150	0	62 585	44 722	17 863
Management	101 274	101 274	0	103 355	92 300	11 055
Corporate Support	20 091 301	20 088 179	3 122	19 678 355	19 389 378	288 977
Total	20 247 725	20 244 603	3 122	19 844 295	19 526 400	317 895

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Administration Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- » Number of SAPS-owned firearms confirmed as stolen/lost
- » The number of new police stations established, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme
- » Number of identified Closed-Circuit Television sites implemented
- » Percentage decrease in the number of incidents of fruitless and wasteful expenditure
- » Percentage of audits completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan

STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE

Number of SAPS-owned firearms confirmed as stolen/lost

To address underperformance, provincial and divisional offices are sensitised on losses and preventive measures, the Provisioning Administration System was enhanced to ensure the integrity of data and to facilitate the reporting of lost or stolen firearms, biannual inspections are conducted and relevant legal requirements are implemented when firearms are stolen or lost. Measures taken to prevent the loss of SAPS-owned firearms, include the bar coding and the marking of all SAPS-owned firearms with the SAPS emblem, IBIS testing to create firearm profiles, biannual inspections, the issuing of safes to members for the safekeeping of firearms, the issuing of retention cords, daily parade inspections, control over and the safekeeping of firearms not under the direct and physical control of a member and inspections by Designated Supply Chain Management Armorsers.

The number of new police stations established, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme

The construction of police stations/facilities in high-priority areas is necessary to meet the community's essential demand for police service accessibility. The underperformance associated with the execution of Capital Works Projects is a consequence of the difficulties encountered during the implementation of the Infrastructure Development Programme. The following strategies have been implemented in an effort to mitigate or overcome the areas of underperformance:

Appointment of additional qualified professionals

SAPS management prioritised the capacitation of the Supply Chain Management Division's Programme and Project Management office. During 2022/23, 23 new professionally registered members were appointed.

Adaptive strategy for professional services

The change from the individual appointment of consultants to a multidisciplinary approach will assure the effective activity coordination, monitoring and evaluation of all projects. Appointment of additional construction project manager consultants to increase project management capacity.



Proactive stakeholder engagement (social facilitation)

Appointing additional construction managers within the multidisciplinary team is a strategy to improve the ground-level involvement of local stakeholders. The purpose of the engagement with local chiefs, local councillors, small business forums and municipalities is to minimise and eliminate community-caused project delays.

Non-performance of contractors and professional services

The Gateway Review Committee was established to oversee and coordinate all phases and steps for all projects, from inception to completion. This initiative has brought about accountability and efficiency in the monitoring and evaluation of all processes involved in the management of all projects' outcomes and outputs. All non-performing appointed service providers (contractors and consultants) are reported to Procurement and Contract Management and penalty clauses are activated, including the submission of non-performance reports to the Construction Industry Development Board.

On-site monitoring (Clerks of Work)

As an alternative means of observing the contractor's performance, the placement of an on-site project manager was considered, in order to monitor daily progress and challenges.

Number of identified Closed-Circuit Television sites implemented

The SAPS proceeded with quotation processes, per site and/or per-station, which suggests that the SAPS sought alternative methods during the delay in the procurement process.

Percentage decrease in the number of incidents of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

To address poor performance, the SAPS will implement several measures, including consequence management and making recoveries, conducting regular awareness programmes and holding Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure Committee meetings.

Percentage of audits completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan

Measures to be taken to improve performance, include the presentation of the AOP for the SAPS Internal Audit Component to the AGSA; frequent meetings between the Internal Audit Component and the AGSA to discuss audit plans, especially in relation to performance audits; and collaboration between the Internal Audit Component and the AGSA.

PRIORITISING WOMEN, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN ITS SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

The following performance indicators support the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disabilities:

- » Percentage of learners assessed and declared competent upon completion of specified training in prioritised training areas: Crimes against women and children
- » Percentage of inspections executed, in terms of the approved Inspection Plan, which also focus on compliance with elements of the SAPS's GBV and Sexual Offences Action Plan

The training programmes that support the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disability priorities are as follows:

- » Basic Course in Hostage and Suicide Negotiation
- » National Victim Empowerment Training Programme
- » Children and Youth at Risk
- » Human Rights in Policing Programme
- » First Responder to Sexual Offences Learning Programme
- » Sexual Offences Course for Investigating Officers
- » Domestic Violence Learning Programme (new)



- 
- » Resolving of Crime Learning Programme
 - » Vulnerable Groups Learning Programme
 - » Family Violence Child Protection and Sexual Offences Learning Programme

PERFORMANCE, IN RELATION TO STANDARDISED OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR SECTORS WITH CONCURRENT FUNCTIONS

The South African system of government is designed so that certain functions are exclusive (performed by one sphere only), while others are concurrent (shared between different spheres). The Constitution divides functions among the three spheres of government and clearly distinguishes between exclusive and concurrent responsibilities. Concurrent functions, include policy-making, legislation, implementation and monitoring and performance assessment. Functions, such as school education, health services, social welfare services, housing and agriculture are shared between national and provincial governments. The SAPS, therefore, does not have specified concurrent functions that should be reported on.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2022/23.

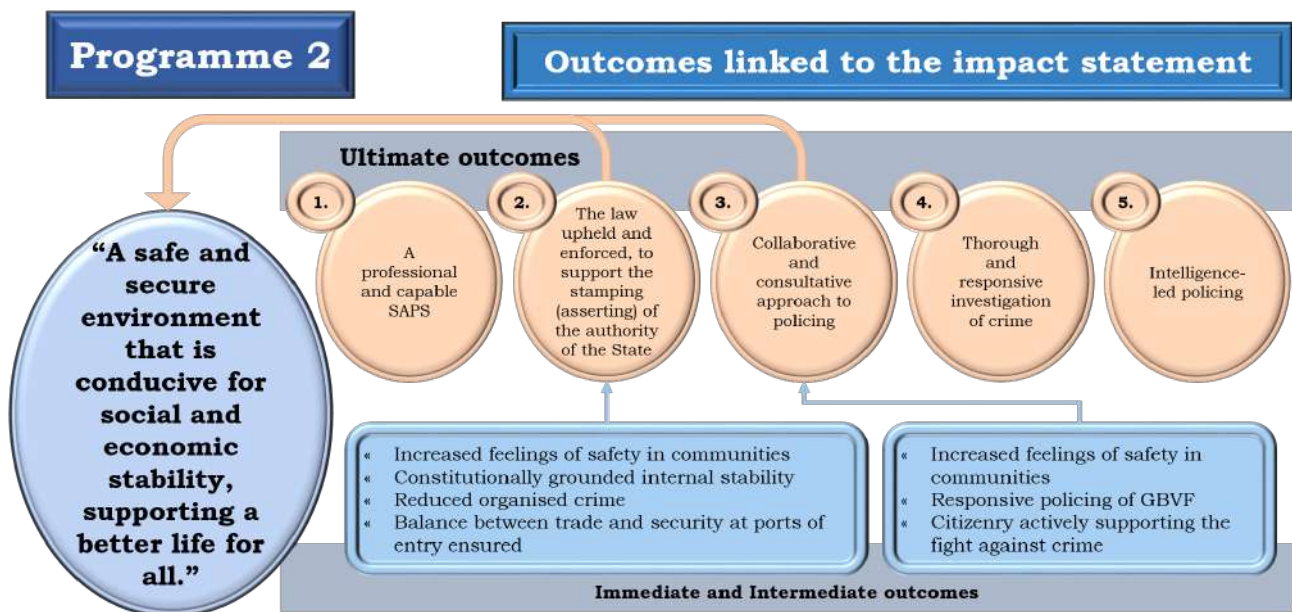
5.2 PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

The purpose of the Visible Policing Programme is to enable police stations to institute and preserve safety and security; and provide for specialised interventions and the policing of South Africa's borders. The programme objective is to discourage all crimes, by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority offences.

The Visible Policing Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

- » Crime Prevention provides for basic crime prevention and visible policing services at police stations and community service centres.
- » Border Security provides for the policing of South Africa's borders.
- » Specialised Interventions provides for interventions in medium-to-high risk operations, including the airwing, the Special Task Force and crime combating units; and the protection of valuable and dangerous government cargo.

The outputs that have been included in the Visible Policing Programme focus primarily on the following outcomes and suboutcomes.



Visible Policing is responsible for the outcomes of the Crime Prevention Subprogramme and Operations for the outcomes of the Border Security and Specialised Interventions Subprogrammes. Table 2 below, outlines the outcomes and suboutcomes, outputs, planned output indicators, planned targets and actual achievements for the subprogrammes under Programme 2.

OUTCOMES AND SUBOUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PLANNED OUTPUT INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Table 2: Actual performance against targets, for 2022/23, against the tabulated Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Improved regulation of firearms	Number of stolen, lost and illegal firearms recovered	2 035 ⁶⁰	3 210	Increase to 2 694 (1%)	4 616	1 922	Target achieved. Intensified efforts to increase police and crime combating actions, focusing on illegal firearms, supported by crime intelligence gathering and information received from communities.
		Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS firearms recovered	376	215	Increase to 215 (10%)	245	30	Target achieved. Intensified efforts to increase police and crime combating actions, focusing on illegal firearms, supported by crime intelligence gathering and information received from communities. In addition, 72-hour activation plans were initiated after incidents of murders and attacks on police members, in order to bring the perpetrators to justice and recover firearms stolen during these incidents.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
<p>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</p> <p>» Increased feelings of safety in communities</p>		Percentage of applications for new firearm licences finalised ⁶¹	38,87% (24 133 finalised from a total of 62 082 received), within 120 working days.	51,31% (74 344 finalised from a total of 1 44 895 received), within 120 working days.	90% of new applications finalised, within 120 working days	58,20% (108 553 finalised from a total of 186 525 received), within 120 working days.	-31,80% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>During the Amnesty period, applicants were required to submit their applications for firearm licences concurrently with their competency certificate applications. However, the processing of these applications could not be finalised if the competency certificates were not approved. One of the requirements for finalising Amnesty applications was the test firing of firearms and the issuing of an IBIS report by the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL). The backlog at the FSL during the reporting period, included the processing of IBIS reports. This backlog significantly affected the processing of Amnesty applications.</p> <p>The CFR operates with limited capacity and is currently situated in a building that has inadequate space for storing the required documentation, which contributes to inefficiencies in the system.</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
<p>The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:</p> <p>» Increased feelings of safety in communities</p>	Reduced availability of illegal liquor	Percentage of identified illegal liquor outlets closed	100% (24 663)	100% (31 449)	100%	100% (37 168)	-	<p>To address the challenges identified, a comprehensive plan has been developed and is being implemented by the CFR. This plan aims to address the specific issues that have been identified, such as backlogs in processing applications.</p> <p>The implementation of the plan has already yielded positive results in down-managing the backlogs.</p> <p>Target achieved.</p>
	Reduced levels of contact crime	Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes	Reported contact crime reduced, by 13,9% from 622 206, in 2019/20 to 535 869, in 2020/21.	Reported contact crime increased, by 13,5% from 535 869, in 2020/21 to 608 059, in 2021/22.	9,21% (552 057)	Reported contact crimes increased, by 7,7% from 608 059, in 2021/22, to 654 761, in 2022/23.	Increased, by 7,7%	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The reported incidence of contact crime may not be a direct or reliable indicator of police performance. While it is important to track crime rates, it is essential to consider various factors that can affect these statistics. Crime rates are influenced by a range of complex factors and in particular violent or contact crime, including socio-economic conditions, inequality, education levels, drug abuse, community dynamics and more. Addressing these underlying causes of crime</p>
<p>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</p> <p>» Increased feelings of safety in communities</p>								

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
<p>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</p> <p>» Increased feelings of safety in communities</p>		Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations ⁶²	Reported contact crimes at the identified 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations reduced, by 18,9% from 94 849 ⁶³ , in 2019/20 to 76 940, in 2020/21.	Reported contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations increased, by 1,1% from 76 940, in 2020/21 to 85 510, in 2021/22.	8,18% (78 515)	Reported contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations increased, by 5,6% from 85 510, in 2021/22, to 90 291, in 2022/23.	Increased, by 5,6%	<p>requires long-term economic, social and developmental interventions that extend beyond the scope of immediate police responses.</p> <p>Police responses primarily focus on dealing with the symptoms of the problem by enforcing the law, apprehending offenders and maintaining public order. While these efforts are necessary, they are not sufficient to address the root causes of crime, comprehensively.</p> <p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>Operations and deployments are conducted continuously at the Top 30 stations utilising all specialised units. However, the nature of crimes, especially murder, rape, attempted murder, assaults, etc. are mostly committed indoors and between people known to each other, which limits the impact of police interventions.</p> <p>Addressing crimes committed indoors and between known individuals requires a multi-faceted approach. It involves proactive measures, such as community engagement,</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
<p>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increased feelings of safety in communities 		Number of escapees from police custody	A total of 545 persons escaped from police custody.	A total of 568 persons escaped from police custody.	Decrease to 562 (2%)	A total of 564 persons escaped from police custody.	-2	<p>public awareness campaigns and education initiatives, aimed at preventing violence and fostering healthier relationships.</p> <p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>All escape incidents are analysed and investigated, in order to determine whether police members should be held accountable and to inform future prevention and control measures.</p> <p>The limited human resource capacity of police stations, the physical infrastructure like the state of police detention facilities and numbers of detainees managed by the SAPS at police stations, in-transit and at court, function as risk factors for escapes that must be managed.</p> <p>Measures, such as the performance of inspections; maintenance of facilities and vehicles; ensuring command and control; and the operational readiness of SAPS members must be utilised to manage risk.</p>



Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of GBVF, through strengthened community partnerships	Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered	29 422 vehicles were recovered, including 25 782 identified vehicles, 3 531 unidentified vehicles and 109 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations ⁶⁴ .	32 529 vehicles were recovered, including 28 945 identified vehicles, 3 457 unidentified vehicles and 127 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	Maintain the number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered at 28 619	31 039 vehicles were recovered, including 29 686 identified vehicles, 1 143 unidentified vehicles and 210 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	2 420	Target achieved. The utilisation of the Eyes and Ears initiative (E2), intelligence driven operations and interventions at Vehicle Safeguarding Services and police stations to clear recovered vehicles.
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: » Responsive policing of GBVF	Reduced levels of GBVF, through strengthened community partnerships	Percentage of functional police stations rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of crime, including GBVF	100% (All 1 155 police stations were compliant with 2 of the 3 set criteria).	100% (All 1 155 functional police stations ⁶⁵ were compliant with 2 of the 3 set criteria).	100% compliant with all 3 of the set criteria	91,63% (1 062 from a total of 1 159 police stations were compliant with all of the 3 set criteria).	-8,37% points	Target not achieved. Insufficient number of members trained in the required learning programmes, namely: the Victim Empowerment Programme, the First Responder to Sexual Offences Learning Programme, the Domestic Violence Learning Programme and the Vulnerable Children Learning Programme at 97 police stations.



Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
<p>Collaborative and consultative approach to policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Responsive policing of GBVF 	Reduced violence against women	Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against women (18 years and above) ⁶⁶	Reported contact crimes against women reduced, by from 9,4% in 2019/20 to 155 062, in 2020/21.	Reported contact crimes against women (18 years and above) increased, by 15,6% in 2020/21 to 179 208, in 2021/22.	9,17% (159 891)	Reported contact crimes against women increased, by 8,1% from 179 208, in 2021/22 to 193 669, in 2022/23.	Increased, by 8,1%	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>Domestic violence cases increased, with most incidents occurring within the confines of homes between spouses and relatives who live together. Poor socio-economic conditions, which most women are experiencing, function as risk factor for contact crimes against women.</p> <p>Accurately measuring police performance in addressing crimes against women is complex due to underreporting - a decrease in reported incidents may not necessarily indicate an actual reduction in the prevalence of these crimes, but rather a decrease in victims' confidence in the SAPS.</p>



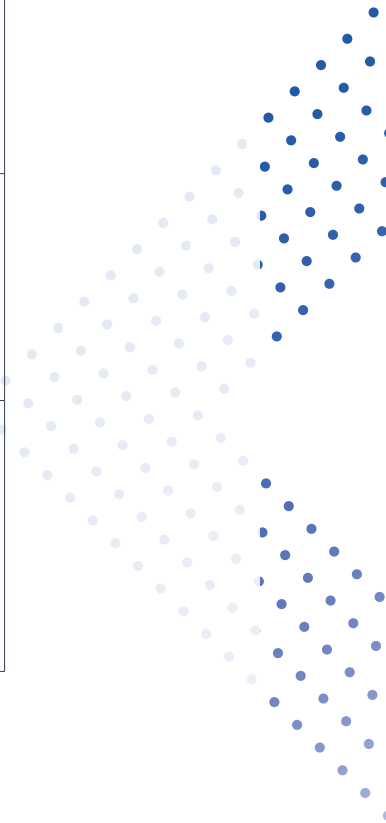
Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: » Responsive policing of GBVF	Reduced violence against children	Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against children (below 18 years) ⁶⁷	Reported contact crimes against children reduced, by 5,8% from 42 348, in 2019/20 to 39 878, in 2020/21.	Reported contact crimes against children increased, by 13,3% from 39 878, in 2020/21 to 45 197, in 2021/22.	7,36% (35 779)	Reported contact crimes against children increased, by 2,1% from 45 197, in 2021/22, to 46 166, in 2022/23.	Increased, by 2,1%	Target not achieved. Domestic violence cases increased, with most incidents occurring within the confines of homes between children and relatives who live together. Poor socio-economic conditions, which most children are experiencing, function as risk factor for contact crimes against children. Accurately measuring police performance in addressing crimes against children is complex due to underreporting - a decrease in reported incidents may not necessarily indicate an actual reduction in the prevalence of these crimes, but rather a decrease in victims' confidence in the SAPS.



Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: » Citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime	Strengthened community partnerships	Percentage of functional police stations that have functional Community Police Forums	99,83% (1 150 from a total of 1 152 of police stations have functional CPFs).	99,83% (1 150 from a total of 1 152 functional police stations out of 1 158 police stations).	99,57%	99,91% (1 155 from a total of 1 156 functional police stations out of 1 159 police stations).	0,34% points	Target achieved. Boetsap, Kubusiedrift and Mokgopong Police Stations are exempted from having a CPF, as they have no community in the policing precinct, only seasonal workers. Cosmo City, in the Gauteng Province is a newly build police station and has not yet established a CPF-structure.
	Increased police visibility	Number of Provinces in which the Community-in-Blue Concept has been maintained	The Community-in-Blue Concept has been initiated in all nine provinces.	The provincial offices in all six identified provinces have issued a provincial instruction to station commanders to implement the Community-in-Blue Concept at prioritised police stations and all provincial offices confirmed the completion of registration forms by Community-in-Blue patrollers ⁶⁸ .	9 provinces	All nine provinces maintained the Community-in-Blue Concept.	-	Target achieved.
		Number of Provinces in which the Traditional Policing Concept has been initiated	The Traditional Policing Concept has been implemented in 0 provinces.	The Traditional Policing Concept has been implemented in the Mpumalanga Province.	1 province, by 31 March 2023	The Traditional Policing Concept has been initiated, in the Limpopo Province.	-	Target achieved.



Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: » Citizenry actively supporting the fight against crime		Number of cities and towns in which the initiation of the SAPS's Safer Cities Project has been confirmed	The Safer Cities Framework was initiated in 10 identified pilot cities.	The Safer Cities Framework was initiated in 10 cities/towns.	3 identified cities/towns ⁶⁹	The initiation of the Safer Cities Project has been confirmed at three cities/towns through an assessment conducted.	-	Target achieved.
	Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions							
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Constitutionally grounded internal stability	Incidents of public disorder and crowd management, policed in accordance with the Constitution	Percentage of peaceful crowd management incidents policed	100% (5 286) incidents policed.	100% (6 149) incidents policed.	100%	100% (6 768) incidents policed.	-	Target achieved.
	Effective policing of incidents of a security nature, which require specialised intervention	Percentage of unrest crowd management incidents stabilised	100% (2 764) incidents stabilised.	100% (2 604) incidents stabilised.	100%	100% (2 826) incidents stabilised.	-	Target achieved.
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Reduced organised crime		Percentage of medium to high-risk incidents responded to, in relation to requests received	100% (1 402, including 1 176 incidents responded to by National Intervention Units (NIU) and 226 incidents responded to by the Special Task Force (STF).	100% (1 278, including 998 incidents responded to by NIU and 280 incidents responded to by STF).	100%	100% (1 120, including 858 incidents responded to by NIU and 262 incidents responded to by STF).	-	Target achieved.
	Reduced illegal mining through law enforcement	Percentage of identified illegal mining operations responded to, in relation to medium to high-risk requests received	100% (19 identified illegal mining operations responded to).	100% (six identified illegal mining operations responded to).	100%	100% (six identified illegal mining operations responded to).	-	Target achieved.



Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Border Security The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Balance between trade and security at ports of entry ensured	Border security effectively managed	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	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 485 wanted persons.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 023 wanted persons.	100%	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 561 wanted persons.	-	Target achieved.
		Circulated stolen or robbed vehicles	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 438 stolen/robbed vehicles.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 453 stolen/robbed vehicles.	100%	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 1 701 stolen/robbed vehicles.	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of profiled vehicles at land ports searched for illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen/robbed property	100% (1 162)	100% (1 584)	100%	100% (5 280)	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of profiled containers at sea ports searched for illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen/robbed property	100% (4 171)	100% (3 324)	100%	100% (2 366)	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of profiled cargo consignment at airports searched for illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen/robbed property	100% (1 698)	100% (2 278)	100%	100% (2 877)	-	Target achieved.		



SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME PREVENTION

Visible Policing provides direction for the effective prevention of crime. The Division's objective is to deter all crime by providing a proactive and responsive police service, working to reduce crime levels and instilling community confidence in the SAPS. The Division provides its services by drafting, implementing, overseeing and ensuring the execution of regulations, policies and applicable legislation. Proactive Policing Services; Firearms, Liquor and Second-Hand Goods Services; Rapid Rail Policing and Police Emergency Services and Social Crime Prevention are the four Components of the Division.

IMPROVED REGULATION OF FIREARMS

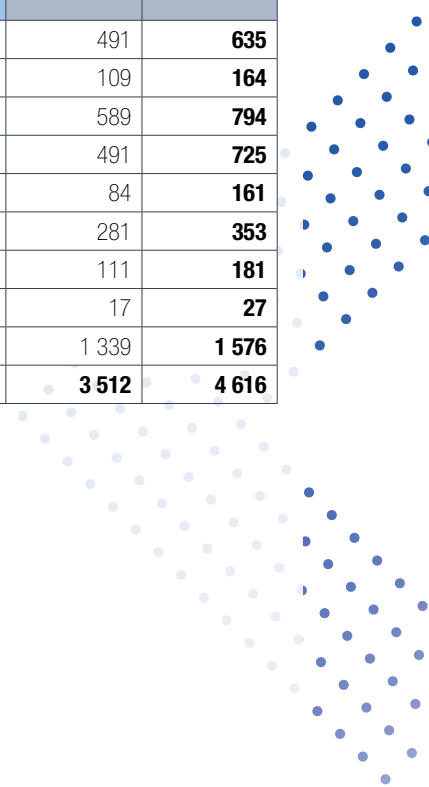
The SAPS is the regulatory authority for firearms control laws in the country. The main purpose of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) is, among other, to prevent the proliferation of illegally possessed firearms, provide for the removal of those firearms from society, improve control over legally possessed firearms and promote responsible firearm ownership, to ensure the right to life, bodily integrity and freedom and the security of all people in South Africa, as stipulated in the Bill of Rights. The Firearms Control Act, 2000 and the Firearms Control Regulations, 2004 contains additional provisions for the management and control of these firearms.

In 2022/23, a total of 4 616 firearms registered under dealers, institutions (excluding SAPS-owned firearms) and individuals were recovered, representing an increase of 1 406 firearms compared to the previous year. In addition, a total of 245 SAPS-owned firearms were recovered in 2022/23, up from 215 in 2021/22.

The Enhanced Firearms Register System and J-Trac were continuously monitored utilising toolkits to identify discrepancies (non-circulation, incomplete, or late circulations) and engagement with provincial offices to correct identified discrepancies. Work sessions were held in the provinces to educate members dealing with firearms on the practical approach to firearm circulation. Additional in-service and on-the-job training was provided during station visits and a contact number was distributed for inquiries regarding firearm circulation.

Firearms circulated as stolen/lost and recovered

Province	Firearms reported stolen or lost, during 2022/23			Firearms recovered							
				Firearms reported stolen or lost, prior to 1 April 2022			Firearms reported stolen or lost during 2022/23			Firearms recovered with/ without serial numbers Stolen	Total recovered Total
	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total		
Eastern Cape	55	714	769	3	77	80	6	58	64	491	635
Free State	29	320	349	1	22	23	3	29	32	109	164
Gauteng	113	2 419	2 532	9	93	102	8	95	103	589	794
KwaZulu-Natal	115	1 944	2 059	3	98	101	9	124	133	491	725
Limpopo	14	641	655	1	35	36	4	37	41	84	161
Mpumalanga	20	519	539	1	26	27	4	41	45	281	353
North West	39	411	450	2	32	34	6	30	36	111	181
Northern Cape	16	64	80	0	3	3	2	5	7	17	27
Western Cape	187	621	808	6	147	153	7	77	84	1 339	1 576
Total	588	7 653	8 241	26	533	559	49	496	545	3 512	4 616



SAPS-owned firearms circulated as stolen/lost and recovered

Province	Firearms recovered							Total recovered
	Firearms recovered that was reported stolen or lost, prior to 1 April 2022			Firearms recovered that was reported stolen or lost during 2022/23			Firearms recovered with/without serial numbers during 2022/23	
	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total		
Eastern Cape	1	7	8	1	10	11	19	38
Free State	0	2	2	0	6	6	3	11
Gauteng	2	16	18	0	14	14	11	43
KwaZulu-Natal	0	12	12	0	27	27	18	57
Limpopo	1	4	5	0	6	6	5	16
Mpumalanga	2	6	8	0	3	3	6	17
North West	3	11	14	0	11	11	5	30
Northern Cape	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	6
Western Cape	1	11	12	2	9	11	4	27
Total	10	69	79	3	90	93	73	245

It is the responsibility of the CFR to create a safe, secure and crime-free environment that is conducive to social and economic stability by enhancing control over the proliferation of firearms and responsible firearm ownership in the country. The CFR has implemented an action plan to resolve the identified challenges that have contributed to the delay in processing firearm-related applications. The action plan is consistently monitored to ensure that the intended objective is met and service delivery is enhanced. The table below depicts the total number of firearm licence applications received and processed, during 2022/23.

Category of applications	Number of applications received	Number of applications finalised	Applications finalised within 120 working days
Competency applications	186 437	291 651	160 146
Firearm licences	139 451	186 525	108 553
Renewal applications	75 008	127 733	27 264
Total	400 896	605 909	295 963
Category of applications	Number of applications received	Number of applications finalised	Applications finalised within 90 working days
Temporary authorisations	77	157	104
Import/export (individuals and institutions) within 60 working days	10 468	9 746	9 660
Import/export (commercial)	1 756	1 676	1 521
Total	12 301	11 579	11 285
Overall total	413 197	617 488	307 248

The CFR has received and processed a total of 413 197 firearm-related applications, including 186 437 competency applications; 139 451 new firearm licence applications; 75 008 firearm licence renewal applications; 10 468 import/export permit applications; 1 756 commercial import/export permit applications; and 77 applications for temporary authorisation.

The CFR focused more on finalising amnesty-related applications and reducing the total number of applications that have been pending for more than 120 working days; consequently, more applications were finalised than received. A total of 605 909 were applications from the three main categories (competency, new firearm licence and renewal applications), including 102 241 amnesty-related applications. A total of 11 579 from other firearm-related categories were also finalised. In the three primary categories of finalised applications, 295 963 were finalised within the prescribed time frame of 120 working days and 11 285 categories of permit applications were finalised within the prescribed time frame.

The CFR action plan has significantly contributed to the achievement of a positive performance outcome for the 2022/23 reporting period and there has been a significant increase in the total number of applications finalised compared to previous financial years. In 2021/22, the CFR finalised 531 249 applications compared to 617 488 applications in 2022/23, a significant increase of 86 239 applications compared to the previous period.



To enhance control and accountability over firearms issued to institutions, the Firearms Control Regulations of 2004 impose stringent compliance requirements. These institutions are subjected to inspections and visits to monitor compliance and enforce penalties for non-compliance. Inspections conducted, required by the Firearms Control Act, 2000, include 132 compliance inspections, including 85 at security companies; 18 at firearm training providers; 18 at firearm dealers; six at gunsmiths; four at shooting ranges; and one at a firearm manufacturer. A total of 2 454 firearms were physically inspected at the non-official institutions listed above. A total of 23 Section 102/103 unfitness declaration empowerment sessions were held in the nine provinces. A total of 120 compliance inspections were held at official institutions, including seven at Metropolitan Police Departments, 31 at municipalities; 20 at SANParks, six at museums, 18 at Correctional Services; seven at Eskom and 31 at other state departments. In eight provinces, 50 identified police stations were visited and a total of 4 085 firearms were physically inspected and their circulation status validated.

Firearms inspected					
Province	Official institutions		Monitoring and evaluation		Non-official institutions
	Institutions	Firearms	Police stations	Firearms	Station visits
Eastern Cape	13	952	6	278	0
Free State	1	263	0	0	43
Gauteng	19	5 320	11	1 642	1 019
KwaZulu-Natal	12	1 927	6	483	401
Limpopo	23	523	6	226	55
Mpumalanga	20	932	2	31	0
North West	7	418	7	327	279
Northern Cape	0	10	6	764	593
Western Cape	17	1 911	6	334	64
Total	112	12 256	50	4 085	2 454

The Minister of Police has, pursuant to Section 139 of the Firearms Control Act, 2000, declared firearm amnesties for the periods, 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2020 and 1 August 2020 to 31 January 2021, respectively. One of the primary goals of amnesty is to reduce the number of illegal firearms in circulation in the country by providing firearm owners with the same opportunities to turn in unwanted firearms or renew their expired firearms licences. During the respective amnesty periods, a total of 107 878 amnesty-related applications were received and processed and 102 241 were finalised. The total number of applications has decreased by 94,77% from 107 873 to 5 636. In 2022/23, 71,87% (73 485) of the total number of finalised firearms were amnesty-related firearms. Continual interventions with pertinent role-players are conducted, in order to prioritise and complete all necessary testing on the outstanding 5 636 firearms, to ensure that IBIS reports are made available, in order to finalise these applications.

The destruction of firearms removes them permanently from circulation, which is crucial to address the proliferation of firearms. Section 149 (2)(a) of the Firearm Control Act, 2000 stipulates that any firearm, firearm part, or ammunition forfeited to the state must be destroyed within six months of the date of forfeiture, or after all possible appeals have been considered. On 7 July 2022 and 9 February 2023, a total of 39 517 firearms were destroyed through melting.

REDUCED AVAILABILITY OF ILLEGAL LIQUOR

A key operational outcome is a safe and secure environment that is conducive to social and economic stability and supports a better life for all, as outlined in the 2020 to 2025 Strategic Plan. The closure of illegal liquor premises and the reduction of illegal liquor availability address issues of domestic violence, community stability and promote a sober and secure society. A total number of 37 168 illegal liquor premises were identified and closed. However, intoxicated behaviour contribute to crime rates.



The essence of the Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009) is to regulate second-hand goods dealers who acquire and sell second-hand goods. The purpose of the Act is to ensure that the goods being purchased or sold are not stolen and that the dealer is not operating illegally. To this end, the SAPS must conduct compliance inspections at the premises of registered dealers, including intelligence-led operations and investigations, in order to ensure compliance with the monitoring provisions of the Act. Compliance inspections at these premises, as well as at police station level Designated Second-Hand Goods Officers (DSOs) and provincial offices are carried out in a standardised manner using a Compliance Inspection Toolkit that was developed for this specific purpose. In order to ascertain the level of compliance with the Act, the SAPS conducted compliance inspections at nine provincial offices, at 40 identified police station DSO offices and 337 registered second-hand goods dealers' premises.

The enforcement of the Act would fail if the SAPS did not employ a multidisciplinary and intergovernmental approach to combat property-related crimes. In response, the SAPS established a National Second-Hand Goods Dealers' Forum (NSDF), which is also replicated at provincial and station levels. The SAPS, the second-hand goods industry, other government departments, law enforcement agencies and State-Owned Entities are represented at the biannual and quarterly meetings of the NSDF. The purpose of these meetings is to promote and establish ethical standards within the second-hand goods industry and to strengthen cooperation and communication between the SAPS and the second-hand goods environment.

The purpose of the National Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee (NFMCCC) and its nine provincial counterparts is to monitor and address non-ferrous metals- and essential infrastructure-related crimes in the electricity, water and sanitation, communication and transportation sectors. The NFMCCC holds monthly and quarterly meetings with all relevant stakeholders, including the SAPS, other government departments, private business, State-Owned Entities and law enforcement agencies, in order to coordinate and execute intelligence-driven, integrated crime-fighting operations.

To ensure a greater understanding of the roles and responsibilities of all relevant stakeholders within the NFMCCC, a SOP was developed to address ferrous, non-ferrous and essential infrastructure-related crimes and offences. The SOP addresses the prevention and combating of crimes involving non-ferrous metals and critical infrastructure, as well as the case registration, prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of these types of crimes. In accordance with the Criminal Matters Amendment Act, 2015 (Act No 18 of 2015), communication and awareness materials (Z-Cards) were also designed and distributed to all NFMCCC stakeholders for use in public awareness campaigns.

In accordance with the Criminal Matters Amendment Act of 2015, there was an increase of 2 901 essential infrastructure-related crimes and 296 non-ferrous metal-related thefts reported in 2022/23. The increase in crimes related to essential infrastructure can be attributed to improved reporting by complainants, collaboration between law enforcement agencies and the Police and intensified awareness of these crimes. The negative socio-economic conditions caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic contributed to the increase in the aforementioned offences. A total of 117 147 compliance inspections were conducted at provincial and police station levels on second-hand goods premises, leading to 307 arrests, the registration of 87 case dockets, the issuance of 747, 1534 fines and the closure of 89 unregistered premises. During 2022/23, 140 183.19 kg of copper cable, 22 027.77 kg of copper, 385.1 kg of brass, 5 090.16 kg of aluminium (including cable), 168.87 kg of chromium, 5 kg of zinc and 132 kg of lead were seized.

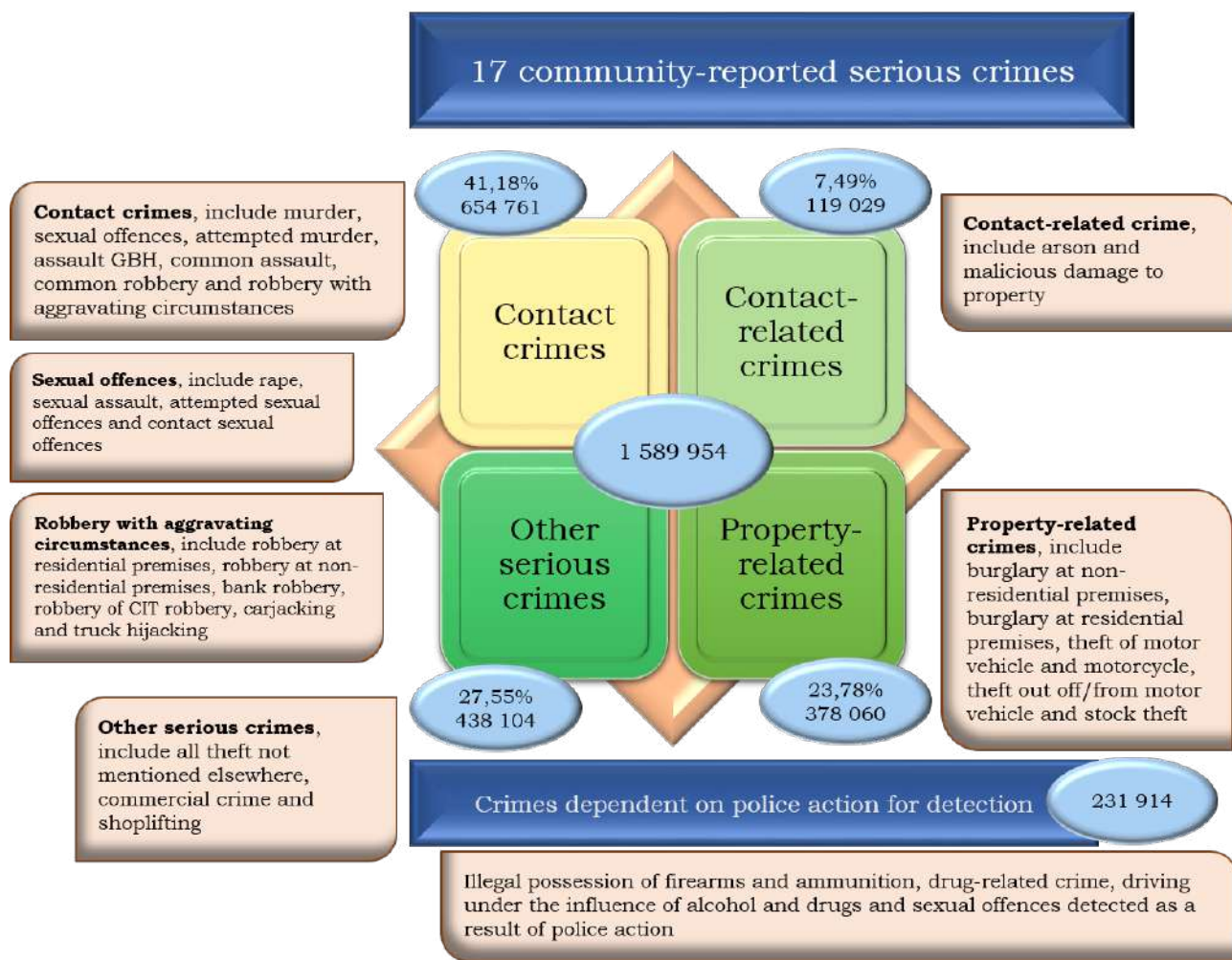
ILLEGAL GAMBLING

A National Stakeholder Priority Committee to address illegal gambling was established, in order to improve collaboration between the National and Provincial Gambling Authorities/Boards and other stakeholders concerned with the policing of illegal online and internet gambling activities. All provinces established Provincial Stakeholder Priority Committees with a collaborative and operational mandate to assure the enforcement of illegal online and internet gambling activities and the successful prosecution of offenders. These committees holds quarterly meetings to deliberate and monitor the progress of the approved 2019 to 2024 Response Plan activities. Currently, the action plan is being revised to include new predetermined actions. A total of seven supplementary video conferencing information sharing sessions were conducted to implement the SOP to address illegal gambling activities, aimed to improve the prioritised policing of illegal gambling activities, in accordance with the national and provincial gambling laws. These sessions were attended by 538 attendees.

17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

Crime category	2021/22	2022/23	Case difference	% change
Contact crimes (crimes against the person)				
Murder	25 204	27 483	2 279	9,0%
Sexual offences	53 174	54 040	866	1,6%
Attempted murder	22 132	25 079	2 947	13,3%
Assault with the intent to inflict Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH)	162 957	169 462	6 505	4,0%
Common assault	170 091	185 434	15 343	9,0%
Common robbery	41 653	46 443	4 790	11,5%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	132 848	146 820	13 972	10,5%
Total	608 059	654 761	46 702	7,7%

Crime category	2021/22	2022/23	Case difference	% change
Total sexual offences				
Rape	42 110	43 187	1 077	2,6%
Sexual assault	7 880	7 602	-278	-3,5%
Attempted sexual offences	2 034	2 383	349	17,2%
Contact sexual offences	1 150	868	-282	-24,5%
Total	53 174	54 040	866	1,6%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery				
Carjacking	20 954	22 710	1 756	8,4%
Robbery at residential premises	21 838	22 669	831	3,8%
Robbery at non-residential premises	20 019	19 595	-424	-2,1%
Bank robbery	238	4	-234	-98,3%
CIT robbery	13	238	225	1730,8%
Truck hijacking	1 743	1 993	250	14,3%
Contact-related crimes				
Arson	4 153	3 680	-473	-11,4%
Malicious damage to property	113 719	115 349	1 630	1,4%
Total	117 872	119 029	1 157	1,0%
Property-related crimes				
Burglary at non-residential premises	62 234	62 605	371	0,6%
Burglary at residential premises	156 267	163 550	7 283	4,7%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	37 478	41 082	3 604	9,6%
Theft out off or from motor vehicle	81 587	83 558	1 971	2,4%
Stock theft	27 221	27 265	44	0,2%
Total	364 787	378 060	13 273	3,6%
Other serious crimes				
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	250 220	275 704	25 484	10,2%
Commercial crime	102 949	112 697	9 748	9,5%
Shoplifting	42 551	49 703	7 152	16,8%
Total	395 720	438 104	42 384	10,7%
Total 17 community-reported serious crimes	1 486 438	1 589 954	103 516	7,0%



According to the 2022/23 crime statistics, the county remained to be violent, brutal and unsafe for many South Africans. The 17 community-reported serious crimes recorded a 7% increase. All categories of serious crimes increased. Contact crimes increased, by 7,7%. Property-related crimes increased, by 3,6%. Of the 17 community-reported serious crimes, only contact sexual offences, sexual assault, robbery at non-residential premises, bank robbery and arson have shown decreases.

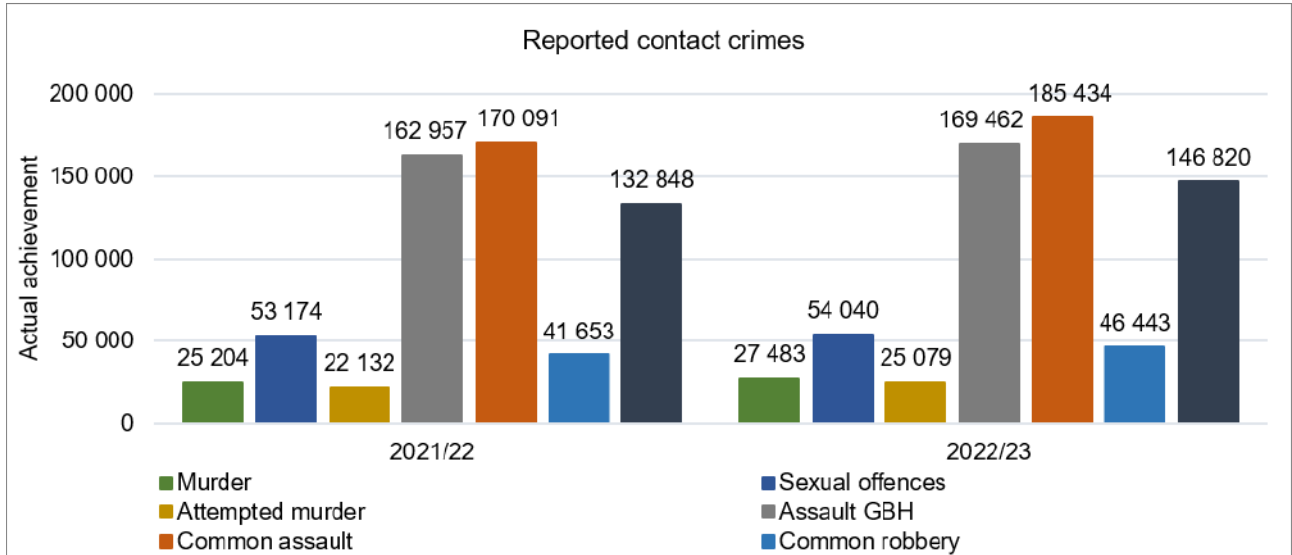
In comparison with the 2021/22 financial year, a 9% increase in murder was recorded – 2 279 more murder charges were recorded. Out of the 27 483 murder charges, 3 422 of them were women and 1 056 where children under the age of 18 years. The murder of children recorded a 2,4% decrease and an increase of 7% was recorded for women in the period.

Sexual offences recorded a 1,6% increase, with contact sexual offences and sexual assault recording the only decrease in this crime category. A total of 43 187 rape charges were recorded in South Africa, in 2022/23.

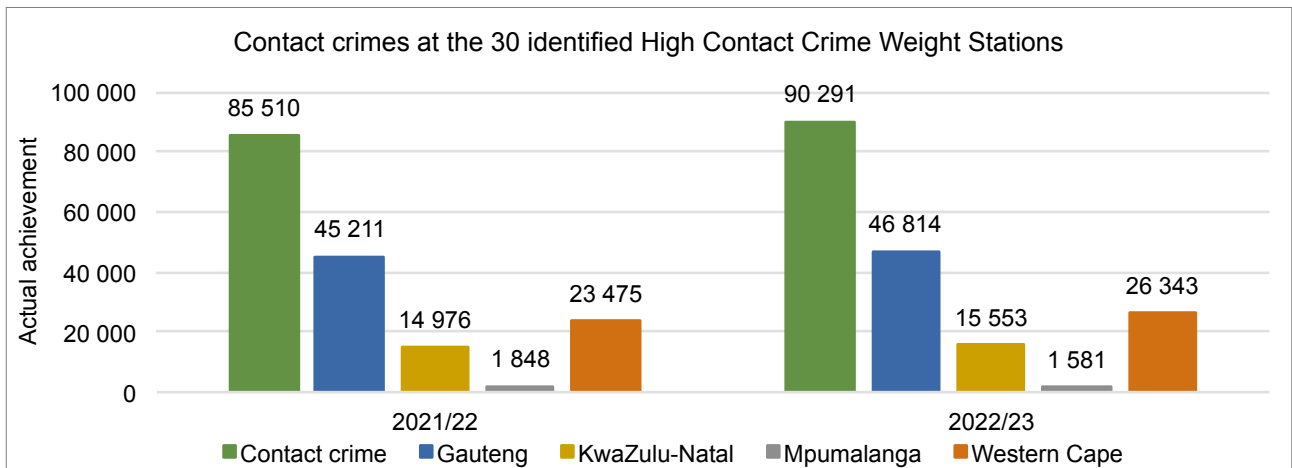
Common assault and robbery with aggravating circumstances has shown drastic increases, with 15 343 and 13 972 more charges, respectively. Common robbery increased, by 11,5% with 4 790 more charges. The robbery of CIT has also shown a drastic increase, with 225 more charges reported and 250 more charges were recorded for truck-hijacking. A total of 185 434 assault and 169 462 assault GBH charges were recorded, in 2022/23. Out of the 185 434 assault charges, 100 468 were women and of assault GBH, 8 218 where children under 18 years.

REDUCED LEVELS OF CONTACT CRIME

Contact crimes increased, by 7,7% between 2021/22 and 2022/23, from 608 059 to 654 761. There are numerous ongoing operations, including #CRIMEMUSTFALL 2022/23, which targets the top 30 High Contact Crime Weight stations; Operation Vhuthu Hawe, registered for five years, to combat violent crimes using a geographical and organised crime approach; and Operation Safer Festive Season, held from 15 October 2022 to 31 January 2023, to ensure communities can experience a peaceful and secure holiday season. Load shedding also has a direct effect on the country's crime rate, as criminals see an opportunity to perpetrate crimes.



The number of reported contact crimes at the top 30 High Contact Crime Weight stations increased, by 5,6% between 2021/22 and 2022/23, from 85 510 to 90 291. Reported contact crimes increased at Cape Town Central, by 49,6%; Durban Central, by 29,8%; Mitchells Plain, by 20,6%; Moroka, by 19,9%; Mfuleni, by 17,9%; Nyanga, by 17,2%; Ivory Park, by 12,0%; and Jeppe, by 10,2%, which impacted on the non-achievement of the target.



Government has established specialised multidisciplinary units to address economic sabotage and extortion at construction sites and vandalism of infrastructure. The EITTs are established in all provinces, to address the scourge of the economic infrastructure-related crimes, focusing on non-ferrous metal theft (e.g. copper cable theft); essential infrastructure crimes (e.g. tampering, damaging or destroying infrastructure related to energy, transport, water, sanitation and communication services); critical infrastructure crimes (e.g. pipeline fuel theft); and extortion at construction and or economic sites, and to provide stability and restore the rule of law in the mining sector and through the combating of illegal mining and illicit trafficking.

To combat cable theft, Transnet has established partnerships with the private sector and implemented advanced security technologies and personnel. Transnet, PRASA and Bombela hold bimonthly joint operational planning meetings, to discuss the joint operational plan for specific reporting periods. Weekly joint simultaneous operations are conducted in the rail environment to combat cable theft and infrastructure-related offences. National Rail Crime Combatting Forum meetings are held quarterly with all role players to improve coordination, develop and maintain close relationships with individuals and organisations, which has aided the fight against rail-related crimes. During meetings, feedback is provided on completed operations, successes, challenges and proposed solutions to overcome challenges

April to March 2013/14 to 2022/23

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	17 023	17 805	18 673	19 016	20 336	21 022	21 325	19 972	25 181	27 494	2 313	9,2%
Sexual offences	56 680	53 617	51 895	49 660	50 108	52 420	53 293	46 214	52 694	53 498	804	1,5%
Attempted murder	16 989	17 537	18 127	18 205	18 233	18 980	18 635	18 707	22 095	25 131	3 036	13,7%
Assault GBH	182 333	182 556	182 933	170 616	167 352	170 979	166 720	143 393	162 842	169 374	6 532	4,0%
Common assault	166 081	161 486	164 958	156 450	156 243	162 012	165 494	149 442	169 963	185 374	15 411	9,1%
Common robbery	53 505	54 927	54 110	53 418	50 730	51 765	51 825	37 648	41 600	47 057	5 457	13,1%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	118 963	129 045	132 527	140 956	138 364	140 032	143 990	119 841	132 788	146 125	13 337	10,0%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	611 574	616 973	623 223	608 321	601 366	617 210	621 282	535 217	607 163	654 053	46 890	7,7%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	45 349	43 195	41 503	39 828	40 035	41 583	42 289	36 330	41 739	42 780	1 041	2,5%
Sexual assault	6 597	6 087	6 212	6 271	6 786	7 437	7 749	7 025	7 798	7 483	-315	-4,0%
Attempted sexual offences	2 913	2 641	2 573	2 073	2 066	2 146	2 076	1 800	2 027	2 376	349	17,2%
Contact sexual offences	1 821	1 694	1 607	1 488	1 221	1 254	1 179	1 059	1 130	859	-271	-24,0%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	11 180	12 773	14 602	16 717	16 325	16 026	18 162	16 731	20 923	22 702	1 779	8,5%
Robbery at residential premises	19 284	20 281	20 820	22 343	22 261	22 431	21 130	20 870	21 832	23 065	1 233	5,6%
Robbery at non-residential premises	18 573	19 170	19 698	20 680	20 047	19 991	20 651	18 231	20 012	20 054	42	0,2%
TRIO Crime	49 037	52 224	55 120	59 740	58 612	58 448	59 943	55 831	62 767	65 821	3 054	4,9%
CIT robbery	145	119	137	152	238	183	164	195	238	238	0	0,0%
Bank robbery	21	17	6	3	13	4	0	2	13	4	-9	-69,2%
Truck hijacking	991	1 279	1 184	1 183	1 202	1 182	1 202	1 397	1 741	1 995	254	14,6%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	5 458	5 127	4 903	4 321	3 869	4 083	3 783	3 238	4 102	3 626	-476	-11,6%
Malignant damage to property	117 983	120 662	119 901	116 409	111 492	113 089	108 461	99 031	113 403	115 118	1 715	1,5%
Contact-related crime	123 441	125 789	124 804	120 730	115 361	117 172	112 244	102 269	117 505	118 744	1 239	1,1%



CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	73 464	74 358	75 008	75 618	71 195	71 224	69 713	65 508	62 197	62 588	391	0,6%
Burglary at residential premises	259 784	253 716	250 606	246 654	228 094	220 865	205 959	159 721	156 170	163 493	7 323	4,7%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	56 645	55 090	53 809	53 307	50 663	48 324	46 921	35 023	37 402	37 461	59	0,2%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	143 801	145 358	139 386	138 172	129 174	125 076	118 213	83 183	81 504	87 173	5 669	7,0%
Stock-theft	24 534	24 965	24 715	26 902	28 849	29 672	28 418	26 310	25 001	25 255	254	1,0%
Property-related crime	558 228	553 487	543 524	540 653	507 975	495 161	469 224	369 745	362 274	375 970	13 696	3,8%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	363 517	360 541	340 372	328 272	302 656	300 457	282 817	224 345	249 215	275 452	26 237	10,5%
Commercial crime	76 744	67 830	69 917	73 550	73 277	83 823	83 869	82 890	102 057	112 592	10 535	10,3%
Shoplifting	70 487	71 327	68 786	67 454	62 180	60 167	59 883	47 331	42 549	49 697	7 148	16,8%
Other serious crime	510 748	499 698	479 075	469 276	438 113	444 447	426 569	354 566	393 821	437 741	43 920	11,2%
17 Community-reported serious crime	1 803 991	1 795 947	1 770 626	1 738 980	1 662 815	1 673 990	1 629 319	1 361 797	1 480 763	1 586 508	105 745	7,1%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	15 362	15 116	14 772	16 134	17 558	15 736	15 779	12 930	13 549	15 649	2 100	15,5%
Drug-related crime	260 596	266 902	259 165	292 689	323 547	232 657	170 510	121 359	140 326	162 122	21 796	15,5%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	69 725	68 561	76 159	75 034	86 160	82 912	94 273	35 860	43 873	41 768	-2 105	-4,8%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	4 720	6 340	5 830	6 164	6 701	7 976	9 614	6 946	7 242	9 589	2 347	32,4%
Crime detected as a result of police action	350 403	356 919	355 926	390 021	433 966	339 281	290 176	177 095	204 990	229 128	24 138	11,8%



April to March 2013/14 to 2022/23

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 441	3 321	3 649	3 628	3 815	3 965	3 879	3 713	4 407	5 150	743	16,9%
Sexual offences	9 616	9 224	8 797	8 050	8 094	8 731	8 708	7 445	8 404	8 269	-135	-1,6%
Attempted murder	1 853	1 832	2 052	2 110	2 232	2 305	2 409	2 104	2 155	2 519	364	16,9%
Assault GBH	27 361	25 431	24 818	23 241	23 133	24 125	23 376	20 238	22 933	24 218	1 285	5,6%
Common assault	13 330	11 848	11 475	11 100	11 171	11 943	12 527	11 399	13 930	15 095	1 165	8,4%
Common robbery	3 988	3 753	3 690	3 707	3 463	3 769	3 663	2 736	2 836	2 903	67	2,4%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	13 443	13 245	12 777	13 688	13 485	13 578	13 983	11 458	11 916	13 021	1 105	9,3%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	73 032	68 654	67 258	65 524	65 393	68 416	68 545	59 093	66 581	71 175	4 594	6,9%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	8 212	7 934	7 437	6 836	6 821	7 305	7 282	6 114	6 989	6 829	-140	-2,0%
Sexual assault	692	636	747	753	805	890	896	891	956	913	-43	-4,5%
Attempted sexual offences	509	440	430	301	318	388	396	320	361	419	58	16,1%
Contact sexual offences	203	214	183	160	150	148	134	120	118	108	-10	-8,5%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	773	769	956	955	999	1 048	1 111	996	1 342	1 866	524	39,0%
Robbery at residential premises	1 924	1 811	2 054	2 171	2 184	2 188	2 120	2 101	1 891	2 154	263	13,9%
Robbery at non-residential premises	2 441	2 474	2 218	2 369	2 395	2 373	2 382	1 954	2 314	2 205	-109	-4,7%
TRIO Crime	5 138	5 054	5 228	5 495	5 578	5 609	5 613	5 051	5 547	6 225	678	12,2%
CIT robbery	8	10	19	11	23	46	21	32	37	45	8	21,6%
Bank robbery	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	-1	-33,3%
Truck hijacking	31	34	54	82	92	110	124	159	136	176	40	29,4%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	1 061	785	679	748	605	698	666	560	592	583	-9	-1,5%
Malicious damage to property	12 674	12 399	11 819	12 062	11 422	12 040	12 055	11 113	12 574	12 874	300	2,4%
Contact-related crime	13 735	13 184	12 498	12 810	12 027	12 738	12 721	11 673	13 166	13 457	291	2,2%



CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	7 642	7 810	7 470	7 755	7 446	7 691	7 477	7 717	6 725	7 698	973	14,5%
Burglary at residential premises	24 643	24 329	23 901	24 385	23 758	23 393	22 233	18 521	18 471	18 916	445	2,4%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	3 376	3 276	2 678	2 739	2 443	2 384	2 135	1 529	1 868	1 693	-175	-9,4%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	11 841	12 034	11 225	12 195	11 649	11 671	10 931	8 349	8 160	8 681	521	6,4%
Stock-theft	5 808	6 087	5 809	6 023	6 217	6 736	6 800	6 399	5 363	5 561	198	3,7%
Property-related crime	53 310	53 536	51 083	53 097	51 513	51 875	49 576	42 515	40 587	42 549	1 962	4,8%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	27 699	25 597	23 429	24 486	23 174	24 277	24 188	21 068	23 395	25 440	2 045	8,7%
Commercial crime	6 766	5 546	6 155	6 567	6 437	7 283	8 396	8 665	10 140	10 295	155	1,5%
Shoplifting	6 260	6 045	5 654	5 408	4 645	4 711	4 896	3 266	3 007	3 768	761	25,3%
Other serious crime	40 725	37 188	35 238	36 461	34 256	36 271	37 480	32 999	36 542	39 503	2 961	8,1%
17 Community-reported serious crime	180 802	172 562	166 077	167 892	163 189	169 300	168 322	146 280	156 876	166 684	9 808	6,3%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1 834	1 719	1 773	2 045	2 142	1 995	2 156	1 685	1 688	2 038	350	20,7%
Drug-related crime	15 032	16 038	16 129	17 710	18 936	15 213	13 343	9 780	9 561	11 135	1 574	16,5%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	7 349	6 946	6 547	6 090	5 648	5 269	5 293	1 936	3 517	2 970	-547	-15,6%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	119	219	262	337	275	81	77	26	23	18	-5	-21,7%
Crime detected as a result of police action	24 334	24 922	24 711	26 182	27 001	22 558	20 869	13 427	14 789	16 161	1 372	9,3%



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CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	942	943	993	950	1 054	1 000	939	834	992	979	-13	-1,3%
Sexual offences	4 584	4 094	3 928	3 488	3 284	3 457	3 746	2 971	3 416	3 415	-1	0,0%
Attempted murder	906	816	787	694	617	844	736	727	890	1 326	436	49,0%
Assault GBH	14 465	13 458	13 116	11 702	10 842	11 120	10 887	9 550	10 933	12 030	1 097	10,0%
Common assault	17 064	15 243	15 194	13 568	12 701	13 032	12 649	12 184	14 006	15 541	1 535	11,0%
Common robbery	2 637	2 521	2 304	2 192	2 195	2 087	1 983	1 410	1 738	1 945	207	11,9%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 347	5 239	4 778	5 147	5 032	5 339	5 119	3 992	4 381	4 603	222	5,1%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	45 945	42 314	41 100	37 741	35 725	36 879	36 059	31 668	36 356	39 839	3 483	9,6%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	3 629	3 290	3 059	2 702	2 573	2 646	2 936	2 258	2 595	2 671	76	2,9%
Sexual assault	553	441	484	474	435	517	540	489	567	488	-79	-13,9%
Attempted sexual offences	226	208	232	154	153	173	163	140	157	163	6	3,8%
Contact sexual offences	176	155	153	158	123	121	107	84	97	93	-4	-4,1%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	255	270	258	234	236	236	241	199	230	271	41	17,8%
Robbery at residential premises	753	718	773	875	864	851	725	710	726	638	-88	-12,1%
Robbery at non-residential premises	989	852	756	973	886	955	876	796	831	871	40	4,8%
TRIO Crime	1 997	1 840	1 787	2 082	1 985	2 042	1 842	1 705	1 787	1 780	-7	-0,4%
CIT robbery	4	9	5	12	17	8	12	2	11	7	-4	-36,4%
Bank robbery	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	-1	-100,0%
Truck hijacking	71	89	65	41	32	39	44	45	77	53	-24	-31,2%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	344	287	265	186	164	123	148	127	171	142	-29	-17,0%
Malignant damage to property	8 080	7 655	7 551	6 652	6 068	5 993	5 592	5 642	6 635	6 985	350	5,3%
Contact-related crime	8 424	7 942	7 816	6 838	6 232	6 116	5 740	5 769	6 806	7 127	321	4,7%



CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	5 186	4 875	5 210	5 011	4 963	5 171	5 417	4 751	4 233	5 008	775	18,3%
Burglary at residential premises	16 314	15 618	15 323	14 635	13 463	13 244	12 494	10 241	11 008	11 659	651	5,9%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 022	1 743	1 745	1 588	1 596	1 413	1 344	836	865	793	-72	-8,3%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	5 686	5 399	4 878	4 822	4 599	4 884	4 527	3 481	3 535	4 147	612	17,3%
Stock-theft	4 051	3 527	3 466	3 677	4 032	4 066	3 785	3 317	3 259	3 024	-235	-7,2%
Property-related crime	33 259	31 162	30 622	29 733	28 653	28 778	27 567	22 626	22 900	24 631	1 731	7,6%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	18 522	17 180	16 341	15 623	13 604	14 989	14 584	12 375	15 040	16 985	1 945	12,9%
Commercial crime	4 329	3 806	3 986	4 511	3 756	4 162	4 255	4 074	4 698	4 351	-347	-7,4%
Shoplifting	3 191	3 148	3 175	3 214	2 875	2 855	2 792	2 259	2 137	2 513	376	17,6%
Other serious crime	26 042	24 134	23 502	23 348	20 235	22 006	21 631	18 708	21 875	23 849	1 974	9,0%
17 Community-reported serious crime	113 670	105 552	103 040	97 660	90 845	93 779	90 997	78 771	87 937	95 446	7 509	8,5%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	479	442	469	527	570	513	416	331	468	563	95	20,3%
Drug-related crime	8 189	8 776	9 623	11 314	12 176	7 888	3 989	3 379	4 143	5 607	1 464	35,3%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 767	1 976	2 448	2 828	2 824	3 000	3 207	1 937	2 330	2 468	138	5,9%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	135	193	251	346	441	506	701	604	818	1 184	366	44,7%
Crime detected as a result of police action	10 570	11 387	12 791	15 015	16 011	11 907	8 313	6 251	7 759	9 822	2 063	26,6%



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CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 325	3 671	3 842	4 101	4 233	4 495	4 555	4 079	5 570	6 411	841	15,1%
Sexual offences	10 264	9 902	9 510	9 566	10 116	10 752	10 810	9 749	11 178	10 997	-181	-1,6%
Attempted murder	3 866	4 202	4 574	4 872	4 462	4 455	4 639	4 312	5 309	6 161	852	16,0%
Assault GBH	41 182	41 830	42 790	39 684	39 552	39 805	38 362	33 605	37 731	38 031	300	0,8%
Common assault	44 159	42 918	44 255	42 083	43 587	45 590	47 356	42 621	47 031	50 891	3 860	8,2%
Common robbery	15 579	17 379	18 051	17 367	16 984	17 757	18 088	13 436	14 507	15 682	1 175	8,1%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	42 506	47 362	49 792	53 793	51 706	52 040	53 927	44 109	49 700	53 633	3 933	7,9%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	160 881	167 264	172 814	171 466	170 640	174 894	177 737	151 911	171 026	181 806	10 780	6,3%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	8 141	7 916	7 605	7 700	8 062	8 417	8 509	7 525	8 675	8 708	33	0,4%
Sexual assault	1 249	1 228	1 214	1 277	1 511	1 733	1 775	1 750	2 010	1 863	-147	-7,3%
Attempted sexual offences	429	431	353	286	314	332	249	229	255	273	18	7,1%
Contact sexual offences	445	327	338	303	229	270	277	245	238	153	-85	-35,7%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	6 056	6 867	7 367	8 610	8 269	7 776	9 025	8 458	10 964	11 248	284	2,6%
Robbery at residential premises	7 438	8 174	7 896	8 731	8 333	8 644	7 695	6 933	7 497	7 728	231	3,1%
Robbery at non-residential premises	6 014	6 329	6 910	7 187	6 679	6 662	6 989	5 992	6 455	6 312	-143	-2,2%
TRIO Crime	19 508	21 370	22 173	24 528	23 262	23 082	23 709	21 382	24 916	25 288	372	1,5%
CIT robbery	60	39	32	33	80	62	61	87	72	88	16	22,2%
Bank robbery	11	9	2	1	6	1	0	1	2	2	0	0,0%
Truck hijacking	547	804	695	668	708	647	629	774	1 043	1 219	176	16,9%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	1 172	1 042	992	724	495	532	476	443	505	440	-65	-12,9%
Malicious damage to property	34 585	34 805	34 320	33 299	31 961	30 743	28 756	24 553	28 894	28 767	-127	-0,4%
Contact-related crime	35 757	35 847	35 312	34 023	32 456	31 275	29 232	24 996	29 399	29 207	-192	-0,7%



CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	16 452	16 983	16 412	17 173	16 220	15 985	15 582	14 326	12 559	13 599	1 040	8,3%
Burglary at residential premises	67 988	66 172	64 968	63 661	56 255	53 092	48 980	33 815	34 363	35 899	1 536	4,5%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	27 436	27 147	26 646	27 674	25 705	24 321	23 819	18 219	19 465	19 530	65	0,3%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	42 722	44 809	42 111	45 266	41 298	39 171	37 475	23 526	23 802	23 931	129	0,5%
Stock-theft	784	801	818	987	998	994	988	1 020	886	1 112	226	25,5%
Property-related crime	155 382	155 912	150 955	154 761	140 476	133 563	126 844	90 906	91 075	94 071	2 996	3,3%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	110 545	109 422	102 599	97 633	90 739	87 065	82 595	62 985	68 983	75 296	6 313	9,2%
Commercial crime	26 639	23 836	23 680	24 147	24 912	28 479	28 941	28 557	33 783	37 581	3 798	11,2%
Shoplifting	22 201	22 562	22 157	21 194	19 436	18 729	18 160	15 347	13 206	15 659	2 453	18,6%
Other serious crime	159 385	155 820	148 436	142 974	135 087	134 273	129 696	106 889	115 972	128 536	12 564	10,8%
17 Community-reported serious crime	511 405	514 843	507 517	503 224	478 659	474 005	463 509	374 702	407 472	433 620	26 148	6,4%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	3 667	3 740	3 600	4 126	4 505	3 947	4 079	3 484	3 610	4 273	663	18,4%
Drug-related crime	74 667	70 264	55 442	62 837	69 285	55 639	43 275	28 034	29 578	34 963	5 385	18,2%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	26 085	25 794	32 287	27 834	33 173	30 203	34 860	15 493	18 492	18 676	184	1,0%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	439	469	470	606	651	687	876	848	928	1 458	530	57,1%
Crime detected as a result of police action	104 858	100 267	91 799	95 403	107 614	90 476	83 090	47 859	52 608	59 370	6 762	12,9%



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CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 616	3 810	3 929	4 014	4 382	4 395	4 859	4 825	6 495	6 947	452	7,0%
Sexual offences	9 889	9 079	8 947	8 484	8 759	9 308	9 809	8 201	9 617	10 106	489	5,1%
Attempted murder	3 835	3 918	4 041	3 914	4 099	4 203	4 161	4 391	5 917	6 307	390	6,6%
Assault GBH	28 982	29 201	28 665	26 824	26 693	26 878	27 418	23 531	26 518	26 397	-121	-0,5%
Common assault	26 307	24 011	23 703	22 285	22 842	23 521	24 900	21 480	24 843	25 965	1 122	4,5%
Common robbery	8 397	7 857	7 524	7 305	6 596	7 090	7 183	5 459	6 438	7 562	1 124	17,5%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	20 957	20 881	21 061	22 327	21 543	22 110	22 824	20 964	23 897	26 798	2 901	12,1%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	101 983	98 757	97 870	95 153	94 914	97 505	101 154	88 851	103 725	110 082	6 357	6,1%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	8 001	7 427	7 307	7 032	7 243	7 667	8 017	6 685	7 966	8 433	467	5,9%
Sexual assault	1 336	1 138	1 157	1 039	1 148	1 266	1 367	1 172	1 294	1 140	-154	-11,9%
Attempted sexual offences	290	274	271	226	204	235	251	180	236	394	158	66,9%
Contact sexual offences	262	240	212	187	164	140	174	164	121	139	18	14,9%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	2 262	2 190	2 493	3 029	2 698	2 764	3 041	2 669	3 279	3 731	462	13,8%
Robbery at residential premises	4 099	3 958	4 082	4 255	4 174	4 182	4 575	4 820	5 221	5 991	770	14,7%
Robbery at non-residential premises	2 696	2 750	2 825	2 951	3 047	3 055	3 072	3 303	3 403	3 531	128	3,8%
TRIO Crime	9 057	8 898	9 400	10 235	9 919	10 001	10 688	10 792	11 903	13 253	1 350	11,3%
CIT robbery	37	18	21	25	30	12	16	22	41	33	-8	-19,5%
Bank robbery	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	46	63	71	81	52	80	70	77	83	105	22	26,5%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	896	854	825	699	679	754	762	619	1 048	690	-358	-34,2%
Malignant damage to property	14 954	14 605	14 709	14 010	12 958	13 704	13 358	12 608	15 464	14 083	-1 381	-8,9%
Contact-related crime	15 850	15 459	15 534	14 709	13 637	14 458	14 120	13 227	16 512	14 773	-1 739	-10,5%



CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	11 194	11 032	11 656	11 253	10 756	10 863	10 844	10 566	13 268	8 882	-4 386	-33,1%
Burglary at residential premises	43 969	43 274	42 429	41 013	38 545	38 790	35 290	28 735	26 006	26 578	572	2,2%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	8 674	8 404	8 673	8 413	8 240	8 050	8 030	6 073	6 151	6 343	192	3,1%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	18 655	18 148	17 896	16 854	16 344	14 912	14 388	10 621	10 299	11 813	1 514	14,7%
Stock-theft	5 754	5 956	5 731	5 959	6 322	6 380	6 252	6 059	6 084	5 665	-419	-6,9%
Property-related crime	88 246	86 814	86 385	83 492	80 207	78 995	74 804	62 054	61 808	59 281	-2 527	-4,1%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	49 846	47 622	43 573	42 577	39 615	40 193	39 647	32 442	34 876	37 292	2 416	6,9%
Commercial crime	12 431	11 227	11 395	12 405	12 308	14 899	14 343	13 872	16 451	18 247	1 796	10,9%
Shoplifting	13 378	14 118	13 648	12 302	11 620	10 878	10 138	7 631	6 967	8 033	1 066	15,3%
Other serious crime	75 655	72 967	68 616	67 284	63 543	65 970	64 128	53 945	58 294	63 572	5 278	9,1%
17 Community-reported serious crime	281 734	273 997	268 405	260 638	252 301	256 928	254 206	218 077	240 339	247 708	7 369	3,1%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	4 586	4 081	3 908	4 000	4 418	3 733	3 719	3 174	3 285	3 717	432	13,2%
Drug-related crime	45 950	47 377	46 354	50 429	53 987	35 358	25 990	19 505	19 965	23 045	3 080	15,4%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	12 595	11 702	12 052	13 403	18 218	17 577	21 016	4 915	5 423	2 783	-2 640	-48,7%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	1 765	2 258	2 561	3 558	3 520	3 615	3 474	1 777	2 121	2 694	573	27,0%
Crime detected as a result of police action	64 896	65 418	64 875	71 390	80 143	60 283	54 199	29 371	30 794	32 239	1 445	4,7%



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CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	727	775	895	813	910	914	882	717	1 012	1 013	1	0,1%
Sexual offences	4 422	4 312	4 365	3 823	3 859	4 060	3 990	3 720	4 309	4 689	380	8,8%
Attempted murder	748	791	872	827	883	834	794	741	1 102	1 068	-34	-3,1%
Assault GBH	12 631	13 501	14 132	12 934	11 998	12 116	11 368	9 976	12 192	13 205	1 013	8,3%
Common assault	9 040	9 067	9 833	8 365	7 512	7 428	7 381	7 645	9 534	10 889	1 355	14,2%
Common robbery	3 198	3 381	3 544	3 224	2 838	2 908	2 899	2 216	2 618	3 232	614	23,5%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 156	6 116	6 707	6 735	7 039	7 006	7 466	6 105	6 923	8 004	1 081	15,6%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	35 922	37 943	40 348	36 721	35 039	35 266	34 780	31 120	37 690	42 100	4 410	11,7%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	3 768	3 725	3 728	3 317	3 300	3 501	3 436	3 126	3 625	4 021	396	10,9%
Sexual assault	269	245	244	240	303	292	316	358	431	391	-40	-9,3%
Attempted sexual offences	299	262	258	195	193	196	190	177	211	229	18	8,5%
Contact sexual offences	86	80	135	71	63	71	48	59	42	48	6	14,3%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	248	344	447	458	582	474	458	426	537	569	32	6,0%
Robbery at residential premises	958	1 115	1 185	1 178	1 487	1 300	1 209	1 108	1 134	1 354	220	19,4%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 374	1 521	1 800	1 749	1 820	1 838	2 165	1 560	1 821	1 943	122	6,7%
TRIO Crime	2 580	2 980	3 432	3 385	3 888	3 612	3 832	3 094	3 492	3 866	374	10,7%
CIT robbery	7	9	12	10	14	13	15	13	25	24	-1	-4,0%
Bank robbery	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	12	26	15	25	32	15	25	18	31	38	7	22,6%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	565	584	612	484	431	390	354	260	340	344	4	1,2%
Malignant damage to property	6 566	6 944	7 603	6 859	6 805	6 771	6 589	6 606	7 428	7 808	380	5,1%
Contact-related crime	7 131	7 528	8 215	7 343	7 236	7 161	6 943	6 866	7 768	8 152	384	4,9%



CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	6 990	7 042	7 382	7 281	6 711	6 315	6 703	5 784	5 403	6 007	604	11,2%
Burglary at residential premises	16 458	16 430	16 199	15 956	14 319	14 634	14 502	11 577	11 754	11 768	14	0,1%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	976	988	1 150	1 014	1 021	861	787	614	821	777	-44	-5,4%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	5 475	5 489	5 555	4 983	4 440	4 262	4 126	3 048	3 188	3 412	224	7,0%
Stock-theft	1 541	1 642	1 729	1 920	2 141	2 396	2 331	1 970	2 274	2 539	265	11,7%
Property-related crime	31 440	31 591	32 015	31 154	28 632	28 468	28 449	22 993	23 440	24 503	1 063	4,5%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	18 239	19 010	19 866	20 717	17 339	17 508	15 709	13 024	14 679	17 452	2 773	18,9%
Commercial crime	3 999	3 495	3 731	4 021	3 734	4 118	4 275	4 324	5 095	5 853	758	14,9%
Shoplifting	3 899	3 909	3 799	3 742	3 259	3 455	3 796	2 784	2 899	3 350	451	15,6%
Other serious crime	26 137	26 414	27 396	28 480	24 332	25 081	23 780	20 132	22 673	26 655	3 982	17,6%
17 Community-reported serious crime	100 630	103 476	107 974	103 698	95 239	95 976	93 952	81 111	91 571	101 410	9 839	10,7%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	488	471	453	532	639	702	635	545	476	636	160	33,6%
Drug-related crime	9 603	11 702	11 266	14 381	19 572	13 533	4 775	5 904	5 507	6 833	1 326	24,1%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2 268	3 214	4 141	4 418	5 682	6 557	7 916	3 972	3 205	1 607	-1 598	-49,9%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	1 905	2 917	1 842	698	1 346	2 457	3 594	3 346	2 563	2 927	364	14,2%
Crime detected as a result of police action	14 264	18 304	17 702	20 029	27 239	23 249	16 920	13 767	11 751	12 003	252	2,1%



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CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	807	833	862	954	923	996	1 046	935	1 201	1 344	143	11,9%
Sexual offences	3 798	3 474	3 335	3 221	3 201	3 470	3 513	3 134	3 553	3 294	-259	-7,3%
Attempted murder	764	705	800	953	898	1 090	1 108	1 016	1 401	1 417	16	1,1%
Assault GBH	10 726	10 788	11 370	10 910	10 697	11 407	11 250	9 682	10 588	10 766	178	1,7%
Common assault	7 471	7 516	7 654	7 720	7 648	8 204	8 423	7 857	8 481	8 810	329	3,9%
Common robbery	2 981	2 935	2 747	2 954	2 542	2 627	2 610	1 860	2 011	2 007	-4	-0,2%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 259	5 663	6 012	6 712	6 766	7 091	7 672	7 004	8 864	8 948	84	0,9%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	31 806	31 914	32 780	33 424	32 675	34 885	35 622	31 488	36 099	36 586	487	1,3%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	3 252	3 000	2 847	2 712	2 713	2 903	2 971	2 611	3 016	2 772	-244	-8,1%
Sexual assault	243	221	245	264	282	384	371	362	364	374	10	2,7%
Attempted sexual offences	198	174	161	146	121	117	105	99	100	103	3	3,0%
Contact sexual offences	105	79	82	99	85	66	66	62	73	45	-28	-38,4%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	360	510	632	811	898	917	999	967	1 467	1 271	-196	-13,4%
Robbery at residential premises	1 120	1 114	1 085	1 141	1 128	1 069	1 184	1 271	1 475	1 582	107	7,3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 257	1 367	1 564	1 765	1 625	1 758	1 783	1 662	1 978	1 947	-31	-1,6%
TRIO Crime	2 737	2 991	3 281	3 717	3 651	3 744	3 966	3 900	4 920	4 800	-120	-2,4%
CIT robbery	9	14	19	22	24	16	15	17	21	21	0	0,0%
Bank robbery	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	198	156	194	180	121	116	144	111	210	229	19	9,0%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	260	292	287	260	254	235	245	206	288	270	-18	-6,3%
Malignant damage to property	5 726	5 864	5 836	5 583	5 529	5 796	5 955	5 497	5 984	5 761	-223	-3,7%
Contact-related crime	5 986	6 146	6 123	5 843	5 783	6 031	6 200	5 703	6 272	6 031	-241	-3,8%



CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	5 294	5 547	6 018	6 165	5 985	6 034	5 731	5 505	4 799	5 279	480	10,0%
Burglary at residential premises	18 508	18 219	18 180	18 535	17 597	16 533	16 040	12 555	11 604	12 285	681	5,9%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 341	2 303	2 223	2 211	2 209	2 290	2 304	1 655	1 676	1 484	-192	-11,5%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	7 785	8 011	7 388	6 938	6 837	6 896	5 973	4 816	4 317	4 490	173	4,0%
Stock-theft	2 208	2 216	2 364	2 903	3 181	3 255	2 987	2 706	2 780	2 722	-58	-2,1%
Property-related crime	36 136	36 296	36 173	36 752	35 809	35 008	33 035	27 237	25 176	26 260	1 084	4,3%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	19 630	18 934	18 465	18 498	17 071	16 858	15 884	13 447	13 359	13 682	323	2,4%
Commercial crime	5 066	4 499	4 735	5 152	5 180	5 188	5 104	5 126	5 924	5 990	66	1,1%
Shoplifting	3 151	3 494	3 397	3 454	3 290	3 189	3 379	2 698	2 631	3 048	417	15,8%
Other serious crime	27 847	26 927	26 597	27 104	25 541	25 235	24 367	21 271	21 914	22 720	806	3,7%
17 Community-reported serious crime	101 775	101 283	101 673	103 123	99 808	101 159	99 224	85 699	89 461	91 597	2 136	2,4%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	937	1 071	980	1 138	1 085	906	1 039	495	740	814	74	10,0%
Drug-related crime	7 464	8 855	9 822	11 531	13 046	9 959	6 670	4 517	4 663	5 001	338	7,2%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	3 088	2 974	3 651	4 207	4 302	4 316	5 541	2 146	2 254	1 447	-807	-35,8%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	50	46	93	41	24	24	17	9	10	7	-3	-30,0%
Crime detected as a result of police action	11 539	12 946	14 546	16 917	18 457	15 205	13 267	7 167	7 667	7 269	-398	-5,2%



April to March 2013/14 to 2022/23

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	824	853	907	901	950	961	864	734	1 029	1 108	79	7,7%
Sexual offences	4 616	4 585	4 164	4 326	4 182	4 021	3 824	3 262	3 737	3 899	162	4,3%
Attempted murder	1 069	984	899	898	864	857	765	799	872	1 039	167	19,2%
Assault GBH	13 464	13 334	13 614	12 731	13 131	13 250	12 712	11 003	13 029	14 377	1 348	10,3%
Common assault	6 750	6 930	6 942	7 021	7 828	8 611	8 733	8 098	9 391	10 622	1 231	13,1%
Common robbery	2 341	2 419	2 417	2 589	2 824	2 764	2 581	2 007	2 232	2 539	307	13,8%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 409	5 977	6 281	7 017	6 825	7 023	6 807	5 733	6 492	7 108	616	9,5%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	34 473	35 082	35 224	35 483	36 604	37 487	36 286	31 636	36 782	40 692	3 910	10,6%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	3 829	3 771	3 433	3 615	3 479	3 374	3 136	2 661	3 098	3 218	120	3,9%
Sexual assault	301	310	305	319	347	343	345	356	337	387	50	14,8%
Attempted sexual offences	368	315	284	246	261	214	262	192	217	245	28	12,9%
Contact sexual offences	118	189	142	146	95	90	81	53	85	49	-36	-42,4%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	242	278	370	390	425	478	493	366	519	612	93	17,9%
Robbery at residential premises	1 004	1 110	1 065	1 290	1 145	1 291	1 076	1 034	1 080	1 093	13	1,2%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 366	1 419	1 394	1 493	1 263	1 329	1 307	1 172	1 389	1 394	5	0,4%
TRIO Crime	2 612	2 807	2 829	3 173	2 833	3 098	2 876	2 572	2 988	3 099	111	3,7%
CIT robbery	0	5	4	4	23	10	11	5	15	8	-7	-46,7%
Bank robbery	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	46	45	42	48	41	54	36	37	68	67	-1	-1,5%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	348	329	314	290	323	347	246	228	268	250	-18	-6,7%
Malicious damage to property	5 853	5 902	5 762	5 774	5 821	6 285	5 964	5 760	6 471	6 903	432	6,7%
Contact-related crime	6 201	6 231	6 076	6 064	6 144	6 632	6 210	5 988	6 739	7 153	414	6,1%



CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES										
Burglary at non-residential premises	4 861	5 080	6 042	5 563	5 732	5 204	4 996	347		7,5%
Burglary at residential premises	15 388	15 687	15 908	15 568	15 436	14 156	11 850	457		4,0%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 039	1 984	2 068	2 070	1 999	1 929	1 723	71		4,3%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	6 023	6 349	6 293	5 913	5 866	5 583	4 396	-158		-3,5%
Stock-theft	2 388	2 574	3 192	3 447	3 557	3 005	2 955	183		6,6%
Property-related crime	30 699	31 674	33 503	31 469	32 255	29 877	25 920	900		3,6%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES										
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	18 042	17 943	15 677	16 751	14 268	14 610	14 579	16 088	2 034	14,5%
Commercial crime	5 658	4 016	3 914	4 212	3 744	5 155	3 768	7 110	1 225	20,8%
Shoplifting	2 364	2 270	2 176	2 188	2 008	2 075	2 011	1 918	210	12,3%
Other serious crime	26 064	24 229	21 767	23 151	20 020	21 840	20 358	25 116	3 469	16,0%
17 Community-reported serious crime	97 437	97 216	96 817	95 920	95 023	98 998	92 731	98 881	8 693	9,6%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION										
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	493	531	735	678	674	692	704	742	173	30,4%
Drug-related crime	11 007	11 632	11 972	12 189	13 825	9 910	7 140	5 896	1 191	25,3%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2 246	1 927	2 562	2 583	2 725	2 777	3 480	2 310	-169	-6,8%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	136	106	255	87	261	428	704	1 257	516	69,6%
Crime detected as a result of police action	13 882	14 196	15 524	15 537	17 485	13 807	12 028	10 205	1 711	20,1%



April to March 2013/14 to 2022/23

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	437	413	372	344	340	322	326	287	366	392	26	7,1%
Sexual offences	1 731	1 578	1 719	1 587	1 538	1 578	1 590	1 295	1 317	1 535	218	16,6%
Attempted murder	603	562	658	550	480	532	468	474	780	1 700	920	117,9%
Assault GBH	8 716	8 813	8 889	8 173	7 723	7 790	7 594	6 356	7 017	6 810	-207	-2,9%
Common assault	4 777	4 803	4 598	4 440	4 375	4 481	4 533	4 301	5 045	5 761	716	14,2%
Common robbery	1 277	1 262	1 348	1 506	1 285	1 408	1 437	1 170	999	1 107	108	10,8%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 402	1 446	1 387	1 505	1 639	1 780	1 643	1 426	1 323	1 569	246	18,6%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	18 943	18 877	18 971	18 105	17 380	17 891	17 591	15 309	16 847	18 874	2 027	12,0%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	1 267	1 181	1 287	1 143	1 100	1 121	1 125	908	952	1 099	147	15,4%
Sexual assault	249	228	240	235	245	255	229	207	212	253	41	19,3%
Attempted sexual offences	153	128	147	154	130	150	186	142	101	144	43	42,6%
Contact sexual offences	62	41	45	55	63	52	50	38	52	39	-13	-25,0%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	28	15	47	29	37	39	34	20	23	38	15	65,2%
Robbery at residential premises	110	123	106	142	159	157	132	151	141	157	16	11,3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	282	240	258	304	299	332	198	225	211	269	58	27,5%
TRIO Crime	420	378	411	475	495	528	364	396	375	464	89	23,7%
CIT robbery	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	-1	-50,0%
Bank robbery	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	0	0	2	0	3	4	1	3	0	2	2	2 counts higher
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	163	172	172	149	156	162	137	121	179	196	17	9,5%
Malignant damage to property	3 087	3 209	3 084	2 954	2 927	3 243	3 104	3 034	3 614	4 077	463	12,8%
Contact-related crime	3 250	3 381	3 256	3 103	3 083	3 405	3 241	3 155	3 793	4 273	480	12,7%



CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	2 373	2 270	2 203	2 403	2 172	2 722	2 315	2 344	2 352	2 759	407	17,3%
Burglary at residential premises	6 013	6 204	6 469	6 518	6 228	6 325	6 208	5 543	5 280	6 363	1 083	20,5%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	321	327	246	219	233	215	214	134	172	162	-10	-5,8%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	2 976	2 898	2 962	2 911	2 609	2 845	2 739	2 186	2 117	2 227	110	5,2%
Stock-theft	1 211	1 331	1 332	1 356	1 558	1 313	1 259	1 221	861	987	126	14,6%
Property-related crime	12 894	13 030	13 212	13 407	12 800	13 420	12 735	11 428	10 782	12 498	1 716	15,9%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	7 016	7 437	7 316	7 104	6 871	7 492	7 804	6 457	7 286	8 652	1 366	18,7%
Commercial crime	1 035	997	1 037	1 108	1 097	1 088	1 188	1 186	1 666	1 872	206	12,4%
Shoplifting	1 302	1 360	1 276	1 407	1 309	1 344	1 546	1 134	990	1 345	355	35,9%
Other serious crime	9 353	9 794	9 629	9 619	9 277	9 924	10 538	8 777	9 942	11 869	1 927	19,4%
17 Community-reported serious crime	44 440	45 082	45 068	44 234	42 540	44 640	44 105	38 669	41 364	47 514	6 150	14,9%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	92	102	92	102	103	99	70	81	70	70	0	0,0%
Drug-related crime	3 247	3 527	4 344	5 136	5 563	3 813	2 620	2 108	1 969	2 579	610	31,0%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	744	804	725	797	812	652	620	398	443	251	-192	-43,3%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	10	3	22	49	17	9	6	7	5	3	-2	-40,0%
Crime detected as a result of police action	4 093	4 436	5 183	6 084	6 495	4 573	3 316	2 594	2 487	2 903	416	16,7%



April to March 2013/14 to 2022/23

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	2 904	3 186	3 224	3 311	3 729	3 974	3 975	3 848	4 109	4 150	41	1,0%
Sexual offences	7 760	7 369	7 130	7 115	7 075	7 043	7 303	6 437	7 163	7 294	131	1,8%
Attempted murder	3 345	3 727	3 444	3 387	3 698	3 860	3 555	4 143	3 669	3 594	-75	-2,0%
Assault GBH	24 806	26 200	25 539	24 417	23 583	24 488	23 753	19 452	21 901	23 540	1 639	7,5%
Common assault	37 183	39 150	41 304	39 868	38 579	39 202	38 992	33 857	37 702	41 800	4 098	10,9%
Common robbery	13 107	13 420	12 485	12 574	12 003	11 355	11 381	7 354	8 221	10 080	1 859	22,6%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	19 484	23 116	23 732	24 032	24 329	24 065	24 549	19 050	19 292	22 441	3 149	16,3%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	108 589	116 168	116 858	114 704	112 996	113 987	113 508	94 141	102 057	112 899	10 842	10,6%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	5 250	4 951	4 800	4 771	4 744	4 649	4 877	4 442	4 843	5 029	186	3,8%
Sexual assault	1 705	1 640	1 576	1 670	1 710	1 757	1 910	1 440	1 627	1 674	47	2,9%
Attempted sexual offences	441	409	437	365	372	341	274	321	389	406	17	4,4%
Contact sexual offences	364	369	317	309	249	296	242	234	304	185	-119	-39,1%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	956	1 530	2 032	2 201	2 182	2 294	2 760	2 630	2 562	3 096	534	20,8%
Robbery at residential premises	1 878	2 158	2 574	2 560	2 787	2 749	2 414	2 742	2 667	2 368	-299	-11,2%
Robbery at non-residential premises	2 154	2 218	1 973	1 889	2 033	1 689	1 879	1 567	1 610	1 582	-28	-1,7%
TRIO Crime	4 988	5 906	6 579	6 650	7 001	6 732	7 053	6 939	6 839	7 046	207	3,0%
CIT robbery	18	15	24	35	26	15	12	17	14	11	-3	-21,4%
Bank robbery	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	-7	-100,0%
Truck hijacking	40	62	46	58	121	117	129	173	93	106	13	14,0%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	649	782	757	781	762	842	749	674	711	711	0	0,0%
Malignant damage to property	26 458	29 289	29 217	29 216	28 001	28 514	27 088	24 218	26 339	27 860	1 521	5,8%
Contact-related crime	27 107	30 071	29 974	29 997	28 763	29 356	27 837	24 892	27 050	28 571	1 521	5,6%



CRIME CATEGORY	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	13 472	13 719	13 344	12 535	11 379	10 711	10 440	9 612	8 209	8 360	151	1,8%
Burglary at residential premises	50 503	47 783	47 569	46 043	42 662	39 418	36 056	27 265	26 291	28 175	1 884	7,2%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	9 460	8 918	8 378	7 381	7 104	6 791	6 359	4 511	4 732	4 956	224	4,7%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	42 638	42 221	41 458	37 910	35 532	34 120	32 471	22 426	21 532	24 076	2 544	11,8%
Stock-theft	789	831	861	885	953	975	1 011	925	722	690	-32	-4,4%
Property-related crime	116 862	113 472	111 610	104 754	97 630	92 015	86 337	64 739	61 486	66 257	4 771	7,8%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	93 978	97 396	92 032	85 957	79 975	77 465	67 827	49 928	57 543	64 565	7 022	12,2%
Commercial crime	10 821	10 408	10 986	11 725	12 109	13 451	13 599	13 294	18 415	21 293	2 878	15,6%
Shoplifting	14 741	14 421	13 492	14 557	13 738	12 931	13 165	10 378	9 004	10 063	1 059	11,8%
Other serious crime	119 540	122 225	116 510	112 239	105 822	103 847	94 591	73 600	84 962	95 921	10 959	12,9%
17 Community-reported serious crime	372 098	381 936	374 952	361 694	345 211	339 205	322 273	257 372	275 555	303 648	28 093	10,2%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2 786	2 959	2 819	2 929	3 422	3 149	2 961	2 518	2 643	2 796	153	5,8%
Drug-related crime	85 437	88 731	93 996	107 379	117 157	81 344	62 708	44 621	60 235	67 063	6 828	11,3%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	13 583	13 224	11 725	12 895	12 776	12 561	12 340	3 760	5 730	9 256	3 526	61,5%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	161	129	242	274	166	169	165	99	33	41	8	24,2%
Crime detected as a result of police action	101 967	105 043	108 782	123 477	133 521	97 223	78 174	50 998	68 641	79 156	10 515	15,3%



CRIME IN THE RAILWAY ENVIRONMENT

The SAPS have five Crime Information Management Offices consisting of the following Units: Rapid Rail Police Unit 1 (covers Gauteng North and Limpopo), Unit 2 (covers Gauteng South and North West), Unit 3 (covers the Western Cape and Northern Cape), Unit 4 (covers the Eastern Cape and Free State) and Unit 5 (covers KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga). Members attached to these units have been specifically trained to perform the following duties: provide an overview of crime on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, biannual and annual basis to build data in terms of Crime Threat and Crime Pattern Analysis with the aim of directing operations within the railway environment and enhancing proactive policing and the ability to swiftly address any identified hotspot areas, to ensure the safety of commuters on platforms, on trains and in stations.

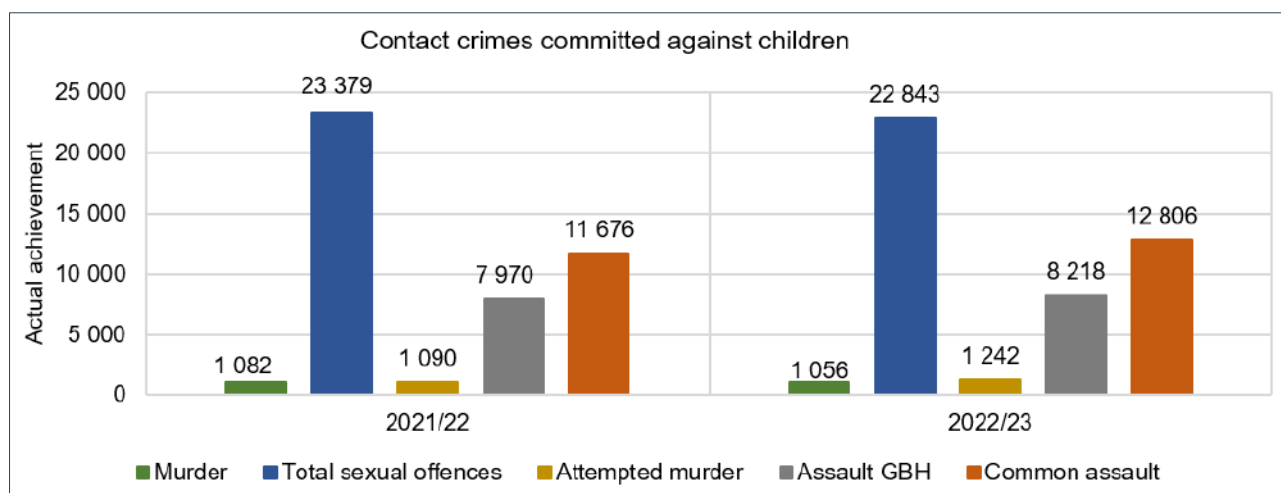
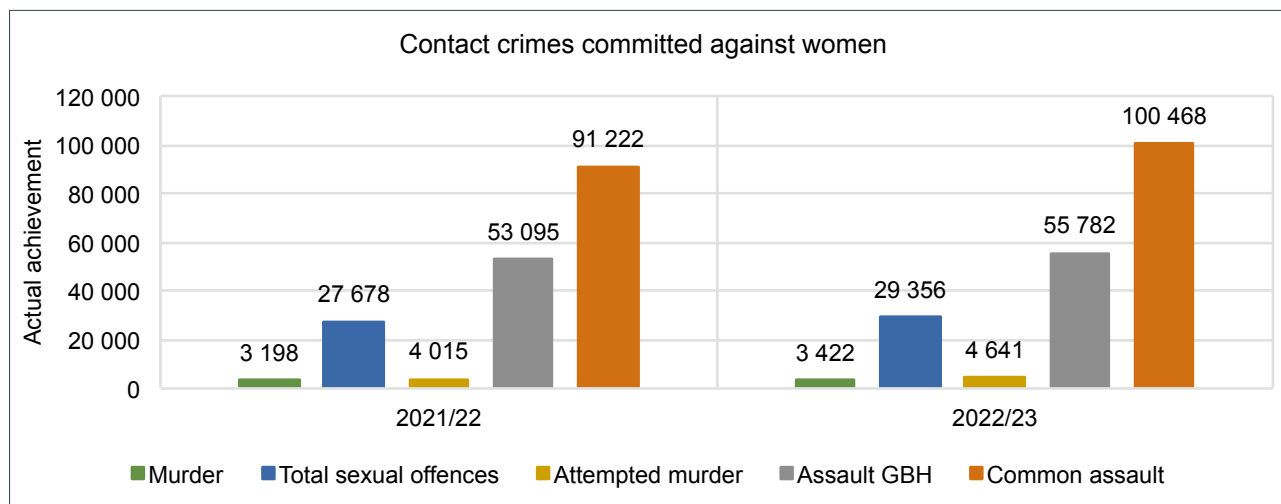
In 2022/23, a total of 7 879 crimes were reported in the rail environment, compared to 10 104, in 2021/22, a decrease of 22,02%. Contact crime increased, by 1,49% from 672, in 2021/22 to 682, in 2022/23. Contact-related crimes decreased, by 18,69% from 396, in 2021/22 to 322, in 2022/23; property-related crimes, by 19,05% from 210, in 2021/22 to 170, in 2022/23; and other serious crimes, by 27,58% from 7 789, in 2021/22 to 5 641, in 2022/23. Less serious crime increased, by 4,75% from 821, in 2021/22 to 860 and crimes dependent on police action for detection decreased, by 5,56% from 216, in 2021/22 to 204, in 2022/23.

Reported crime in the railway environment, for 2022/23

Province	Contact crime		Contact-related crime		Property-related crime		Other serious crime		Crimes dependent on police action for detection		Less serious crimes		Total	
	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23
Gauteng North	95	102	47	44	25	21	516	314	42	33	103	76	828	590
Gauteng South	6	4	1	6	5	1	106	64	3	2	7	7	128	84
Limpopo	114	99	63	39	33	18	1 526	981	42	46	52	43	1 830	1 226
North West	9	8	22	11	7	3	384	180	0	0	17	12	439	214
Western Cape	244	276	78	76	31	28	983	748	87	97	157	357	1 580	1 582
Northern Cape	11	21	12	11	25	22	189	170	0	0	39	39	276	263
Eastern Cape	37	16	38	32	21	16	387	293	13	4	25	25	521	386
Free State	16	4	36	32	15	16	1 074	592	0	0	25	50	1 166	694
KwaZulu-Natal	94	113	72	59	39	34	1 546	1 346	26	19	376	211	2 153	1 782
Mpumalanga	46	39	27	12	9	11	1 078	953	3	3	20	40	1 183	1 058
Total	672	682	396	322	210	170	7 789	5 641	216	204	821	860	10 104	7 879
Increase/decrease	1,49%		-18,69%		-19,05%		-27,58%		-5,56%		4,75%		-22,02%	

REDUCED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

All forms of violence against women - physical, sexual, economic and psychological - represent a violation of human dignity and human rights and have long-lasting consequences for women and their communities. The number of crimes committed against women increased, by 8,1% from 179 208, in 2021/22 to 193 669, in 2022/23. Murder, sexual offences, common assault and attempted murder all contributed to the increase. Crimes committed against children increased, by 2,1% from 45 197, in 2021/22 to 46 165, in 2022/23.



RECOVERY OF ILLICIT OF DRUGS

In 2022/23, there was a decline in the number of illegal substance seizures. Police stations utilised Crime Pattern Analysis and Crime Threat Analysis to target hotspot areas. As outlined in the NDMP, a collaborative approach involving multiple sectors and government agencies contributes to the reduction of demand and supply.

Type of drug	Quantity seized, in 2021/22	Quantity seized, in 2022/23
Cannabis (dry cannabis and plants)	151 714.707 kg (136 511.307 kg dry cannabis and 152 034 cannabis plants) (equals 15 203.400kg))	145 036.044 kg (141 501.844 kg dry cannabis and 35 342 cannabis plants) (equals 3 534.200 kg))
Mandrax	1 106 031.5 tablets	1 334 130 tablets
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	2 451.022 kg	1 917.373 kg
Cocaine	1 322.815 kg	224.263 kg
Heroin	272.896 kg	210.973 kg



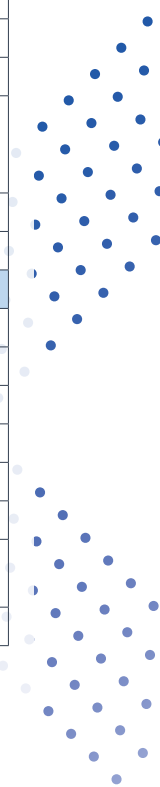
POLICE ACTIONS

In 2022/23, there were 31 629 roadblocks across the country, compared to 36 084, in 2021/22. Police actions, such as roadblocks, patrols, cordon-and-search operations, visits, compliance inspections and searches of premises, persons and vehicles were taken to increase visibility in all police station areas.

The policing of community protest actions in the majority of the country's areas, CIT robberies, taxi violence, political murders and gang violence had a negative impact on the planning of police stations' crime prevention operations. Consequently, priority committees were established at the NATJOINTS, to aid provinces in normalising these incidents, allowing police stations to concentrate on day-to-day crime operations. The Committee initiated the formation of teams within each district to address high-crime areas.

Police actions	Number of actions, in 2021/22	Number of actions, in 2022/23
Roadblocks	36 084	31 629
Cordon-and searches	1 289	1 310
Air support operations	189	124
Vehicle searches	5 915 154	6 386 646
Premises searches	804 873	916 821
Stop-and-searches	3 345 700	3 645 107
Person searches	11 756 088	17 309 801
Shopping complex visits	1 562 346	1 789 332
Spaza shop visits	4 999 573	6 200 662
Automated Teller Machine (ATM) visits	5 588 130	6 141 224
Farm visits	943 043	1 235 597
Firearm checks	34 265	50 711
School visits (include patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives)	2 963 494	3 136 876
Hostage and suicide incidents attended to	469	411

Arrests		
Crime type	Number of arrests, in 2021/22	Number of arrests, in 2022/23
Contact crimes		
Murder (including farm murder)	15 494	17 036
Attempted murder (including attempted farm murder)	10 564	12 611
Sexual offences (including rape, attempted rape and indecent assault)	29 660	31 459
Assault GBH	130 926	136 805
Common assault	101 297	110 472
Aggravated robbery (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, robbery at residential and business premises, CIT robbery, bank robbery and robbery with a firearm)	42 306	46 258
Common robbery	11 477	13 034
Total	341 724	367 675
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery		
Carjacking	2 734	3 045
Truck hijacking	301	285
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	5 142	5 516
Robbery at business premises (business robbery)	5 098	5 199
CIT robbery	151	78
Bank robbery	2	6
Other robbery with aggravated circumstances (robbery with a firearm and robbery with a weapon, other than a firearm)	28 878	32 129
Total	42 306	46 258



Arrests		
Contact-related crimes		
Arson	1 837	1 805
Malicious damage to property	54 701	56 445
Total	56 538	58 250
Crimes dependent on police action for detection		
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	20 773	21 552
Drug-related crime (offences under the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 40 of 1992) and the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act, 1965 (Act No 101 of 1965))	142 804	163 568
Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs	43 772	41 879
Sexual offences as a result of police action	3 741	4 915
Total	211 090	231 914
Property-related crimes		
Burglary at residential premises	26 209	29 202
Burglary at business premises	10 090	10 546
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	3 699	3 630
Theft out off or from motor vehicles	6 495	7 621
Stock theft	3 935	4 323
Commercial crime (fraud)	12 926	20 517
Shoplifting	44 623	52 015
Other theft	56 679	64 311
Total	164 656	192 165
Other serious crimes		
Culpable homicide	912	788
Public violence	4 621	2 691
Crimen injuria	11 671	12 874
Child abuse	1 081	1 325
Kidnapping	4 779	6 356
Abduction	225	180
Attempted house robbery	127	165
Attempted business robbery	188	233
Other offences related to livestock, poultry and birds	1 285	1 540
Arrests in terms of the Explosives Act	297	365
Total	25 186	26 517
Arrests for serious crime⁷⁰	799 194	876 521
Other arrests (not listed above)	28 927	31 432
Arrests for less serious crime	584 758	238 963
Total	1 412 879	1 146 916



STOLEN AND ROBBED VEHICLES RECOVERED

During 2022/23, 63 319 vehicles were reported stolen/robbed and 31 039 were recovered. There was an increase of 2 420 vehicles recovered compared to the stipulated target of 28 619. There were 29 686 identified vehicle recoveries, 1 143 unidentified vehicle recoveries and 210 cross-border vehicle recoveries, in 2022/23. The provinces that contributed to the most recovered vehicles were Gauteng (13 223), KwaZulu-Natal (5 015) and the Western Cape (4 674).

Province	Number of vehicles stolen/robbed	Identified vehicles recovered	Unidentified vehicles recovered	Total
Eastern Cape	3 775	2 622	28	2 650
Free State	1 225	686	48	734
Gauteng	32 322	12 452	771	13 223
KwaZulu-Natal	10 342	4 930	85	5 015
Limpopo	1 592	1 118	106	1 224
Mpumalanga	3 429	1 777	27	1 804
North West	2 496	1 061	36	1 097
Northern Cape	179	162	7	169
Western Cape	7 958	4 639	35	4 674
Military Police Agency	1	0	0	0
Head Office	0	239	0	239
Cross-border				210
Total	63 319	29 686	1 143	31 039

ESCAPES FROM POLICE CUSTODY

In 2022/23, a total of 564 escapees escaped from police custody in 410 incidents, a decrease of 0,70% compared to the 568 escapees reported, in 2021/22. A total of 177 escapees were apprehended, within 24-hours of the incident. The highest number of escapees escaped from police station cells (147), followed by CSCs at police stations (68), in-transit (67), from courts (dock, room, or passage) (64), from court cells (48), wrongfully released (44), from police station loading zones (42), from court loading zones and during further investigations, respectively (26), from hospitals (24) and during arrest (prior to being taken to police stations) (9). The national plan, provincial plans and impact assessment were all published on the SAPS Intranet, on-the-job training was conducted during integrated station visits and the circumstances of each escapee from police custody were evaluated to identify trends or tendencies, in order to aid in the implementation of preventive measures.

Number of escapes incidents and escapees (2020/21 to 2022/23)

Provinces	Number of incidents			Number of escapees		
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Eastern Cape	60	62	66	93	96	101
Free State	37	32	36	49	36	40
Gauteng	81	55	65	88	67	68
KwaZulu-Natal	69	68	58	88	121	87
Limpopo	45	35	41	59	43	62
Mpumalanga	28	29	31	50	38	57
North West	31	38	35	50	64	47
Northern Cape	19	28	20	20	34	37
Western Cape	42	59	58	48	69	65
Total	412	406	410	545	568	564

POLICE SAFETY

During 2022/23, the SAPS was required to reduce the number of police officers murdered in the line of duty, by 4%. From 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, a total of 92 police members were murdered, representing a 16,4% decrease from the previous year's total of 110 police members murdered. A National Police Safety Strategy is in place to improve operational readiness and reduce the risk



of murder and attacks against police officers while they are on duty and off duty. Gauteng (24), KwaZulu-Natal (20), Head Office (14), the Western Cape (11), Eastern Cape (9), Mpumalanga (7) and the Free State (6) were the most affected provinces.

SAPS members murdered (2019/20 to 2022/23)

Province	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Eastern Cape	10	16	12	9
Free State	2	4	6	6
Gauteng	16	9	21	24
KwaZulu-Natal	20	21	32	20
Limpopo	4	3	3	1
Mpumalanga	6	2	9	7
North West	1	3	3	0
Northern Cape	1	2	1	0
Western Cape	10	17	11	11
Head Office	6	4	12	14
Total	76	81	110	92

The **reservist system** facilitates community participation in policing to support a community-oriented policing approach. A reservist is a member of the community who volunteers his or her time, services, or expertise in support of the SAPS, without any expectation of remuneration, to create a safe and secure environment where he or she resides, as part of the formal, approved SAPS structures. At the end of March 2023, the total number of active reservists was 3 917, following the completion of a verification audit of reservists, due to the presence of numerous inactive reservists on the system. The National Commissioner called reservists to perform duties in support of the Safer Festive Season Operations, in 2022/23 and a budget of R15 million was used to compensate the reservists.

During 2022/23, the **National Forum for Municipal Police Services** and sub-forums convened four quarterly meetings. Five Municipal Police Services signed the SAPS/Municipal Police Service Collaboration Strategy document. The Strategy is currently being implemented by all municipal police departments. In an endeavour to ensure and assist with the local implementation of the strategy, a total of 27 visits to police stations were made in the following provinces: Eastern Cape (8), Gauteng (9) and KwaZulu-Natal (10).

Regarding **Diplomatic Policing**, 12 crime prevention operations and 218 401 key visits were carried out. Diplomats have reported a total of 121 criminal cases. In addition, there were no negative incidents during the policing of 266 functions and 54 protests. On request of foreign missions, 45 incident-free escorts were conducted.

As at 31 March 2023, there were 1 159 police stations, nationwide. Out of a total of 1 156 police stations, 1 155, or 99,91% had functional **CPFs**. Boetsap, Kubusiedrift and Mokopong Police Stations are exempt from having a CPF because their policing precincts feature no community, only seasonal workers. A recently constructed police station in the Gauteng Province, Cosmo City, has not yet established a CPF structure. The action plan to re-establish CPFs was approved by the National Commissioner, on 11 August 2022. The plan includes four key implementation priorities and four key priorities for implementation. The four main priorities are the election of CPF members, the review of the implementation of community policing, the capacity building of CPF members and the community policing indaba. By 31 October 2022, all provinces must have completed their respective election processes. The process was completed by the Eastern Cape, Free State and Gauteng. Elections in Mpumalanga, Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal will be completed, in 2023/24. Provincial Community Policing Board and District Community Policing Board meetings were held by Gauteng, the Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, the North West, Western Cape, Mpumalanga and Ekurhuleni.

Community Police Forums, as at 31 March 2023

Province	Number of police stations	Number of police stations with an established CPFs	Number of police stations exempted from establishing a CPF	Number of police stations not implemented
Eastern Cape	199	198	1	0
Free State	111	111	0	0
Gauteng	144	143	0	1
KwaZulu-Natal	184	184	0	0
Limpopo	104	104	0	0
Mpumalanga	90	90	0	0
North West	91	90	1	0
Northern Cape	85	84	1	0
Western Cape	151	151	0	0
Total	1 159	1 155	3	1



The **Rural Safety Strategy** aims to address rural safety as an integrated day-to-day policing approach by creating a safe and secure rural environment. It encourages the establishment of an integrated and multidisciplinary approach between the SAPS and other departments, such as the Department of Traditional Affairs, in order to enhance the safety and security of rural areas. On 27 and 28 June 2022, the Minister of Police convened a Rural Safety Summit, in Parys, in the Free State Province, to discuss rural safety in South Africa. In consultation with the National Commissioner, the Minister of Police established an integrated team to identify priorities, based on the recommendations presented in the commissions' responses to the Rural Safety Summit. This entails mobilising communities, including traditional leaders, to support the implementation of the Community Policing Strategy, which incorporates the Rural Safety Strategy. As at 31 March 2023, the revised National Rural Safety Strategy was implemented in 830 (91,61%) of the 906 identified rural and rural/urban mixed police stations.

Implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy, as at 31 March 2023

Province	Rural police stations	Rural implemented	Urban/rural mix police stations	Urban/rural mix implemented	Total identified police stations	Total implemented
Eastern Cape	123	123	39	39	162	162
Free State	11	10	92	84	103	94
Gauteng	0	0	30	30	30	30
KwaZulu-Natal	62	50	92	75	154	125
Limpopo	82	80	22	22	104	102
Mpumalanga	29	29	61	61	90	90
North West	45	44	39	39	84	83
Northern Cape	12	10	68	46	80	56
Western Cape	58	50	41	38	99	88
Total	422	396	484	434	906	830

The **Traditional Policing Concept** is implemented in four identified provinces; namely, the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Limpopo. The objective is to bring services closer to rural communities, to collaborate with traditional leaders on crime prevention initiatives and to implement integrated and targeted crime prevention programmes or projects in a coordinated manner that draws on the resources of all government agencies. The Traditional Policing Concept was launched, in Limpopo, in 2022/23. The intended target was to launch the concept in one province, by 31 March 2023. Traditional Policing Concept assessments were conducted in KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga Provinces.

It is essential that the implementation of the **Safer Cities Project** in identified cities and towns provide tangible and sustainable safety and security-related benefits to the residents and visitors of the identified cities and towns. In 2022/23, the City of Polokwane, in Limpopo; the City of eThekweni, in KwaZulu-Natal; the City of Johannesburg, in Gauteng; and the City of Cape Town, in the Western Cape have maintained the Safer Cities Project.

REDUCED LEVELS OF GBVF, THROUGH STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

Each police station is required to attain a score of 3 out of 3 for the victim-friendly service measurement criteria, which is based on three dimensions. During 2022/23, 1 062 from a total of 1 159 police stations met the required performance measure of 3/3 criteria, contributing to the national overall performance of 91,63%, while 97 police stations did not meet the required criteria. The 97 underperforming police stations have been identified and will be given training priority during the 2023/24 financial year. There were 1 112 VFRs at police facilities, at the end of March 2023, including police stations, satellite police stations and FCS Units.

Province	Number of police stations	Police stations that did not meet the criteria	Police stations that met the criteria
Eastern Cape	199	72	127
Free State	111	3	108
Gauteng	144	13	131
KwaZulu-Natal	184	0	184
Limpopo	104	4	100
Mpumalanga	90	4	86
North West	85	1	84
Northern Cape	91	0	91
Western Cape	151	0	151
Grand Total	1 159	97	1 062

Capacity-building sessions were conducted in all provinces, including 30 GBV hotspot police stations, to ensure the necessary skills to conduct preventative interventions and respond appropriately to accommodate victims, including those with special needs and those who are vulnerable to victimisation as a result of their circumstances. The focus was on the SOP, a comprehensive guide designed to



improve services to crime victims. These sessions also covered the National Instructions on Domestic Violence, Children in Conflict with the Law, Children in Need of Care and Protection, Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Offences, as well as the Guidelines for Policing Persons with Disabilities and the Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No 17 of 2002). The sessions were designed for Provincial Heads Visible Policing, Provincial Social Crime Prevention Coordinators, Provincial Training Coordinators, Cluster and District Commanders and Detective Commanders, including FCS Units.

The 21 SAPS **10111 Call Centres** received a total of 7 242 018 calls, in 2022/23, compared to 13 562 183, in 2021/22, a decrease of 46,60% from the previous year. Approximately 1 163 815 police-related emergency calls were registered, in 2022/23, a decrease of 671 482 or 36,59% from the 1 835 297 calls registered, in 2021/22. Calls unrelated to SAPS emergencies are classified as hoax, nuisance and abusive. This includes non-police-related emergency enquiries, such as fire and ambulance, as well as general enquiries or matters pertaining to public service information. The large number of calls that are unrelated to SAPS emergencies places a heavy burden on personnel at 10111 Call Centres, as every call is treated as an emergency unless otherwise determined. Non-police-related calls affect the prioritisation of legitimate emergency calls and impede service delivery.

The **Flying Squad Units** are presently utilised as force multipliers to assist police stations and other units. The Flying Squad is tasked with ensuring an effective response to priority or serious and violent crimes in progress requiring immediate response and police assistance, as well as less serious crimes/complaints if no other response vehicle is available. There are currently 30 Flying Squad Units, countrywide. Flying Squad Units responded to 48 984 complaints, made 8 120 arrests, conducted 1 784 903 vehicle and person searches, conducted 115 123 patrols, 5 908 roadblocks and 33 589 VCPs. A total of 587 illegal firearms, 3 228 hijacked or stolen vehicles and R34 399 320.83 worth of illicit narcotics were recovered.

Hostage Negotiators have been involved in incidents involving hostages and related crises, as well as national and international negotiations. These include hostage, barricade and kidnapping incidents, as well as dealing with suicidal or mentally ill individuals. Exercises have been conducted during training interventions and in collaboration with other stakeholders, including the South African Reserve Bank and the South African Mint. The SAPS has 311 active negotiators at present. In 2022/23, negotiators responded to 930 incidents compared to 818, in 2021/22, a 13,69% increase. Hostage negotiators spent approximately 37 021.54 hours on hostage negotiations, which is approximately 13 112 fewer hours than the previous year (50 133.31). Hostage Negotiations managed significant kidnapping incidents, collaboratively and remains committed to ensuring the most effective response to kidnapping. Approximately 48,1% of the incidents dealt with involve hostage taking, while 35,7% involved suicide. Kidnapping accounts for 48,1% of incidents managed and is the most time-consuming of all incidents.

Water Policing and Diving Services - A total of 140 active divers and 95 vessel handlers are currently assigned to Water Policing and Diving Services. During the period under review, police divers performed 1 536 dive-related operations, an increase of 93 operations from the previous year. More than 5 757.10 hours were spent on diving operations that resulted in the recovery of 1 216 bodies of drowned victims. A total of 217 bodies were recovered from normally inaccessible areas, while 526 people were rescued. Water policing operations, including crime prevention in the Water Policing and Diving Services environment, consumed more than 12 638.52 hours.

The SAPS has established and staffed **Accident Combating Units and Teams** throughout the provinces. There are presently six Accident Combating Units and six Accident Response Teams across the country. In 2022/23, 9 583 fatal road incidents with 11 090 fatalities were attended to, compared to 10 377 in the previous year, representing a 7% increase.

Nationally, there are presently 20 **Visible Policing Mounted Units**, with 227 mounted riders and 194 police horses. In 2022/23, Mounted Units conducted 101 310 searches and recovered 67 stolen/hijacked vehicles, 30 illegal firearms, 1 373 rounds of ammunition and 702 stolen livestock of various species. In total, 51 278 kg narcotics were confiscated, including cannabis, Mandrax tablets, cocaine, heroin and Tik-Tik. The Mounted Service has developed a Community Mounted Patrollers Guideline to regulate the roles and responsibilities of community mounted patrollers during their involvement with safety and security concepts through a partnership with the SAPS and the community. Approximately 60 586 horse hours were spent on horseback, in 2022/23.

Nationally, the SAPS has 109 operational **K9 Units**. During 2022/23, the SAPS K9 Service deployed active K9 handlers and police dogs from 11 K9 disciplines (Patrol, Narcotic, Tracker, Explosives, Search-and-Rescue, Biology Body Fluid, Fire Investigation, Protected Species, Carcass and Hide and Currency and Sheep dogs). K9 Service at Visible Policing conducted compliance inspections at 109 operational K9 Units across the country and evaluated the operational standards of 132 K9 handlers and their police dogs. K9 Units conducted 255 379 searches, recovered 3 553 stolen/hijacked vehicles and 2 941 illegal firearms, responded to 68 048 complaints and made 27 408 arrests for numerous crimes. Deployments include, two K9 handlers and police dogs at the border between Northern KwaZulu-Natal Province (Emangusi) and Mozambique in four deployments, to assist with cross-border crimes; eight K9 handlers and police dogs, in the Western Cape Province, every other month in six deployments, to assist with gang-related crimes during operation Lockdown 2; four K9 handlers and police dogs, in the North West and Mpumalanga, every 2nd month in four deployments, to address illicit mining activities and four K9 handlers and police dogs, in Diepsloot, Gauteng (Operation Khuculula), every 2nd month, to support the stabilisation and normalisation operation. Five K9 operators and a commander were sent to Turkey to assist with a search-and-rescue mission following the 6 February earthquake. The SAPS also ensured the capacity of K9 Units by acquiring 119 suitable dogs for K9 training programmes.

The **Veterinary Services Section** is mandated to ensure a sound and sustainable animal welfare for SAPS dogs and horses through quality primary, secondary and tertiary health care services. The objective is to render quality clinical and non-clinical services to SAPS dogs and horses to enhance healthy animals for proactive and responsive policing services that will reduce the level of priority crimes. The Veterinary Services Section comprises the Roodeplaat Veterinary Hospital (mainly consulting police dogs), the Potchefstroom Veterinary Hospital (mainly consulting police horses) and the Durban Veterinary Clinic (mainly consulting police dogs).

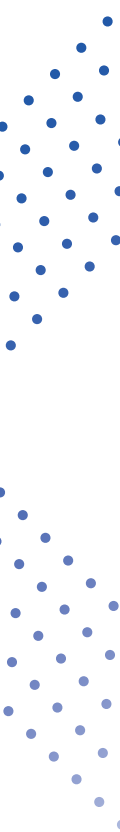
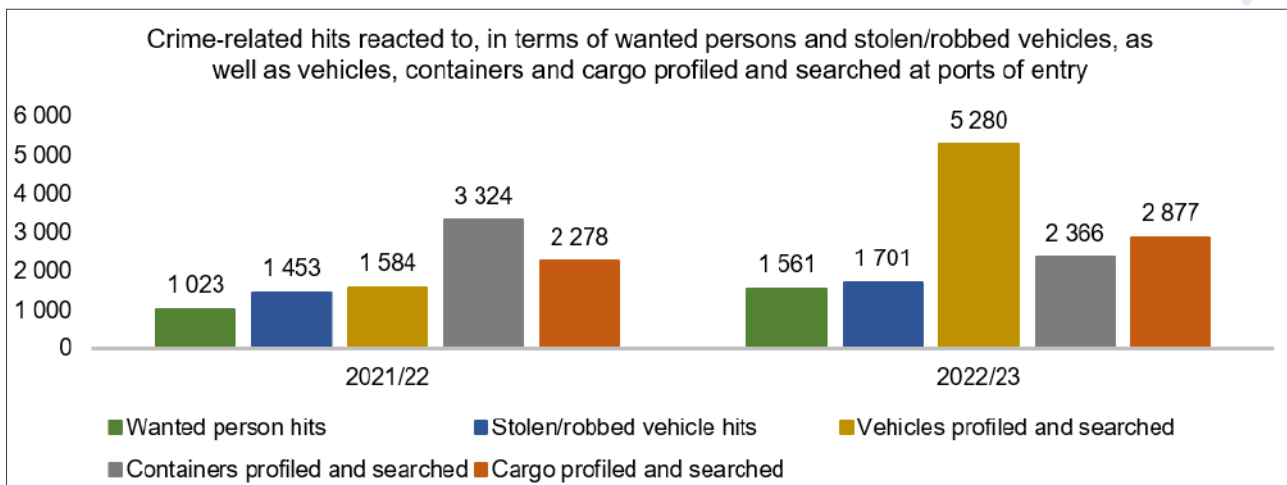


Primary health care			
		2021/22	2022/23
Veterinary inspections at K9 Units		110	110
Veterinary inspections at Mounted Units		21	21
Deworming (dogs and horses)		1 994	1 309
Vaccinations (dogs and horses)		2 869	1 894
Horses shod		2 322	2 418
Secondary health care			
Medical consultations (dogs and horses)		2 973	2 671
Surgical consultations (dogs and horses)		159	296
Dentals (dogs and horses)		473	556
Tertiary health care (referrals)			
Practice name	Specialisation	Number of animal patients	
University of Pretoria Veterinary Academic Hospital	Orthopaedic surgery	27	5
	Soft tissue	7	1
	Abdominal surgery	2	4
	Dentistry	6	1
	Medicine	16	15
	Skin specialist	0	4
	Eye specialist	3	5
	Equine Clinic	3	2
	Radiography	0	2
	Reproductive Clinic	5	0
Total referrals		69	39

SUBPROGRAMME: BORDER SECURITY

BORDER SECURITY EFFECTIVELY MANAGED

Ports of entry facilitate the movement of people and commodities. Effective management of the 72 ports of entry, including 53 land ports, nine seaports and 10 international airports, are essential for ensuring the enforcement of relevant legislation and preventing the flow of, among other things, contraband, illegal drugs, undocumented persons, stolen/robbed vehicles and stolen firearms, as well as combating human smuggling and trafficking. Priority is placed on preventing and combating transnational organised crime, illicit border crossing and migration; enhancing national security, optimising territorial integrity, preventing terrorism and related activities and achieving a balance between trade and security. The port of entry environment monitors the movement of wanted persons and circulated stolen/robbed vehicles and responds to hits from MCS/EMCS screening; and profiles and searches high-risk vehicles (land ports), containers (seaports) and cargo (airports), focusing on suspicious persons and vehicles, goods from identified risk countries and the commission of serious crime.



A total of 1 561 wanted persons and 1 701 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles at 53 land ports resulted in arrest warrant hits and the recovery of 67 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles. A total of 5 280 vehicles were profiled and searched at the 53 land ports, 2 366 containers at the nine seaports and 2 877 cargo consignments at the 10 international airports. Four SAPS members, three immigration officials, two security officials, two National Colossal Aviation officials and one customs official were arrested for corruption.

The BMA and its mandate under Sections 10, 11(1)(c), 41(1)(a), 21, 195(10)(a)(i) and 198 (a) of the Constitution of the RSA will take effect, on 1 April 2023. As required by Section 218(1)(j) of the Interim Constitution and Section 205 of the Constitution of the RSA, the SAPS opted for co-existence in the continuation of performing classical police duties within the border environment. The SAPS and the BMA have consented to the implementation protocol and future cooperation and operations will be governed by these protocols.

In order to comply with international standards in the border policing environment, the SAPS launched a recruitment campaign to capacitate Border Policing Reaction Teams at Durban Harbour, Port Elizabeth International Airport, Port Elizabeth Harbour, Ngqura Harbour, King Shaka International Airport, Cape Town International Airport and Cape Town Harbour. Several members have completed the first part of the Border Police Reaction Team Course, which included the Weapons, Rural and Urban Phases.

To enhance national security and territorial integrity at ports of entry, a total of 3 773 planned crime prevention and combating actions were undertaken, including 181 roadblocks, 67 116 vehicle patrols, 1 223 VCPs, 70 043 foot patrols and 1 398 vessel patrol inspections.

At the South African and Namibian borders, a total of 189 police officials, including police station personnel, were deployed on a rotational detached duty system. Northern Cape and Gauteng recruit members to execute border policing duties on a rotational basis at Northern Cape ports of entry. This contingent rotates every four months.

Successes achieved at ports of entry: 2021/22 and 2022/23

Success/confiscation	2021/22	2022/23
Firearms and ammunition		
Arrests	39 for illegal possession of firearms 5 for illegal possession of ammunition	67 for illegal possession of firearms 5 for illegal possession of ammunition
Number of firearms and ammunition recovered	59 illegal firearms and 3 627 rounds of ammunition	70 illegal firearms and 1 408 rounds of ammunition
Illicit drugs		
Arrests	804	683
Drug confiscations		
Heroin	222.414 kg	18.070 kg
Cocaine	1 029.046 kg	66.925 kg
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	160.018 kg	236.576 kg
Cannabis (dry)	5 204.362 kg	6 342.021 kg
Cannabis (plants)	225 plants	153 plants
Mandrax tablets	853 tablets	8 154.05 tablets
Stolen and robbed vehicles		
Arrests	146	214
Number of vehicles recovered	127	200
Violations, in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)		
Arrests	12 133	13 867
Transnational commerce-related crimes (illegal goods)		
Arrests	36	20
Maritime-related offences		
Arrests	46	58
Other crimes (crimes not mentioned in this table)		
Arrests	961	824
Stock theft		
Arrests	3	12

Highlights

Foreigner (50) imprisoned for R480 000 heroin

On 22 December 2022, police arrested a 50-year-old foreign national at Cape Town International Airport for possessing drugs worth almost half a million rand.

Two Eswatini nationals arrested in Oshoek carrying ganja in two different incidences

On 11 March 2023, Oshoek Port of Entry officers arrested two Eswatini nationals, aged 31 and 32, for possessing dagga worth R30 000.

Vigilant police apprehend vehicle theft suspect at Skilpadshok Port of Entry

On 27 December 2022, Skilpadshok Port of Entry officers apprehended a 41-year-old male for possession of a suspected stolen motor vehicle. At the departure point, the suspect was routinely checked as he crossed from South Africa to Zimbabwe.

Vioolsdrift Border Police seize two million in drugs

The Vioolsdrift Port of Entry police confiscated R2 million worth of heroine in a taxi, on 9 May 2022. The Toyota Quantum driving from Namibia to Cape Town was checked at the border and the drugs were found under the driver's seat.

SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

INCIDENTS OF PUBLIC DISORDER AND CROWD MANAGEMENT, POLICED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION

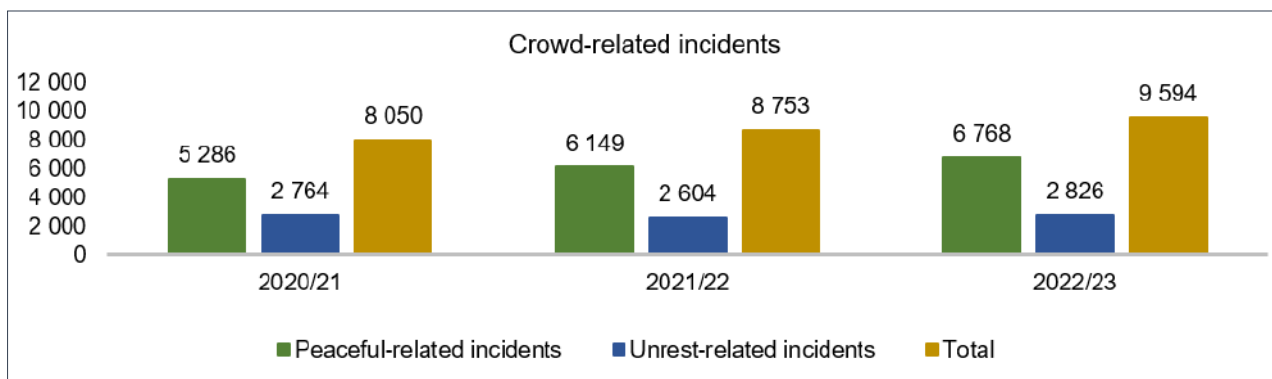
Section 205(3) of the Constitution of the RSA, 1996 requires Public Order Policing (POP) to maintain public order through crowd management and combating of crime. The SAPS continues to capacitate its 47 Provincial POP Units and four reserve units (in Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town and Mbombela) to manage community protests, including training and equipping members to manage crowds. The human resource capability increased with 1 521 from 5 840 members, in 2021/22 to 7 361 members, in 2022/23, including 7 001 SAPS Act members and 360 PSA personnel, including the new recruit constables.

In 2022/23, POP Units successfully policed/stabilised a total of 9 594 crowd-related incidents, including 6 768 peaceful incidents, such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings and 2 826 unrest-related incidents, such as tertiary institution conflicts, conflict between communities and gangs, labour disputes in the mining sector, e.g. the Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union, strikes at Eskom, election campaigns, funerals, land invasion, demarcation, attacks on foreign nationals, violence in the taxi industry and dissatisfaction with service delivery within local municipalities. A total number of 904 arrests were made for crowd unrest incidents.

POP also conducted 4 384 crime prevention functions, 500 unrest (other) incidents and 9 842 specialised operational support incidents, which resulted in 9 521 arrests (8 198 during crime prevention functions, 1 120 during specialised operational support and 203 during unrest (other) incidents).

The National Reserve Units rendered support to provincial units and policed 363 incidents (251 crowd (peaceful), 51 crowd (unrest) and 61 in relation to national support), which resulted in 37 arrests.

The National Joint Operational Centre expanded its capabilities to coordinate and monitor all public order-related incidents 24/7, as part of JCPS Cluster interaction in response to violent protests.



Attacks on police stations and other community-oriented institutions in defiance of state authority cannot be tolerated and the rule of law must prevail. Stability in the Republic is crucial, particularly in planning for the 2024 National Local Government Elections. To achieve the creation of a demilitarised, professional and well-resourced POP capacity within the SAPS that is capable of meeting the policing demands of the 21st century, the SAPS implemented the Public Order Policing Strategy, on 28 June 2019. As shown in the table below, numerous courses were identified in the TPP, for 2022/23.

Training provided to members within the POP environment

Type of POP training	2021/22	2022/23
Water cannon operators	0	111
Crowd Management for Platoon Commanders	36	0
Crowd Management for Platoon Members (Train-the-Trainer)	0	40
Crowd Management for Platoon Members, inclusive of the Metropolitan Police Department	179	4 656
POP Refresher's Training	0	258
Crowd Conflict Management Training	44	0
RG-12 Nyala Operators Course	47	129
2 nd Generation Nyala	194	59
Video Operators Course	50	0
K53 Code EC (14) Heavy Duty Driver Programme	9	2
K53 Code C1 (10) Drivers Licence	0	24
K53 Code 10 Learners License Preparation and Writing Session	0	126
Water Canon Induction Course	74	0

POP members received in-service training at unit level to ensure operational readiness, despite the majority of members being deployed to other provinces for stabilisation operations, due to rising operational demands. The training of new police constables (Project 4 000) was prioritised. Due to the magnitude of the project, 125 trainers, including administrative personnel, were called to the Tshwane SAPS Academy, for compliance with the national duty. Due to the deployment of nearly all qualified trainers to the SAPS Tshwane Academy, all in-service training was impacted, including Crowd Management Refresher Training. A total of 4 085 members, including newly recruited constables and current members, were trained in Crowd Management for Platoon Members and were all declared competent in the learning programme.

Highlights

Suspect arrested for drugs worth R1.3 million near Somerset West, in the Western Cape, on 10 September 2022

A 38-year-old man was arrested after the South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau (SANEB), based in Bellville, along with Crime Intelligence Counter Narcotics and Gangs and POP, seized narcotics with an estimated street value of R1.3 million.

Two suspects in custody for dealing in drugs, in Chatsworth, in KwaZulu-Natal, on 16 February 2023

Members from the Hawks from Serious Organised Crime Investigation (SOI), Crime Intelligence, POP and Durban Metro Police Drug Team arrested two drug dealers during an undercover investigation after receiving drug dealing information. During a search members found heroin capsules, crack cocaine, Mandrax tablets and crystal meth worth R58 680.00.

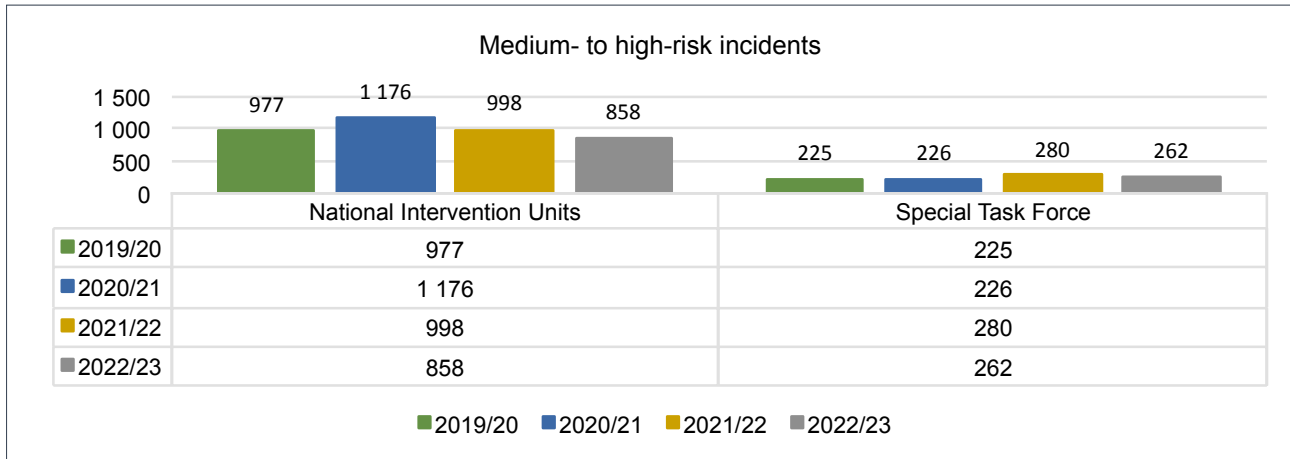
Multidisciplinary team operation with a series of raids across the Western Cape, Southern Cape and Eastern Cape nets sixteen suspects for drug dealing, on 16 March 2023

The Western Cape DPCI (Hawks), Crime Intelligence, Oudtshoorn K9 Unit, District Crime Combating Team, POP and Hawks teams, in George, Beaufort West and the Eastern Cape executed search warrants. Seven suspects were apprehended, in Oudtshoorn, George, Gqeberha, Ladysmith, De-Rust and Calitstdorp. From 2019 to March 2023, the accused were caught with 5 354 Mandrax tablets and 816 g of Tik-Tik worth R421 070.00. Thirty-two cases with 54 charges were registered.

Police confiscate over R1 million worth of abalone, in Gqeberha, in the Eastern Cape, on 21 March 2023

POP and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries seized R1 million in abalone.

EFFECTIVE POLICING OF INCIDENTS OF A SECURITY NATURE WHICH REQUIRE SPECIALISED INTERVENTION



National Intervention Units rapidly respond to medium- to high-risk incidents where conventional policing is compromised, including interventions addressing serious and violent crime, escorting dangerous criminals, protecting VIPs and major events and providing specialised operational assistance to police stations and other government departments. These units are located in Cape Town, Durban, Mthatha and Pretoria. Responses to 858 medium- to high-risk incidents, included 290 operational support, 246 escorting duties, 128 VIP protection and/or event operations and 194 national deployments. These incidents resulted in 119 arrests, the seizure of 47 firearms (handguns and rifles), 811 rounds of ammunition, 16 vehicles and R642 241 in cash. In addition, 1 104 Mandrax tablets, 21 17 kg cannabis, 0 728 kg cocaine powder, 1 242 cocaine (crack) pieces, 114 ecstasy tablets, 1 346 heroin capsules and 87 heroin straws were seized. The NIU also responded to six illicit mining operations, with 51 arrests. In response to specific crimes, the NIU performed 443 self-initiated, intelligence-driven and planned and targeted deployments. The respective Units conducted operations related to gangsterism, firearms and ammunition, drugs, stolen vehicles and counterfeit goods, which resulted in 118 arrests and the seizure of 77 firearms (handguns and rifles), 993 rounds of ammunition, 25 vehicles, R45 928.50 in cash, 33 889 kg cannabis, 850 Mandrax tablets and 540 heroin capsules.

The **Special Task Force** is tasked with responding to medium- to high-risk incidents, which requires specialised tactical skills, operational equipment and advanced field training skills. The STF is tasked with managing hostage situations, high-risk crime incidents (to combat acts of terrorism, organised crime, serious and violent crime and anti-poaching), protection of VIPs and high-risk individuals, search-and-rescue operations and operational support (transport of ammunition and money), which require specialised skills, training and equipment. Three STF Units are located in Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria. In 2022/23, the STF responded to 262 medium- to high-risk incidents. A total of 75 firearms (handguns and rifles), 6 061 rounds of ammunition, 32 vehicles, 3 500 tonnes of chrome and R228 000 and \$40 000 in cash were confiscated.

The nine provinces have 32 **Tactical Response Team Units**, with eight each in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng, four each the Eastern Cape and the North West, two each in the Western Cape, the Free State and Mpumalanga and one each in Limpopo and the Northern Cape. TRT Units responded to 391 tactical situations (serious crimes in progress, crowd management, crisis incidents in progress and aiding other units). In total, 11 482 tactical operational support operations and activities (anti-poaching, cross-border operations and transportation of dangerous criminals), 538 tactical intervention activities (active shooter situations and cordon-and-search operations) and 755 self-initiated operations were conducted focusing on trio crimes (carjacking and robberies at residential and non-residential premises), as well as theft of motor vehicles, drug-related crime and firearms and ammunition. Daily operations attended to totalled 187 017. During these operations, 8 078 people were arrested for various offences and 1 514.5 kg cannabis, 11 928 Mandrax tablets, 12.94 kg Crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 3.52 kg cocaine, 4.8 ecstasy tablets, 345 illegal firearms, 7 745 rounds of ammunition, 190 stolen/robbed vehicles, 838.48 kg of copper, 15 kg of gold and R2 503 977.10 in cash were seized.

Mobile Operations protected 168 valuable and/or dangerous government cargo without security breaches. During 43 self-initiated and two crime prevention operations, 26 arrests were made and 70 Mandrax tablets, 4 989 kg cannabis, 74 cannabis packets, 103 whoonga packets, 35 heroin straws, 43 packets of cigarettes, 36 751lt alcohol and R4 664 in cash were confiscated.

The SAPS provides specialised policing services to neighbouring countries under Outcome 11 of the Government's "Enhanced Africa Agenda and Sustainable Development" of Government's Programme of Action. The RSA Cabinet approves the deployment of members on **peacekeeping missions** and other interventions, in compliance with UN Security Council Resolutions, AU Constitutive Act and SADC agreements. A total of 35 members were deployed in AU/UN peacekeeping missions, including 28 in South Sudan, one each in Darfur, New York and Mozambique and four serving in Abyei, Darfur as police advisors. One female member was appointed to the New York Permanent Mission. There were 21 females deployed during the period under review. One female member was

appointed as Protection of Civilians Coordinator in South Sudan who oversaw public order and security in UN missions in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) Protection of Civilians Sites and other mandated UN police activities related to Protection of Civilian Sites. The SADC Standby Force Agreement and other mandating authorities require that 500 members must be trained and placed on standby for deployment in peacekeeping missions, according to cabinet approval. A total of 305 members were trained and placed on standby for deployment in peacekeeping missions, in 2022/23.

The **SAPS Air Wing** provides police stations, other units and specialised forces with air support for criminal-related matters. The SAPS had 49 aircraft at the start of the financial year, including 37 helicopters and 12 fixed-wing aircraft/aeroplanes. A total of 13 BO105 helicopters were removed from service, due to age and serviceability constraints and two AS350B3 (H125) helicopters were grounded for boarding, due to an accident and lifespan maturity. Ten BO105 helicopters were auctioned, on 26 July 2022, while three were retained for display and exhibition purposes. The SAPS had a total of 37 aircraft, on 31 March 2023, including 25 helicopters, with one new H125 helicopter that was delivered, on 12 December 2022 and 12 fixed-wing aircraft/aeroplanes. The SAPS had 53 pilots, as at 31 March 2023, comprising of 29 helicopter pilots, 18 fixed-wing pilots and six dual-rated pilots who flew both helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft. There are 58 airborne law enforcement officers in the Air Wing. A total of 3161.7 hours were flown, including 2716.8 operational hours for crime-related matters, such as crime call-outs (243.9 hours), crime prevention (407.2 hours), planned operations (1 458.5 hours) and assistance to specialised forces (164 hours). Communication flights (445.6 hours), shows (33.3 hours), training flights (250.2 hours) and maintenance flights (158.7 hours) accounted for a total of 887.8 hours of non-criminal flights.

Mobilisation Support is rendering transport and/or vehicle-related equipment to support operational-related and nationally coordinated operations and events, including armoured vehicles, support to operational deployments, such as cross-border operations, the building/maintenance of camps, the deployment of chefs and camp supervisors and the provision of equipment and consumables, such as speed fencing, riot helmets, flags, chairs, tables, tents, lawnmowers and furniture removals. A total of 419 requests were successfully attended to with regard to transport activities. These include assistance with approved official funerals, officials attending courses, training and maintenance shooting, shuttle services for high ranking officer visits, deploying and recovering armoured vehicles, transporting operational equipment to be used in provinces during operations and major events, assisting with border policing-related detached duties and transporting students to respective training academies during Project 10 000. There were 84 support requests that were attended to, including training camps, the installation of speed fencing, firearm destruction operations and work sessions and meetings.

As a force multiplier and a vehicle able to protect occupants from weapons fire, petrol bombs, etc., armoured vehicles, serve an important role in the SAPS and, more specifically, in the POP environment. At the end of March 2023, there were 543 active selectively armoured vehicles, of which 202 were deemed operational/serviceable.

National Operational Coordination (NOC) coordinates, implements and monitors interdepartmental and police-specific operations to address JCPS and SAPS priorities and manages cabinet-approved major events and other events in accordance with the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010). NOC functions as the coordinating structure and secretariat of the National Crime Combating Forum and the Interdepartmental NATJOINTS - an operational arm of the JCPS Cluster tasked with coordinating all security and stability operations nationwide. The SAPS serves as the NATJOINTS' chairman. NOC planned, coordinated, evaluated and executed 49 hotspot stabilisation operations to address illegal mining, aggravated CIT robberies, transnational offences, critical infrastructure protection, intelligence-driven operations and mining unrest.

Crime combating operations

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » North West stabilisation and normalisation operation: Illicit mining, Dr. Kaunda and Bojanalo Districts, from 2022-04-01 to 2022-06-30. » North West: Ngaka-Modiri Molema Stabilisation Operation, from 2022-04-10 to 2022-06-30. » Emanguzi Cross-Border Crimes Operation, in KwaZulu-Natal, from 2022-04-01 to 2022-06-30. » Western Cape: Operation "Lockdown II", from 2022-04-01 to 2022-06-30. » Illicit mining operation, in Mpumalanga, from 2022-04-11 to 2022-06-30. » Intelligence driven operation, in Limpopo, from 2022-04-11 to 2022-06-30. » Musina (Limpopo) unrest, from 2022-05-18 to 2022-06-15. » Operation Soweto, in Gauteng, from 2022-05-16 to 2022-05-18. » North West stabilisation and normalisation operation: Illicit mining, Dr. Kaunda and Bojanala Districts, from 2022-07-01 to 2022-09-01. » North West: Ngaka-Modiri Molema Stabilisation Operation, from 2022-07-01 to 2022-07-10. » Emanguzi Cross-Border Crimes Operation, from 2022-07-01 to 2022-09-30. » Western Cape: Operation "Lockdown II", from 2022-07-01 to 2022-09-30. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » North West stabilisation and normalisation operation: Aggravated robberies (CIT), Bojanalo District, from 2022-04-01 to 2022-06-30. » Stabilisation operation, in KwaZulu-Natal, from 2022-04-01 to 2022-06-30. » National operation, in KwaZulu-Natal "Operation Sesfikile", from 2022-04-12 to 2022-05-15. » CIT heist operation, in Mpumalanga, from 2022-04-01 to 2022-06-06. » Protection of critical infrastructure, in Mpumalanga, from 2022-06-11 to 2022-06-30. » Mining unrest operation, in Limpopo, from 2022-04-01 to 2022-06-30. » Operation Khukulula, in Diepsloot, Gauteng, from 2022-04-01 to 2022-06-30. » N3 Route protection, from Gauteng to KwaZulu-Natal, from 2022-04-30 to 2022-06-30. » North West stabilisation and normalisation operation: Aggravated robberies (CIT), Bojanala Districts, from 2022-07-01 to 2022-09-01. » Stabilisation operation, in KwaZulu-Natal, from 2022-07-01 to 2022-09-30. » Nongoma: Enyokeni Royal Palace Reed Dance (Umkhosi woMhlanga), from 2022-09-17 to 2022-09-19.
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Crime combating operations

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Intelligence-driven operation, in Limpopo, from 2022-07-01 to 2022-09-30. » Operation Khukulula, in Diepsloot, Gauteng, from 2022-06-30 to 2022-09-30. » Operation Leth'ukuthula, in Soweto, Gauteng, from 2022-07-12 to 2022-09-30. » N3 Route protection, from Gauteng to KwaZulu-Natal, from 2022-06-30 to 2022-09-30. » Richards Bay Minerals, in KwaZulu-Natal - threat to critical infrastructure, from 2022-10-25 to 2022-12-31. » Illicit mining operation, in Mpumalanga, from 2022-10-08 to 2022-12-31. » Operation Khukulula, in Diepsloot, Gauteng, from 2022-10-01 to 2022-12-31. » OR Tambo International Airport, Gauteng: National shutdown, from 2023-03-17 to 2023-03-22. » Richards Bay Minerals, in KwaZulu-Natal - threat to critical infrastructure, from 2022-12-31 to 2023-03-31. » Western Cape: Operation "Lockdown II", from 2022-12-31 to 2023-03-31. » National shutdown, in Mpumalanga, from 2023-03-18 to 2023-03-21. » Operation Khukulula, in Diepsloot, from 2022-12-31 to 2023-03-31. » National intervention operation: Mission Area Joints Operation Centre, at Megawatt Park, Sunninghill, in Gauteng, from 2023-02-03 to 2023-03-31. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Illicit mining operation, in Mpumalanga, from 2022-07-01 to 2022-09-30. » Mining unrest operation, in Limpopo, from 2022-07-01 to 2022-09-30. » Eldorado Park: Combating of drug-related crime, from 2022-09-13 to 2022-09-25. » North West: Ngaka-Modiri Molema Stabilisation Operation, from 2022-10-01 to 2022-12-31. » Western Cape: Operation "Lockdown II", from 2022-10-01 to 2022-12-31. » Mining unrest operation, in Limpopo, from 2022-10-01 to 2022-12-31. » National shutdown, from 2023-03-17 to 2023-03-22. » North West: Ngaka-Modiri Molema Stabilisation Operation, from 2022-12-31 to 2023-02-05. » North West: Bojanala Districts stabilisation and normalisation operation, from 2022-12-31 to 2023-02-05. » Emanguzi KwaZulu-Natal Presidential Operation, from 2023-01-29 to 2023-03-31. » Illicit mining operation, in Mpumalanga, from 2022-12-31 to 2023-03-31. » Mining unrest operation, in Limpopo, from 2022-12-31 to 2023-03-31. » Combating of gang-related crimes, in Eldorado Park, Westbury and New Clare, in Gauteng, from 2023-03-07 to 2023-03-31.
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During the period, 19 cabinet-approved events were authorised pursuant to the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010, compared to eight cabinet-approved events, in 2021/22.

Major event operations, in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » National Freedom Day Celebration, on 27 April 2022, at Kees Tajaard Stadium, in Middleburg, Mpumalanga. » National Youth Day Commemoration, on 16 June 2022, at Mthatha Stadium, Eastern Cape. » SADC Extraordinary Ministerial Conference, from 19 to 21 July 2022, at OR Tambo Building, in Gauteng. » Inaugural Industrialist Conference, on 20 July 2022, at Sandton Convention Centre, Gauteng. » Rugby Sevens World Cup, at Cape Town Stadium, from 9 to 11 September 2022, Western Cape. » National Heritage Day Commemoration, at the Union Buildings, on 24 September 2022, Gauteng. » The Association of World Election Body Conference, at the Cape Town International Conference Centre (ICC), from 17 to 20 October 2022, Western Cape. » Handing over of the Certificate Ceremony to King Misuzulu KaZwelithini, at Moses Mabhida Stadium, on 29 October 2022, KwaZulu-Natal. » African National Congress (ANC) Elective Conference, at NASREC, from 16 to 20 December 2022, Gauteng. » SONA, on 9 February 2023, at Cape Town City Hall, Western Cape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 5th Global Conference on Elimination on Child Labour, from 14 to 19 May 2022, at the Durban ICC, KwaZulu-Natal. » International Flight Inspection Symposium, from 20 to 24 June 2022, at the Durban ICC, KwaZulu-Natal. » National Womens Day Celebration, on 9 August 2022, at Esilahl Sports Field, in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal. » Africa Aerospace and Defense Exhibition, at the Waterkloof Airforce Base, from 21 to 25 September 2022, Gauteng. » Global Action Plan Framework on Informal Settlement and Slums, at the CSIR, from 16 to 18 October 2022, Gauteng. » World Science Forum, at the Cape Town ICC, from 5 to 9 December 2022, Western Cape. » ICC Women World Cup, from 7 to 30 January 2023 and 3 to 27 February 2023, in Gauteng, North West, Western Cape and Eastern Cape. » The FIA Formula E World Champion, from 24 to 25 February 2023, Cape Town E-Prix, Western Cape. » Armed Forces Week, from 15 to 22 February 2023, at Richards Bay, KwaZulu-Natal.
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Highlights

ANC 8th January Statement, at the DR Rantlai Molemela Stadium, in Mangaung, Free State

An estimated number of 16 000 ANC delegates and supporters from all nine provinces gathered, at the Molemela Stadium to commemorate President Cyril Ramaphosa's January 8 Statement. No incidents were reported during the event.

Economic Freedom Fighters National Shutdown, on 20 March 2023

The EFF called for a nationwide shutdown across all provinces with the intention of causing disruption, demanding an end to load shedding and for President Ramaphosa to step down. POP successfully monitored and policed the event with few incidents and arrests.

Handover ceremony of the Certificate to his Majesty King Misuzulu Ka-Zwelithini, at the Moses Mabhida Stadium, in KwaZulu-Natal, on 29 October 2022

The State President of South Africa and other international dignitaries attended the ceremony, which drew 50 000 people. The ceremony was policed by POP without incident.

Sporting event, at Orlando Stadium, in Johannesburg, Gauteng Province, on 29 October 2022

The Kaizer Chiefs FC vs. Orlando Pirates FC soccer match drew 82 180 spectators, to the Orlando Stadium. POP policed the event and spectators left peacefully.

Roads barricaded, in Harrismith, Free State, on 20 February 2023

An estimated number of 600 community members barricaded roads with burning tyres and stones to protest service delivery. POP arrested 14 public violence suspects. The incident was stabilised and participants dispersed.

Roads barricaded, in Nigel, Gauteng, on 23 March 2023

An estimated number of 1 000 community members barricaded roads with burning tyres and stones protesting against drugs in the area and the lack of service delivery. POP monitored the situation. Shops were looted. Five public violence suspects were arrested after rubber bullets and CS were used to disperse the crowd. The incident was stabilised and participants dispersed.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The Visible Policing Programme had 24 performance targets, with an achievement rate of 70,83 per cent, which indicates that the Programme performed below the desired level on some of its targets.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

Subprogramme Name	2022/23			2021/22		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Crime Prevention	41 004 221	41 004 221	0	40 938 339	40 925 497	12 842
Border Security	2 268 358	2 268 358	0	2 214 799	2 214 799	0
Specialised Interventions	5 332 998	5 332 998	0	4 890 726	4 890 726	0
Facilities	4 680 424	4 680 424	0	4 566 358	4 566 358	0
Total	53 286 001	53 286 001	0	52 610 222	52 597 380	12 842

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Visible Policing Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- » Percentage of applications for new firearm licences finalised
- » Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes
- » Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations
- » Number of escapees from custody
- » Percentage of functional police stations rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of crime, including GBVF
- » Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against women (18 years and above)
- » Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against children (below 18 years)



STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE

Percentage of applications for new firearm licenses finalised

The SAPS developed an action plan for the CFR. This action plan is intended to address service delivery complaints regarding the administration of application backlogs at the CFR. The Action Plan comprises the following pillars:

- » Pillar 1: Enhancement of capacity and capability
- » Pillar 2: Enhancement of governance structures
- » Pillar 3: Secure and suitable storage, filing facilities and office accommodation
- » Pillar 4: System development and enhancement.

Quarterly work sessions will be held with provinces to discuss quarterly performance and address firearm-related challenges.

Number of escapees from custody

Conducting an assessment of all escape incidents and revision of the National Plan for the Prevention of Escapes from Custody and Deaths in Custody, backed by provincial plans.

Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes

Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations

Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against women (18 years and above)

Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against children (below 18 years)

- » The SAPS developed a NPS. The purpose of the Strategy is to provide the SAPS with a road map for achieving its constitutional mandate to protect and serve South African citizens and their property by allocating, managing and deploying resources, including human capacity.
- » A requirement for the operationalisation of implementation was issued, emphasising the investigation and prevention of crimes that threaten the well-being and safety of all South Africans.
- » Implementation of the immediate stabilisation of the top 30 High Contact Crime Weight police stations.
- » Interventions at the top 20 provincial High Contact Crime Weight police stations.
- » Coordination of interventions by head office Generals at the top 30 High Contact Crime Weight police stations.
- » Implementation of provincial plans for reducing violent crime.

Percentage of functional police stations rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of crime, including GBVF

Training will be prioritised for the 97 police stations that did not meet the predetermined criteria.

PRIORITISING WOMEN, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN ITS SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

The following performance indicators support the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disabilities:

- » Percentage of functional police stations rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of crime, including GBVF.
- » Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against women (18 years and above).
- » Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against children (below 18 years).

The following initiatives support the prioritisation of women, youth and people with disabilities:

- » The application of the Guidelines for Policing of People with Disabilities in all police stations.



- » The implementation of minimum requirements for victim-friendly facilities at identified police stations.
- » The improvement of infrastructure at all identified police stations to provide basic access to victims or complainants, including wheelchair ramps, holding rails, disabled ablution facilities and disabled parking bays.
- » The GBV and Sexual Offences Action Plan remains central to the department's efforts to reduce violence and reported contact crimes against women and children. In the medium-term, the department will prioritise providing capacity to FCS Units to ensure they have sufficient personnel to respond to cases effectively.
- » To ensure that appropriate interventions are in place, including prevention and awareness programmes, adequately trained personnel and GBV desks in police stations – the department will develop an action plan focusing on the 30 police stations with the highest number of reported crimes against women and children.
- » The GBVF hotspot areas, which have been identified in consultation with the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities, based on the consideration of a number of variables, including 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 the reported cases received by Kgomotso, Khuseleka and Thuthuzela Care Centres.

PERFORMANCE, IN RELATION TO STANDARDISED OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR SECTORS WITH CONCURRENT FUNCTIONS

The South African system of government is designed so that certain functions are exclusive (performed by one sphere only), while others are concurrent (shared between different spheres). The Constitution divides functions among the three spheres of government and clearly distinguishes between exclusive and concurrent responsibilities. Concurrent functions, include policy-making, legislation, implementation and monitoring and performance assessment. Functions, such as school education, health services, social welfare services, housing and agriculture are shared between national and provincial governments. The SAPS, therefore, does not have specified concurrent functions that should be reported on.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2022/23.



5.3 PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICES

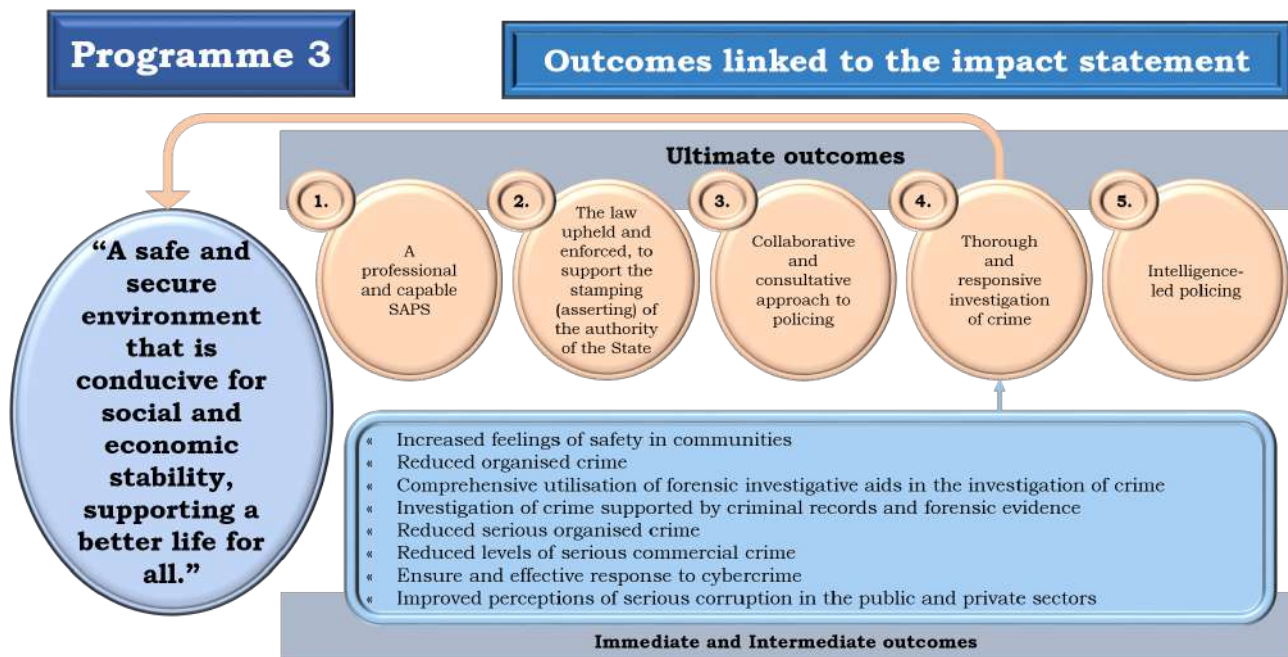
The purpose of the Detective Services Programme is to enable the investigative work of the SAPS, including providing support to investigators in terms of forensic evidence and criminal records. The programme objective is to contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence.

The Detective Services Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

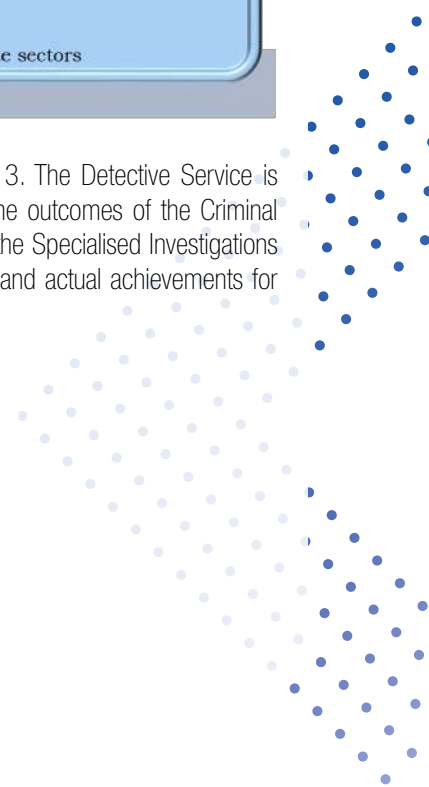
- » Crime Investigations provides for detectives at police stations who investigate crimes, including crimes against women and children.
- » Criminal Record Centre provides for effective and credible Criminal Record Centres, in respect of crime scene management or processing and provides criminal records and related information.
- » Forensic Science Laboratory funds Forensic Science Laboratories, which provide specialised, evidence-related technical analysis and support to investigators.

Specialised Investigations provides for the prevention, combating and investigation of national priority offences, including the investigation of organised crime syndicates, serious and violent crime, commercial crime and corruption.

The outputs that have been included in the Detective Services Programme focus primarily on the following outcomes and suboutcomes.



The Detective and Forensic Services Division and the DPCI share joint responsibility for Programme 3. The Detective Service is responsible for the outcomes of the Crime Investigations Subprogramme, the Forensic Services for the outcomes of the Criminal Records Centre and Forensic Science Laboratory Subprogrammes, and the DPCI for the outcomes of the Specialised Investigations Subprogramme. The outcomes and suboutcomes, outputs, planned output indicators, planned targets and actual achievements for Programme 3's subprogrammes are detailed in tables 3 and 4 below.



OUTCOMES AND SUBOUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PLANNED OUTPUT INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Table 3: Actual performance against targets, for 2022/23, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations								
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Increased feelings of safety in communities ⁷¹	Reduced levels of contact crime ⁷²	Detection rate for contact crimes	47,43% (348 355 from a total of 734 496).	46,36% (376 784 from a total of 812 808).	51%	46,28% (415 091 from a total of 896 976).	-4,72% points	Target not achieved. Legal limitation (arrests without warrants) - The majority of contact crimes consist of assault GBH and assault common, for which two case laws were cited (Rex vs. Jones and Bobbert vs. Minister of Law and Order). The Senior Public Prosecutor (SPP) is tasked with deciding assault GBH and some assault common cases. High ratio of case dockets per detective, as a result of employee turnover, is not conducive to effective investigation. Increase in reported crimes. Investigations are hindered by the demographics of informal settlements and rural areas.
		Detection rate for contact crimes at the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations	33,94% (37 112 from a total of 109 335).	33,50% (40 362 from a total of 120 498).	45%	33,05% (43 180 from a total of 130 659).	-11,95% points	Target not achieved. Legal limitation (arrests without warrants) - The majority of contact crimes consist of assault GBH and assault common, for which two case

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Increased feelings of safety in communities								<p>laws were cited (Rex vs. Jones and Bobbert vs. Minister of Law and Order). The SPP is tasked with deciding assault GBH and some assault common cases.</p> <p>High ratio of case dockets per detective, as a result of employee turnover, is not conducive to effective investigation.</p> <p>Increase in reported crimes.</p> <p>Investigations are hindered by the demographics of informal settlements and rural areas.</p> <p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>Legal limitation (arrests without warrants) - The majority of contact crimes consist of assault GBH and assault common, for which two case laws were cited (Rex vs. Jones and Bobbert vs. Minister of Law and Order). The SPP is tasked with deciding assault GBH and some assault common cases.</p> <p>High ratio of case dockets per detective, as a result of employee turnover, is not conducive to effective investigation.</p>
		Percentage of outstanding case dockets related to contact crimes older than 3 years finalised	-46,22% (22 517 from a total of 48 719).	18,48% (10 472 finalised from a total of 56 653).	15,09%	13,45% (5 929 from a total of 44 085).	-1,64% points	

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Increased feelings of safety in communities		Percentage of outstanding wanted persons already circulated at the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations finalised	-31,61% (11 756 from a total of 37 196).	29% (7 378 from a total of 25 440).	12%	35,93% (7 717 from a total of 21 477).	23,93% points	Target achieved. The indicator pertains to finalised wanted suspects already circulated at the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations, including deceased individuals, arrested individuals and withdrawn cases.
	Reduced levels of violence against women ⁷³	Detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above) ⁷⁴	71,29% (132 443 from a total of 185 778).	69,97% (148 249 from a total of 211 876).	71%	70,07% (163 833 from a total of 233 804).	-0,93% points	Target not achieved. Legal limitation (arrests without warrants) - The majority of contact crimes consist of assault GBH and assault common, for which two case laws were cited (Rex vs. Jones and Bobbert vs. Minister of Law and Order). The SPP is tasked with deciding assault GBH and some assault common cases. High ratio of case dockets per detective, as a result of employee turnover, is not conducive to effective investigation. Increase in reported crimes. Investigations are hindered by the demographics of informal settlements and rural areas.



Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Increased feelings of safety in communities	Reduced levels of violence against children ⁷⁵	Detection rate for crimes against children (below 18 years) ⁷⁶	64,88% (34 890 from a total of 53 776).	61,84% (36 438 from a total of 58 921).	65%	62,95% (39 628 from a total of 62 950).	-2,05% points	Target not achieved. Legal limitation (arrests without warrants) - The majority of contact crimes consist of assault GBH and assault common, for which two case laws were cited (Rex vs. Jones and Bobbert vs. Minister of Law and Order). The SPP is tasked with deciding assault GBH and some assault common cases. High ratio of case dockets per detective, as a result of employee turnover, is not conducive to effective investigation. Increase in reported crimes. Investigations are hindered by the demographics of informal settlements and rural areas.



Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Reduced organised crime ⁷	Reduction of drug syndicates (through the implementation of the Narcotics Intervention Strategy and National Drug Master Plan) ⁷⁸	Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised with arrests ⁷⁹	70,59% (12 from a total of 17), with 54 arrests.	36,36% (4 from a total of 11), with 10 arrests.	70%	10% (4 from a total of 40 identified in 12 months), with 26 arrests.	-60% points	Target not achieved. 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 financial year.
		Percentage increase in the number of arrests for dealing in illicit drugs ⁸⁰	42,62% (174 ⁸¹ arrests, compared with 122 arrests, in 2019/20).	12,64% (196 arrests, compared with 174 arrests, in 2020/21).	5%	65,31% (324 arrests, compared with 196 arrests), in 2021/22.	60,31% points	Target achieved. Targeting drug suppliers, as opposed to drug users.
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Comprehensive utilisation of forensic investigative aids in the investigation of crime	Reduction of organised criminal groups and gangs ⁸² Enhanced DNA database	Percentage of identified organised criminal groups neutralised with arrests ⁸³	50% (14 from a total of 28), with 74 arrests.	20% (2 from a total of 10), with 11 arrests.	70%	20,41% (10 from a total of 49 identified in 12 months), with 50 arrests.	-49,59% points	Target not achieved. Under-capacitation of units in the organised crime environment. Inadequate development of members within the organised crime environment.
		Percentage compliance with the taking of buccal samples from schedule 8 arrested offenders ⁸⁴	43,59% (86 969 from a total of 199 507).	82,98% (128 515 from a total of 154 879).	75%	81,77% (296 574 from a total of 362 686).	6,77% points	Target achieved. Monitoring through weekly accountability sessions with all provinces.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Comprehensive utilisation of forensic investigative aids in the investigation of crime	Forensic investigative leads comprehensively utilised ⁸⁵	Percentage of person-to-crime DNA leads finalised	-70,53% (1 692 from a total of 2 399).	38,68% (217 from a total of 561).	17,50%	58,41% (1 292 from a total of 2 212).	40,91% points	Target achieved. Monitoring through weekly accountability sessions with all provinces.
		Percentage of crime-to-crime DNA leads finalised	-55,67% (761 from a total of 1 367).	17,22% (73 from a total of 424).	6,30%	57,23% (372 from a total of 650).	50,93% points	Target achieved. Monitoring through weekly accountability sessions with all provinces.
		Percentage of fingerprint leads finalised	144,91% (2 575 from a total of 1 777).	38,04% (442 from a total of 1 162).	7%	51,35% (552 from a total of 1 075).	44,35% points	Target achieved. Monitoring through weekly accountability sessions with all provinces.
		Percentage of Integrated Ballistics Identification System leads finalised	-37,35% (644 from a total of 1 724).	21,51% (80 from a total of 372).	13,5%	38,14% (156 from a total of 409).	24,64% points	Target achieved. Monitoring through weekly accountability sessions with all provinces.
Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre								
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Improved processing of fingerprint searches and maintenance of criminal records	Percentage of results of trial updated in respect of the following:						
		Guilty verdict	93,09% (154 173 from a total of 165 613) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days.	91,87% (131 602 from a total of 143 243) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days.	95% of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days	91,29% (149 024 from a total of 163 236) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days.	-3,71% points	Target not achieved. The presence of communication errors between systems Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) and the Criminal Records System, rebooting of the system is monotonous, network challenges, dependency on suppliers to resolve escalated

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence		Not guilty verdict	96,53% (789 284 from a total of 817 670) of results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days.	94,73% (731 564 from a total of 772 233) results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days.	95% of results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days	93,94% (737 169 from a total of 784 725) results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days.	-1,06% points	Target not achieved. The presence of communication errors between systems (AFS and Criminal Records System), rebooting of the system is monotonous, network challenges, dependency on suppliers to resolve escalated queries, unscheduled down times of AFS, load shedding and a shortage of personnel are significant concerns that impacted on the efficiency and effectiveness of the Criminal Record Centre.
			87,81% (877 864 from a total of 999 711) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days.	91,08% (832 868 from a total of 914 397) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days.	95% original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days	81,36% (802 239 from a total of 985 980) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days	-13,64% points	Target not achieved. The presence of communication errors between systems (AFS and Criminal Records System), rebooting of the system is monotonous, network challenges, dependency on suppliers to resolve escalated queries, unscheduled down times of AFS, load shedding and a shortage of personnel are significant concerns that impacted on the efficiency and effectiveness of the Criminal Record Centre.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory								
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence	Enhanced processing of forensic evidence case exhibits (entries)	Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised	32,23% (27 983 from a total of 86 824), within 35 calendar days.	22,75% (30 746 from a total of 135 147), within 35 calendar days.	75% of routine case exhibits (entries) processed, within 35 calendar days	20,10% (55 927 from a total of 278 244), within 35 calendar days.	-54,9% points	Target not achieved. The finalisation rate for biology exhibits (entries) has increased progressively from 92,43%, in 2021/22 to 131,90%, in 2022/23. The FSL received and registered 536 350 case exhibits (entries), in 2021/22 and 660 102 case exhibits (entries), in 2022/23, an increase of 23,07%. The down management of old backlogged cases, while processing new incoming workload that has accumulated since 2018, owing to a lack of consumables, equipment maintenance and calibration. The impact of the flood in KwaZulu-Natal, rendering the region non-functional for three months, disrupted the workflow. A loss of human capital due to exits, promotions, transfers and deaths created challenges. Despite the fact that positions are frequently filled, the time it takes for a newly appointed analyst to perform independent analysis contributes to temporary delays in case processing. Forensic instruments operate under vacuum and at high temperatures. The analysis

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <p>» Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence</p>								<p>of samples starts at a low temperature (40°) and ends at a high temperature (300°).</p> <p>Biology experiencing a high percentage (25%) of DNA requests emanating from crime scenes.</p> <p>Contracts for consumables and equipment maintenance and calibration are constantly monitored, to ensure that the necessary resources are available for the forensic analysis process. When a member leaves the service, the submission of vacant funded positions proceeds.</p> <p>Monitoring equipment usage and consumable stock levels on a daily basis. Regular meetings with Information Technology (IT) system solution coordinators to address any potential system downtime issues. The allocation of overtime to fast-track the processing of case exhibits (entries), particularly prioritised cases and those exceeding set timelines. The SAPS/NPA Project focusing on prioritising DNA reports (212 statements), as per the NPA's request list. Since the establishment of the NPA/SAPS Project, no case has been withdrawn, due to the lack of DNA Reports (212 statements). The successful enrolment of 31 259 GBVF-related DNA reports.</p>

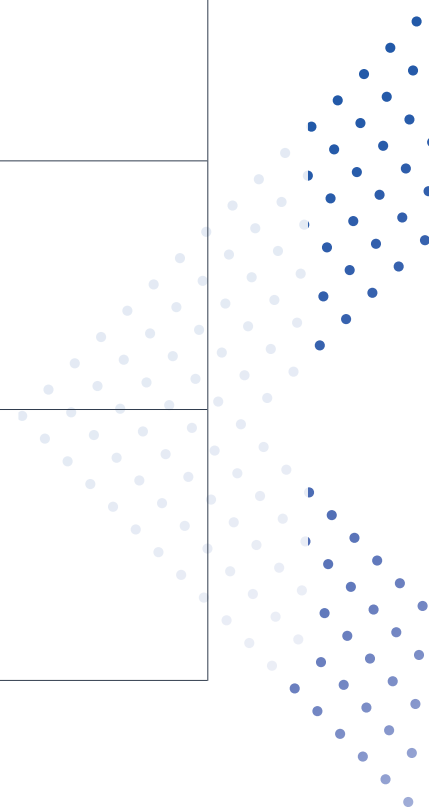
Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence 		Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised	61,70% (1 226 from a total of 1 987), within 113 calendar days.	51,38% (2 042 from a total of 3 974), within 113 calendar days.	70% of non-routine case exhibits (entries) processed, within 113 calendar days	66,09% (3 299 from a total of 4 992), within 113 calendar days.	-3,91% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The finalisation rate for biology exhibits (entries) has increased progressively from 92,43% in 2021/22 to 131,90% in 2022/23.</p> <p>The FSL received and registered 536 350 case exhibits (entries), in 2021/22 and 660 102 case exhibits (entries), in 2022/23, an increase of 23,07%.</p> <p>The down management of old backlogged cases, while processing new incoming workload that has accumulated since 2018, owing to a lack of consumables, equipment maintenance and calibration.</p> <p>The impact of the flood in KwaZulu-Natal, rendering the region non-functional for three months, disrupted the workflow.</p> <p>A loss of human capital due to exits, promotions, transfers and deaths created challenges. Despite the fact that positions are frequently filled, the time it takes for a newly appointed analyst to perform independent analysis contributes to temporary delays in case processing.</p> <p>Forensic instruments operate under vacuum and at high temperatures. The analysis</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence 								<p>of samples starts at a low temperature (40°) and ends at a high temperature (300°).</p> <p>Biology experiencing a high percentage (25%) of DNA requests emanating from crime scenes.</p> <p>Contracts for consumables and equipment maintenance and calibration are constantly monitored, to ensure that the necessary resources are available for the forensic analysis process. When a member leaves the service, the submission of vacant funded positions proceeds. Monitoring equipment usage and consumable stock levels on a daily basis. Regular meetings with IT system solution coordinators to address any potential system downtime issues. The allocation of overtime to fast-track the processing of case exhibits (entries), particularly prioritised cases and those exceeding set timelines. The SAPS/NPA Project focusing on prioritising DNA reports (212 statements), as per the NPA's request list. Since the establishment of the NPA/SAPS Project, no case has been withdrawn, due to the lack of DNA Reports (212 statements). The successful enrolment of 31 259 GBVF-related DNA reports.</p>

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <p>» Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence</p>		Percentage of case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames	84,56% (300 722 from a total of 355 648) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames.	57,46% (308 186 from a total of 536 350) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames.	Backlog not exceeding 10% of registered case exhibits (entries)	29,63% (195 605 from a total of 660 102) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames.	-19,63% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The finalisation rate for biology exhibits (entries) has increased progressively from 92,43% in 2021/22 to 131,90% in 2022/23.</p> <p>The FSL received and registered 536 350 case exhibits (entries), in 2021/22 and 660 102 case exhibits (entries), in 2022/23, an increase of 23,07%.</p> <p>The down management of old backlogged cases, while processing new incoming workload that has accumulated since 2018, owing to a lack of consumables, equipment maintenance and calibration.</p> <p>The impact of the flood in KwaZulu-Natal, rendering the region non-functional for three months, disrupted the workflow.</p> <p>A loss of human capital due to exits, promotions, transfers and deaths created challenges. Despite the fact that positions are frequently filled, the time it takes for a newly appointed analyst to perform independent analysis contributes to temporary delays in case processing.</p> <p>Forensic instruments operate under vacuum and at high</p>

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<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence 								<p>temperatures. The analysis of samples starts at a low temperature (40°) and ends at a high temperature (300°).</p> <p>Biology experiencing a high percentage (25%) of DNA requests emanating from crime scenes.</p> <p>Contracts for consumables and equipment maintenance and calibration are constantly monitored, to ensure that the necessary resources are available for the forensic analysis process. When a member leaves the service, the submission of vacant funded positions proceeds. Monitoring equipment usage and consumable stock levels on a daily basis. Regular meetings with IT system solution coordinators to address any potential system downtime issues. The allocation of overtime to fast-track the processing of case exhibits (entries), particularly prioritised cases and those exceeding set timelines. The SAPS/NPA Project focusing on prioritising DNA reports (212 statements), as per the NPA's request list. Since the establishment of the NPA/SAPS Project, no case has been withdrawn, due to the lack of DNA Reports (212 statements), The successful enrolment of 31 259 GBVF-related DNA reports.</p>

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence 		Percentage of DNA case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames	New performance indicator, in 2021/22.	New performance indicator, in 2021/22.	Backlog not exceeding 10% of registered case exhibits (entries)	13,97% (55 681 from a total of 398 439) DNA case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames.	-3,97% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The finalisation rate for biology exhibits (entries) has increased progressively from 92,43% in 2021/22 to 131,90% in 2022/23.</p> <p>The FSL received and registered 536 350 case exhibits (entries), in 2021/22 and 660 102 case exhibits (entries), in 2022/23, an increase of 23,07%.</p> <p>The down management of old backlogged cases, while processing new incoming workload that has accumulated since 2018, owing to a lack of consumables, equipment maintenance and calibration.</p> <p>The impact of the flood in KwaZulu-Natal, rendering the region non-functional for three months, disrupted the workflow.</p> <p>A loss of human capital due to exits, promotions, transfers and deaths created challenges. Despite the fact that positions are frequently filled, the time it takes for a newly appointed analyst to perform independent analysis contributes to temporary delays in case processing.</p>



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<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence 								<p>Forensic instruments operate under vacuum and at high temperatures. The analysis of samples starts at a low temperature (40°) and ends at a high temperature (300°).</p> <p>Biology experiencing a high percentage (25%) of DNA requests emanating from crime scenes.</p> <p>Contracts for consumables and equipment maintenance and calibration are constantly monitored, to ensure that the necessary resources are available for the forensic analysis process. When a member leaves the service, the submission of vacant funded positions proceeds. Monitoring equipment usage and consumable stock levels on a daily basis. Regular meetings with IT system solution coordinators to address any potential system downtime issues. The allocation of overtime to fast-track the processing of case exhibits (entries), particularly prioritised cases and those exceeding set timelines. The SAPS/NPA Project focusing on prioritising DNA reports (212 statements), as per the NPA's request list. Since the establishment of the</p>

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<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <p>» Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence</p>	Enhanced processing of forensic intelligence case exhibits (entries)	Percentage of Ballistics Intelligence (BIS) case exhibits (entries) finalised	90,50% (33 216 from a total of 36 704), within 35 calendar days.	91,16% (59 659 from a total of 65 441), within 35 calendar days.	95% of BIS case exhibits (entries) finalised, within 35 calendar days	86,28% (67 126 from a total of 77 797), within 35 calendar days.	-8,72% points	<p>NPA/SAPS Project, no case has been withdrawn, due to the lack of DNA Reports (212 statements). The successful enrolment of 31 259 GBVF-related DNA reports.</p> <p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The down management of old backlogged cases, while processing new incoming workload that has accumulated since 2018, owing to a lack of consumables, equipment maintenance and calibration.</p> <p>The impact of the flood in KwaZulu-Natal, rendering the region non-functional for three months, disrupted the workflow.</p> <p>A loss of human capital due to exits, promotions, transfers and deaths created challenges. Despite the fact that positions are frequently filled, the time it takes for a newly appointed analyst to perform independent analysis contributes to temporary delays in case processing.</p> <p>Forensic instruments operate under vacuum and at high temperatures. The analysis of samples starts at a low temperature (40°) and ends at a high temperature (300°).</p>

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence 								<p>Biology experiencing a high percentage (25%) of DNA requests emanating from crime scenes.</p> <p>Contracts for consumables and equipment maintenance and calibration are constantly monitored, to ensure that the necessary resources are available for the forensic analysis process. When a member leaves the service, the submission of vacant funded positions proceeds. Monitoring equipment usage and consumable stock levels on a daily basis. Regular meetings with IT system solution coordinators to address any potential system downtime issues. The allocation of overtime to fast-track the processing of case exhibits (entries), particularly prioritised cases and those exceeding set timelines.</p> <p>The SAPS/NPA Project focusing on prioritising DNA reports (212 statements), as per the NPA's request list. Since the establishment of the NPA/SAPS Project, no case has been withdrawn, due to the lack of DNA Reports (212 statements). The successful enrolment of 31 259 GBVF-related DNA reports.</p>

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Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence		Percentage of Biology DNA Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised	14,59% (706 from a total of 4 838), within 63 calendar days.	8,78% (22 244 from a total of 253 428), within 90 calendar days.	80% of DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) processed, within 90 calendar days	62,42% (282 211 from a total of 452 092), within 90 calendar days.	-17,58% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The finalisation rate for biology exhibits (entries) has increased progressively from 92,43% in 2021/22 to 131,90% in 2022/23.</p> <p>The FSL received and registered 536 350 case exhibits (entries), in 2021/22 and 660 102 case exhibits (entries), in 2022/23, an increase of 23,07%.</p> <p>The down management of old backlogged cases, while processing new incoming workload that has accumulated since 2018, owing to a lack of consumables, equipment maintenance and calibration.</p> <p>The impact of the flood in KwaZulu-Natal, rendering the region non-functional for three months, disrupted the workflow.</p> <p>A loss of human capital due to exits, promotions, transfers and deaths created challenges. Despite the fact that positions are frequently filled, the time it takes for a newly appointed analyst to perform independent analysis contributes to temporary delays in case processing.</p>

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
<p>Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence 								<p>orensic instruments operate under vacuum and at high temperatures. The analysis of samples starts at a low temperature (40°) and ends at a high temperature (300°).</p> <p>Biology experiencing a high percentage (25%) of DNA requests emanating from crime scenes.</p> <p>Contracts for consumables and equipment maintenance and calibration are constantly monitored, to ensure that the necessary resources are available for the forensic analysis process. When a member leaves the service, the submission of vacant funded positions proceeds. Monitoring equipment usage and consumable stock levels on a daily basis. Regular meetings with IT system solution coordinators to address any potential system downtime issues. The allocation of overtime to fast-track the processing of case exhibits (entries), particularly prioritised cases and those exceeding set timelines. The SAPS/NPA Project focusing on prioritising DNA reports (212 statements), as per the NPA's request list. Since the establishment of the</p>



Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Investigation of crime supported by criminal records and forensic evidence								NPA/SAPS Project, no case has been withdrawn, due to the lack of DNA Reports (212 statements). The successful enrolment of 31 259 GBVF-related DNA reports.



SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

SUB-PROGRAMME – CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

The Detective Service oversees and secures the investigation of crime at police station level. Functions include the effective and efficient investigation of crimes against women and children, including the provision of forensic social work assistance; the movement of stolen vehicles across the borders of South Africa, including the execution of operations pertaining to the repatriation of recovered vehicle; stock theft; carrying out of executive bilateral operations with Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPPCO) member countries and internal disruptive operations focusing on stolen vehicle routes to SARPPCO member countries; the investigation of assigned or instructed case dockets; follow-home robberies; commercial crime, organised crime and corruption outside the mandate of the DPCI; the tracing of suspects listed as wanted suspects; investigative support to members assigned to conduct investigations into missing persons; the investigation of occult-related crimes; and transmitting information obtained through Crime Stop.

From the moment the SAPS becomes aware of a crime until a case docket is subsequently opened for investigation, the SAPS engages in the process of detecting⁸⁶ criminal activity. This applies until a suspect has been arrested and charged on the Crime Administration System (CAS)/ICDMS or the case docket has been closed as unfounded or as withdrawn in court. This procedure will involve the use of recognised investigative aids and the services of other divisions within the SAPS, as well as other role players.

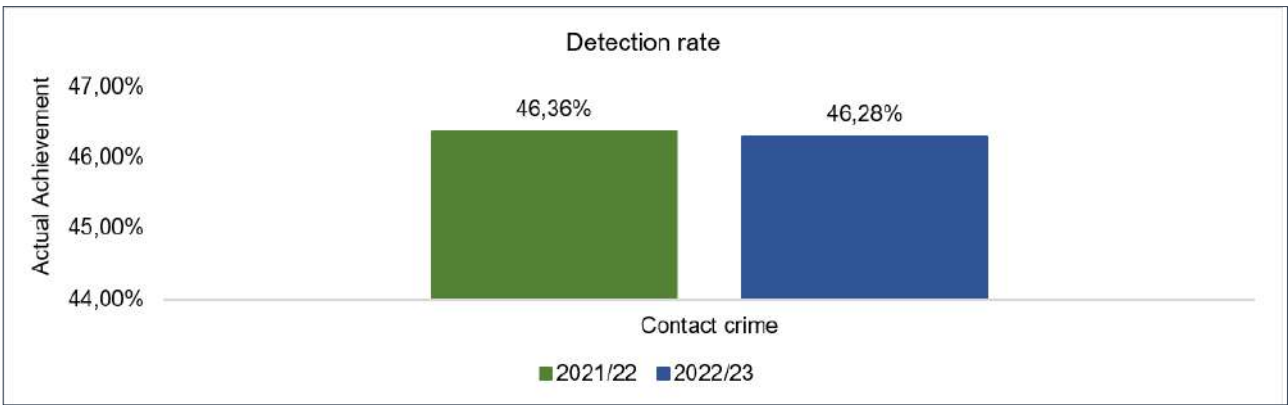
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Column 1 (charges reported)	When a criminal incident is reported, a case is registered on the CAS and a unique CAS number is assigned. However, multiple charges may be investigated against an alleged offender on a case docket. For this reason, the Crime Management Information System may indicate multiple charges.
Column 2 (charges carried forward)	The number of charges from the previous year for which the investigation is still ongoing.
Column 3 (charges to court)	The number of charges for which a suspect was arrested and sent to court during the specified year. The detention of a suspect or the issuance of a summons to appear in court constitutes an arrest.
Column 4 (charges withdrawn before court)	Charges forwarded to the NPA for a decision regarding prosecution. Charges may be withdrawn if the victim is unwilling to pursue the case; the crime is of a trivial nature; the prosecutor believes there is no possibility of a successful prosecution; and witnesses/complainants are unable to be located.
Column 6 (closed as unfounded/false)	The case docket is closed as unfounded/false or as a civil matter when the investigation reveals that no crime has been committed, such as when it is alleged that goods have been stolen, but the investigation reveals that the goods were simply misplaced.

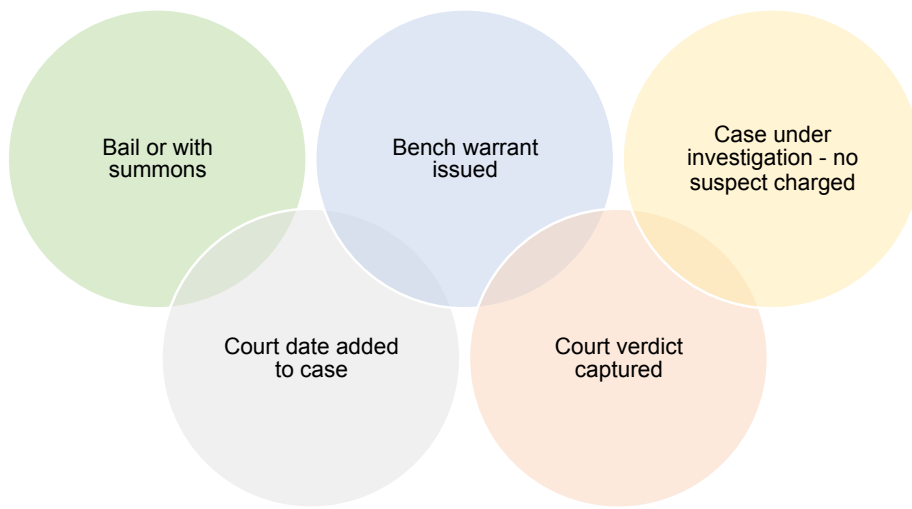
REDUCED LEVELS OF CONTACT CRIME

In 2022/23, the total number of reported charges for contact crimes (crimes against the person) increased with 46 014 (7,56%) compared to the previous period. The number of murders increased with 2 201 (8,71%), the number of attempted murders with 2 860 (12,87%), the number of robberies with aggravating circumstances with 13 159 (9,89%), the number of common robberies with 5 410 (12,98%), the number of GBH assaults with 6 408 (3,93%), the number of common assaults with 15 217 (8,94%) and the number of sexual offences with 759 (1,42%).

The detection rate decreased, by 0,08% to 46,28%. Murder decreased, by 2,2% to 12,48%. Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased, by 4,31% to 14,74%; attempted murder, by 1,74% to 31,75%; common assault, by 1,26% to 69,63%; common robbery, by 1,22% to 24,82%; sexual offences, by 0,65% to 59,14%; and assault GBH, by 0,35% to 72,88%.



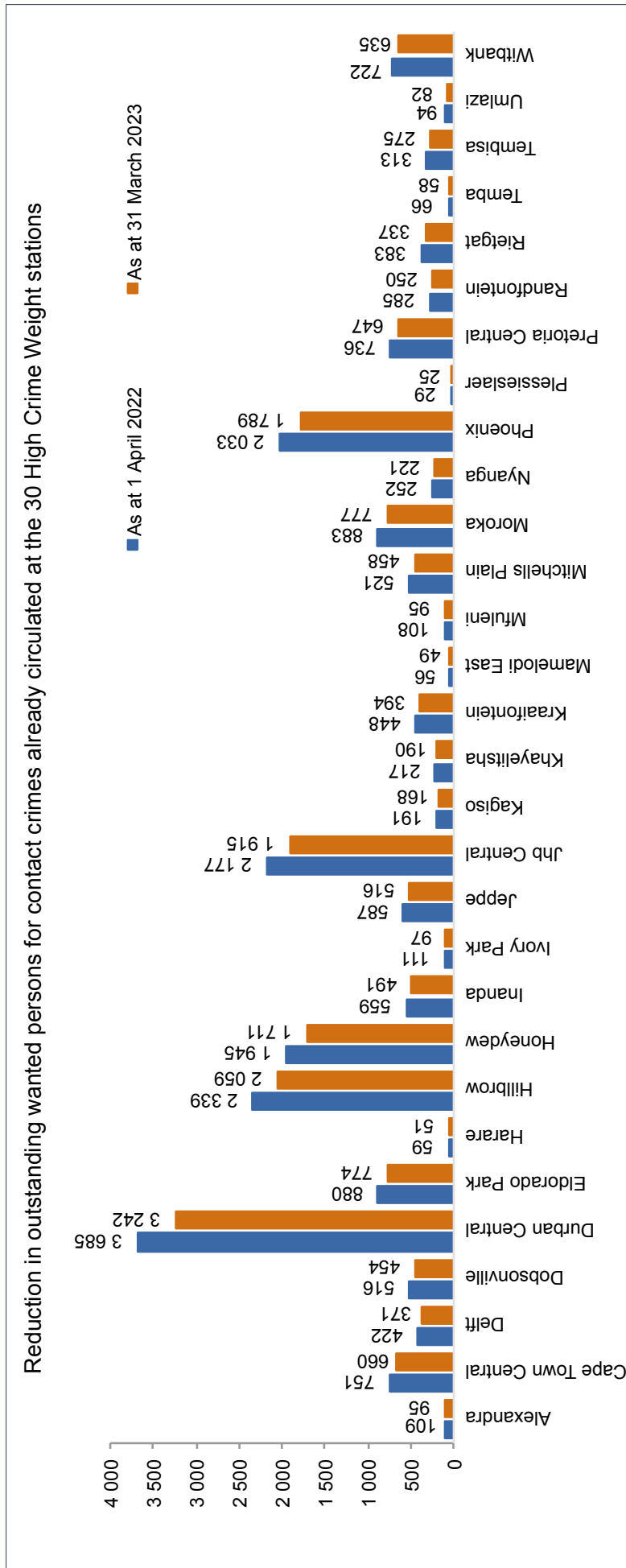
The following additional system notifications were implemented on the CAS/ICDMS to reduce service delivery complaints by providing victims of crime with feedback.



4 Detection and conviction rates for serious crimes and violent conduct in public protests

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			Total number of complaints against the person			Percentage detection rate			Percentage conviction rate		
	21/22	22/23	Diff	% diff	21/22	22/23	Diff	% diff	21/22	22/23	% diff	21/22	22/23	% diff	
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)															
Murder	25 282	27 483	2 201	8,71%	51 650	62 780	11 130	21,55%	11 158	14,50%	11 265	12,48%	81,06%	81,06%	1,92%
Attempted murder	22 219	25 079	2 860	12,87%	14 251	17 362	3 111	21,83%	10 947	30,02%	13 477	31,75%	76,16%	78,08%	1,92%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	132 999	146 158	13 159	9,89%	54 023	62 998	8 975	16,61%	16 282	10,43%	30 630	14,74%	79,38%	80,78%	1,40%
Common robbery	41 695	47 105	5 410	12,98%	9 301	10 334	1 033	11,11%	31 077	23,60%	14 256	24,82%	84,26%	85,57%	1,32%
Assault GBH	163 054	169 462	6 408	3,93%	23 914	28 723	4 809	20,11%	6 563	72,53%	144 442	72,88%	83,47%	83,74%	0,27%
Assault common	170 217	185 434	15 217	8,94%	35 313	40 540	5 227	14,80%	135 614	68,37%	157 344	69,63%	85,72%	85,12%	-0,60%
Sexual offences	53 281	54 040	759	1,42%	15 609	19 478	3 869	24,79%	140 518	58,49%	43 477	59,14%	75,92%	74,37%	-1,55%
Total	608 747	654 761	46 014	7,56%	204 061	242 215	38 154	18,70%	352 159	46,36%	415 091	46,28%	81,20%	81,97%	0,77%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES															
Burglary residential	206 129	60 915	-145 214	-70,45%	47 867	14 718	-33 149	-69,25%	47 595	18,74%	12 468	16,48%	90,17%	92,30%	2,13%
Burglary business	69 762	161 044	91 282	130,85%	14 967	42 293	27 326	182,57%	13 971	16,49%	39 915	19,63%	91,65%	90,70%	-0,96%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	46 966	34 986	-11 980	-25,51%	29 520	22 385	-7 135	-24,17%	5 741	7,51%	4 129	7,20%	84,23%	83,85%	-0,38%
Theft off or from motor vehicle	118 278	83 558	-34 720	-29,35%	20 350	17 536	-2 814	-13,83%	14 915	10,76%	11 947	11,82%	91,98%	90,44%	-1,54%
Theft of all stock	31 000	27 265	-3 735	-12,05%	5 335	4 802	-533	-9,99%	10 237	28,17%	8 293	25,86%	86,38%	84,34%	-2,04%
Total	472 135	367 768	-104 367	-22,11%	118 039	101 734	-16 305	-13,81%	92 459	15,67%	76 752	16,35%	90,10%	90,12%	0,02%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES															
Shoplifting	59 882	49 703	-10 179	-17,00%	87	66	-21	-24,14%	59 857	99,81%	49 651	99,76%	98,62%	98,54%	-0,08%
Theft other	282 596	83 558	-199 038	-70,43%	65 171	17 536	-47 635	-73,09%	98 788	28,41%	11 947	11,82%	93,50%	90,44%	-3,05%
Fraud	84 577	112 697	28 120	33,25%	62 277	94 397	32 120	51,58%	40 475	27,56%	41 152	19,87%	93,13%	90,93%	-2,19%
Total	427 055	245 958	-181 097	-42,41%	127 535	111 999	-15 536	-12,18%	199 120	35,90%	102 750	28,70%	96,14%	95,99%	-0,15%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES															
Arson	3 860	3 680	-170	-4,42%	1 187	1 377	190	16,01%	2 238	44,43%	2 243	44,35%	77,05%	83,90%	6,85%
Malicious damage to property	108 653	115 349	6 496	5,97%	15 093	20 196	5 103	33,81%	62 648	50,54%	71 543	52,78%	87,55%	86,87%	-0,68%
Total	112 703	119 029	6 326	5,61%	16 280	21 573	5 293	32,51%	64 886	50,31%	73 786	52,48%	87,20%	86,77%	-0,43%
Public violence	2 217	1 617	-600	-27,06%	437	453	16	3,66%	1 245	46,91%	858	41,45%	74,13%	70,25%	-3,88%
Total	2 217	1 617	-600	-27,06%	437	453	16	3,66%	1 245	46,91%	858	41,45%	74,13%	70,25%	-3,88%

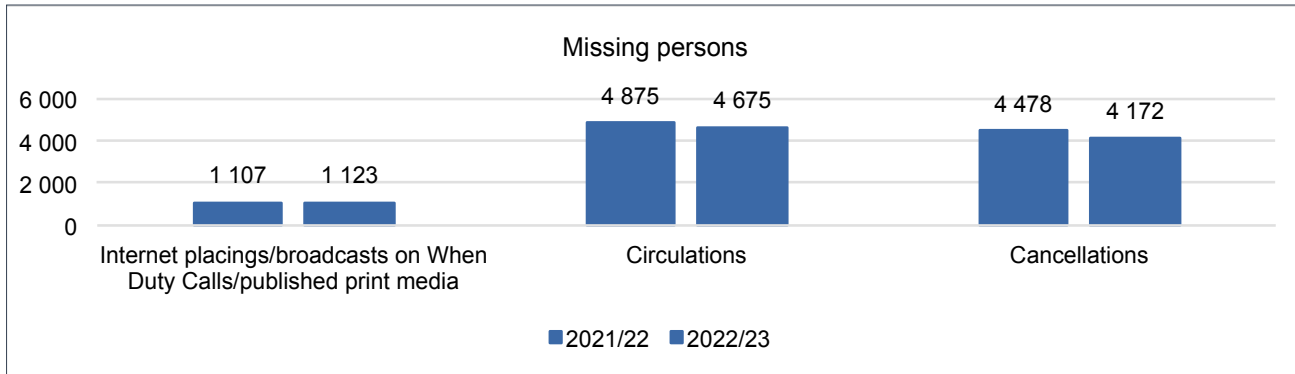
The SAPS circulates information about a wanted person who has been convicted or accused of a crime and is hiding from law enforcement. A warrant of arrest was issued by the court for the offence for which they are wanted. A wanted person may also be a suspect who is being sought, but has not yet been arrested and whose details are known and used to circulate him or her as wanted. In 2022/23, the SAPS focused on previously circulated wanted persons, which means that the wanted person has already been circulated on the same case, so there is no need to do so again. In support of enhancing the overall detection rate and addressing contact crime levels at the identified Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight stations, the SAPS finalised 35,93% or 7 717 outstanding wanted persons for the commission of contact crimes.



During 2022/23, a total of 28 961 warrants of arrest for wanted persons were cancelled on the circulation system, compared to 28 082, in 2021/22, an increase of 879 or 3,13%. The provinces with the most cancellations were Gauteng (12 883), KwaZulu-Natal (6 314) and the Western Cape (3 087).

General Crime Investigation service secured 373 life sentences against a total of 197 individuals, in 2022/23, including 116 murder, rape and residential burglary cases.

The Bureau for Missing Persons provides investigative support to members who are entrusted with investigating the disappearance of a person or persons, including those sought by law enforcement agencies and loved ones. The Bureau for Missing Persons conducts awareness campaigns, such as roadshows and static displays to educate the general public, particularly children, about the phenomenon of missing persons in South Africa. The Bureau utilise Facebook’s Amber Alert, which is used to publish missing children only when the investigating officer has determined that the child is in imminent danger of death or severe bodily harm. This medium reaches millions of Facebook users in a specific area where the child has gone missing.



There were 441 requests for the broadcasting of wanted persons and all of them were published on the SAPS website.

Crime Stop provided ongoing assistance in the investigation of crime, solving crimes and preventing crime. When tips are received through the share call number 08600 10111, MySAPS/Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), or electronic media, they are forwarded to the appropriate police station or investigating unit. During 2022/23, 57 346 inbound and outbound calls were handled. Crime Stop information received via 08600 10111, MySAPS/USSD and electronic media led to 59 arrests in 44 positive cases. Items valued at approximately R644 735.43 were seized. A total of 40 campaigns were conducted to inform the public about the crime tip-off service, through which they can anonymously report perpetrators and criminal activity. Currently, 847 MySAPS App cases are still being investigated.

The Detective Service Helpline continued to contribute to the solving of a large number of complex investigative inquiries. The Detective Helpline received 115 inquiries, in total.

REDUCED LEVELS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

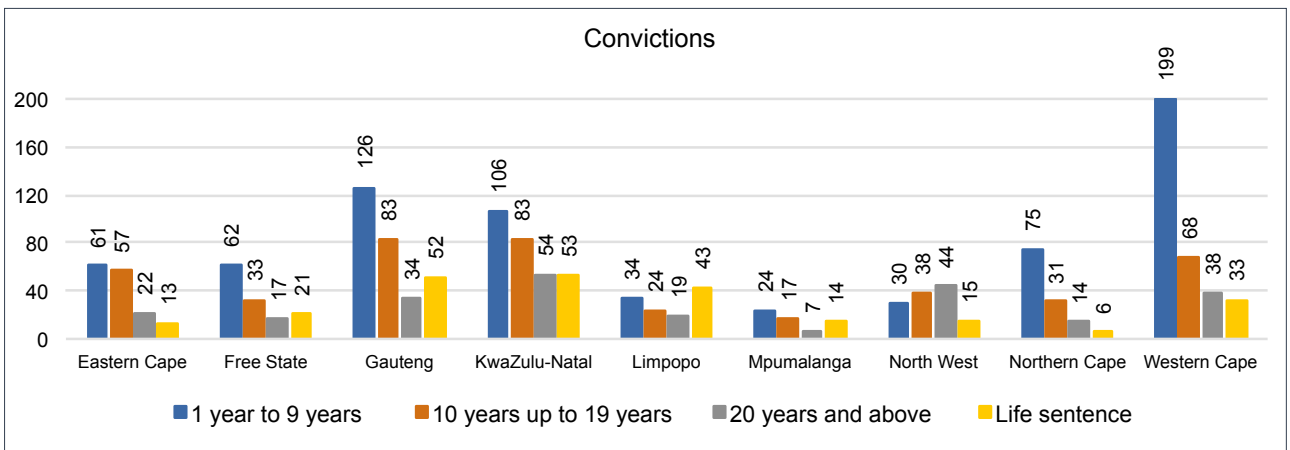
Compared to the same period, in 2021/22, the total number of reported charges for crimes against women (persons older than 18 years) increased with 14 461 (8,07%). Attempted murder increased with 626 (15,59%), common assault with 9 246 (10,14%), murder with 224 (7%), sexual offences with 1 678 (6,06%) (including rape, attempted rape, sexual assault and contact sexual offences) and assault GBH with 2 678 (5,06%). The detection rate increased, by 0,10% to 70,07%. Sexual offences decreased, by 22,06% to 57,13%; and murder, by 2,44% to 18,8%. Assault GBH increased, by 24,24% to 79,14%; common assault, by 9,96% to 76,25%; and attempted murder, by 0,76% to 35,63%.

The total number of reported charges for crimes against children (persons younger than 18 years) increased with 968 (2,14%), in 2021/22 compared to the same period in the previous year. The number of murders decreased with 26 (2,40%) and sexual offences with 536 (2,29%) (including rape, attempted rape, sexual assault and contact sexual offences). Attempted murder increased with 152 (13,94%), common assault with 1 130 (9,68%) and assault GBH with 248 (3,11%). The detection rate increased, by 1,11% to 62,95%. Sexual offences decreased, by 11,95% to 61,80%; and murders decreased, by 3,88% to 20,67%. Assault GBH increased, by 16,20% to 74,87%; assault common, by 3,10% to 69,37%; and attempted murder, by 2,03% to 37,81%.



Nationwide, 1 381 awareness campaigns were conducted to educate learners in schools, churches and the broader public about GBVF-related crimes. The purpose of the campaigns was to encourage communities to report these crimes to the SAPS. In addition, FCS Units across the country, conducted 10 251 suspect tracing operations, resulting in 17 481 arrests.

In 318 cases, a total of 250 defendants were sentenced to 415 years of life imprisonment.



Crimes against women (18 years and older)														
Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Detection rate			% Conviction rate				
	21/22	22/23	Diff	% diff	21/22	22/23	Diff	% diff	21/22	22/23	% diff	21/22	22/23	% diff
Murder	3 198	3 422	224	7,00%	5 074	6 306	1 232	24,28%	20,74%	18,31%	-2,44%	90,30%	90,80%	0,49%
Attempted murder	4 015	4 641	626	15,59%	2 365	3 009	644	27,23%	34,87%	35,63%	0,76%	81,68%	86,57%	4,89%
Assault GBH	53 095	55 782	2 687	5,06%	5 509	6 652	1 143	20,75%	54,90%	79,14%	24,24%	73,75%	85,25%	11,50%
Assault common	91 222	100 468	9 246	10,14%	11 972	14 289	2 317	19,35%	66,29%	76,25%	9,96%	72,29%	85,37%	13,09%
Sexual offences	27 678	29 356	1 678	6,06%	7 748	9 879	2 131	27,50%	79,19%	57,13%	-22,06%	85,92%	73,70%	-12,22%
Total	179 208	193 669	14 461	8,07%	32 668	40 135	7 467	22,86%	69,97%	70,07%	0,10%	83,40%	83,47%	0,07%
Crimes against children (under the age of 18 years)														
Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Detection rate			% Conviction rate				
	21/22	22/23	Diff	% diff	21/22	22/23	Diff	% diff	21/22	22/23	% diff	21/22	22/23	% diff
Murder	1 082	1 056	-26	-2,40%	1 643	1 978	335	20,39%	24,55%	20,67%	-3,88%	83,65%	83,86%	0,21%
Attempted murder	1 090	1 242	152	13,94%	532	993	461	86,65%	35,78%	37,81%	2,03%	65,82%	84,71%	18,89%
Assault GBH	7 970	8 218	248	3,11%	1 357	1 631	274	20,19%	58,67%	74,87%	16,20%	72,29%	88,05%	15,76%
Assault common	11 676	12 806	1 130	9,68%	2 661	3 322	661	24,84%	66,27%	69,37%	3,10%	79,41%	49,38%	-30,02%
Sexual offences	23 379	22 843	-536	-2,29%	7 216	8 861	1 645	22,80%	73,75%	61,80%	-11,95%	90,84%	75,77%	-15,08%
Total	45 197	46 165	968	2,14%	13 409	16 785	3 376	25,18%	61,84%	62,95%	1,11%	79,53%	80,76%	1,23%



REDUCTION OF DRUG SYNDICATES (THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NARCOTICS INTERVENTION STRATEGY AND NATIONAL DRUG MASTER PLAN)

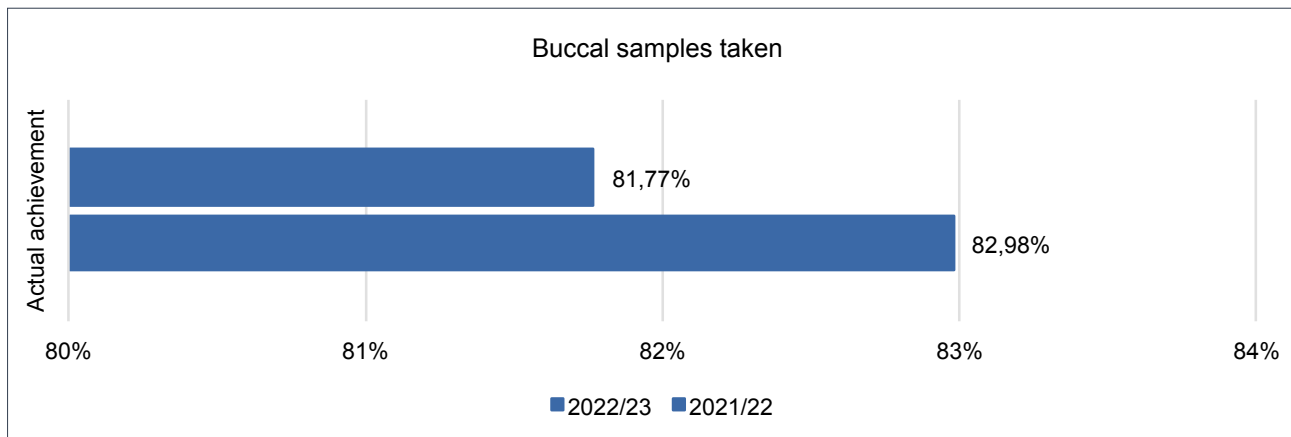
A drug syndicate is a criminal organisation, as defined by the Proceeds of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 102 of 1998), whose primary objective is the illicit drug trade. Arrests for drug dealing have a greater impact on the overall disruption of the drug value chain than arrests for drug possession, as role players who transport, import, cultivate, collect, manufacture and supply individuals, including drug-runners, are removed from society and large quantities of illegal drugs are confiscated. In 2022/23, 324 identified individuals were arrested for dealing in drugs, including 26 arrests associated to the neutralisation of four (or 10%) of the 40 identified drug syndicates.

REDUCTION OF ORGANISED CRIMINAL GROUPS AND GANGS

According to the Proceeds of Organised Crime Act of 1998 (Act No 102 of 1998), an organised criminal group is aligned with a criminal gang. During 2022/23, 49 criminal groups were identified and 10 (or 20,41%) were neutralised, resulting in 50 arrests.

ENHANCED DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID DATABASE

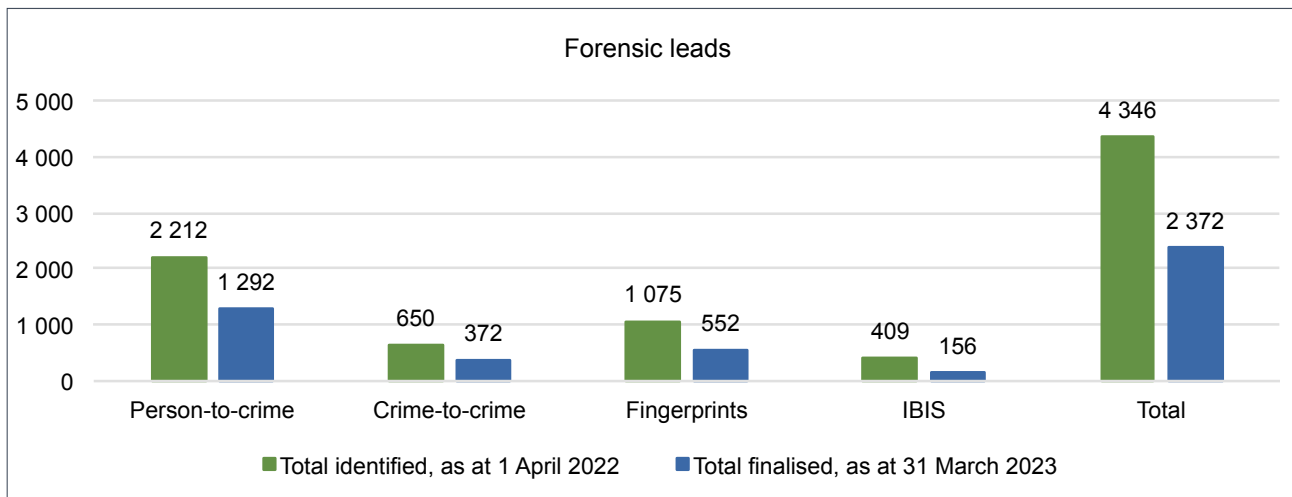
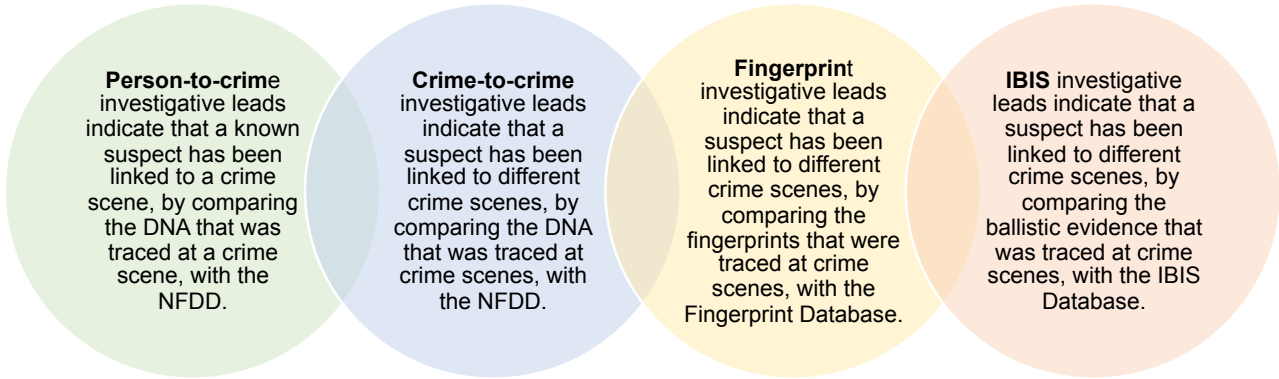
In support of the implementation of the DNA Act, compliance with the taking of buccal samples from Schedule 8 apprehended offenders is prioritised. According to the DNA Act, these crimes include murder, attempted murder, all types of sexual offences (including rape and sexual assault), all types of robbery, all types of burglary, all categories of theft (except stock theft) and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition. In accordance with Schedule 8 of the DNA Act, authorised members of the SAPS are allowed to collect buccal samples from apprehended and charged individuals. The taking buccal samples increases the size of the National Forensic DNA Database (NFDD), thereby increasing the likelihood that an apprehended suspect will be linked to another case. In 2022/23, 296 574 buccal samples were collected from a total of 362 686 individuals arrested for Schedule 8 offences.



FORENSIC INVESTIGATIVE LEADS COMPREHENSIVELY UTILISED

The effective utilisation of forensic investigative leads, as evidenced by the reduction of outstanding follow-up investigations, is essential to crime investigation. From a total of 4 346 leads identified, on 1 April 2022, 2 372 were finalised, by 31 March 2023.

During 2022/23, the Department monitored the following forensic investigation leads.



SUBPROGRAMME: CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE

Forensic science was first applied to improve the way cases are investigated and to increase the validity of the conclusions drawn from the investigation. Forensic services applied the knowledge and methodology of multiple scientific disciplines to legal matters. This requires the application of various disciplines, such as physics, chemistry, biology and engineering to analyse evidence. Unless there is an eyewitness, perpetrators cannot be convicted without the use of forensic science. Consequently, the forensic service entails the collection, preservation and analysis of evidence suitable for criminal prosecution.

It is crucial to update the SAPS Criminal Records System with the verdicts of court cases, in order to ensure that the verdict, whether guilty or not guilty, is properly recorded on the system.



IMPROVED PROCESSING OF FINGERPRINT SEARCHES AND MAINTENANCE OF CRIMINAL RECORDS

During the reporting period, Criminal Records and Crime Scene Management received 985 980 SAPS76s, which is more than the 914 397 requests for previous conviction reports received, in 2021/22. Of these, 81,36%, or 802 239, were processed within 15 calendar days, a decrease of 9,72% from the 91,08% rate, in 2021/22. A total of 2 241 939 requests for fingerprint searches were received, compared to 1 948 149, in 2021/22. A total of 989 388, or 44,13% of the requests received were for fingerprint searches in criminal cases to determine whether a person has a criminal record, while 1 252 551 requests, or 55,87% were for fingerprints in non-criminal cases, such as applications for firearm licences, professional driver's licences and pre-employment checks. Of the 989 388 fingerprint queries conducted, 490 924 or 49,62% were for first-time offenders with no prior convictions, while 498 464 or 50,38% had prior convictions identified and verified. In addition, 232 746 requests for fingerprint searches related to applications for firearm licences were received, of which 67,33%, or 156 715, were processed within 15 calendar days.

SUBPROGRAMME: FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

The FSL's purpose is to process evidence gathered at a crime scene and serve as expert witnesses for both investigating officers and courts. The FSL aims to analyse routine and non-routine forensic evidence, ballistics evidence and DNA evidence discovered at the scene of a crime, within specific timeframes.

ENHANCED PROCESSING OF FORENSIC EVIDENCE CASE EXHIBITS (ENTRIES)

The SAPS continues to pursue the targets outlined in the medium-term strategy for processing the various categories of cases (routine, non-routine, priority and intelligence) within specified timeframes. At the end of March 2023, the overall backlog of forensic laboratories was 29,63%, down from 57,46%, in 2021/22, a staggering reduction of 27,83%. Notable is the remarkable 61,2% reduction in the DNA examination backlog from 143 795, in the first quarter of the reporting period to 55 681 at the end of the fourth quarter. To eliminate the backlog, the following measures were taken:

- » The expansion of forensic DNA analysis capabilities began in April 2021, following the approval of the bid. The project was completed and the Forensic DNA Laboratory has begun operations, on 2 February 2023.
- » Processing of cases with court dates in accordance with NPA notification, in order to prevent a case from being cancelled or withdrawn by the court before DNA analysis is completed.
- » Increase the capacity of normal operating hours by allocating overtime to reduce the backlog and increase forensic production and/or processing.

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.



Performance of disciplines within the Forensic Science Laboratory

Discipline	Routine entries finalised for analysis	Routine entries analysed, within 35 calendar days
Ballistics Examination of firearms and tools, as well as the etching process to restore numbers that have been erased on firearms.	47 140	12 551 (26,62%)
Biology Analysis of evidentiary material of biological origin, e.g.; body-fluids, hair and human tissue, with the aim of accomplishing the highest possible degree of human identification through forensic DNA analysis and microscopical comparison.	71 298	13 472 (18,90%)
Chemistry Analysis of substance, e.g.; powders, tablets, liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/or illicit drugs.	145 794	19 439 (13,33%)
Questioned documents Analysis of questioned documents, e.g.; handwriting, typewriting, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes.	3 464	3 292 (95,03%)
Scientific analysis Analysis of organic and inorganic matters or substance, e.g.; plastics, fuel, vegetable medicines, soil, gold, poison and primer residue.	6 303	3 541 (56,18%)
Victim identification centre	3 645	3 632 (99,64%)

The FSL completed 66,09%, or 3 299 of the 4 992 non-routine case exhibits/entries within the planned turnaround time of 113 calendar days, compared to 51,38% or 2 042 of the 3 974 non-routine case exhibits/entries, in 2021/22. Non-routine cases are primarily those that require research and/or more time and resources to process. A total of 62,42% or 282 211 Biology Intelligence case exhibits/entries were finalised within the planned turnaround time of 90 calendar days, compared to 8,78% or 22 244 finalised, in 2021/22.

Historical view of backlog per year, compared to cases received in the respective financial year by Forensic Services

Year	Backlog	Case exhibits received	% backlog
2014/15	3 304	299 995	1,10%
2015/16	18 488	356 426	5,19%
2016/17	9 849	724 854	1,36%
2017/18	7 164	639 745	1,12%
2018/19	10 609	426 797	2,49%
2019/20	98 238	362 979	27,06%
2020/21	300 722	355 648	84,56%
2021/22	308 186	536 350	57,46%
2022/23	195 605	660 102	29,63%

The Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013) (commonly known as the DNA Act) provides the necessary legal framework for the conduct of forensic DNA examinations to aid in the solving of crimes. The Act formally established the NFDD, a collection of indices containing forensic DNA profiles obtained from samples of various categories of persons and crime scenes. The DNA Act establishes several safeguards and sanctions to ensure that forensic material and samples are only collected, stored and utilised for purposes related to the detection, investigation and prosecution of crime.

The National Commissioner of Police is required by Section 15AC of the DNA Act to report annually on the following:

- » The utilisation of forensic DNA evidence in criminal investigations.
- » The effectiveness of the NFDD
- » Disciplinary proceedings concerning forensic DNA matters.

The DNA Act requires compelling explanations as to why DNA samples received are not analysed within 30 days of receipt and why DNA casework is not completed within the annual operational performance targets. In addition, the Act requires that the authorised officer responsible for Forensic Services take disciplinary action against the responsible persons if they fail to comply with this requirement. To date, neither the authorised individual nor the National Commissioner of Police have taken disciplinary action against anyone in this



regard. Although significant improvements have been made during 2022/23 in the finalisation rate of case entries relative to new receipts and in the reduction of the DNA backlog, the performance of DNA processing relative to the annual operational performance targets will continue to be negatively impacted as long as a backlog persists. Obtaining functional approval, which requires several days of processing at the Resource Committee, has proven to contribute negatively to inefficiency and delay in obtaining logistical authorisation, thereby affecting the timely procurement of DNA consumables and servicing of instruments. The impact of load shedding on instrumentation downtime continues to have a negative effect on backlog reduction. The FSL lacks adequate resources to sustain the optimal examination of all incoming exhibit material, to ensure that forensic DNA profiles are generated and uploaded to the DNA database.

The following is the number of DNA cases in which a suspect was positively identified:

Number of DNA cases with matches (inclusions) finalised	Total: 2018/19: 8 993 cases
	Total: 2019/20: 4 780 cases
	Total: 2020/21: 1 302 cases
	Total: 2021/22: 3 828 cases
	Total 2022/23: 10 404 cases
Number of DNA serial case reports finalised	Total: 2018/19: 2 306 cases
	Total: 2019/20: 1 763 cases
	Total: 2020/21: 252 cases
	Total: 2021/22: 4 466 cases
	Total: 2022/23: 1 589 cases

At the end of the financial year, the FSL had the following total number of GBV DNA cases still in processing:

Laboratory	Cases with suspects (court bound)	Intelligence cases
Eastern Cape	1 646	2 763
Gauteng	7 966	17 637
KwaZulu-Natal	768	1 643
Western Cape	2 293	2 282
Total	12 673	24 325

As stipulated by the Act, the NFDD is administered independently of the DNA analysis in the FSL. The numerous indices of the NFDD are loaded with forensic DNA profiles from criminal samples and buccal samples. The SAPS has maintained the quality management system based on the ISO 9001 certification standard, since 17 February 2017. Regular surveillance assessments/audits were conducted by the certification body to monitor compliance with the Quality Management System. The number of profiles loaded and expunged on the NFDD is depicted below:



Period	Loaded	Expungement
2016/17	363 686	41 286
2017/18	315 731	38 771
2018/19	140 964	57 033
2019/20	32 342	220 556
2020/21	4 693	207 840
2022/23	309 856	17 469

At the end of 2022/23, the NFDD contained 1 163 963 forensic DNA profiles. The following table displays the total number of forensic DNA profiles uploaded and removed from the NFDD:

Indices	Loaded	Expungements
Elimination Index	75 086	1
Crime Scene Index	557 887	0
Convicted Offender Index	85 066	0
Missing persons/unidentified	23 220	0
Investigative Index	11 954	107 059
Arrested Index	410 750	676 501
Total	1 163 963	783 561

Forensic DNA investigation leads are derived from verified candidate DNA leads uncovered during a match search on the NFDD. Using forensic DNA evidence, investigators can link serial and multiple offenders to different crime scenes. For 2022/23, the following is the number of verified reported forensic DNA investigative leads (with linked cases):

Known persons	Unknown persons
7 414	1 796

Section 36D(2) of the DNA Act specifies the procedures for taking buccal samples from apprehended and charged individuals for priority Schedule 8 offences. The compliance rate of provincial commissioners in taking buccal samples from arrested and charged individuals is 81,77% (296 574 from a total of 362 686 samples). Compliance for taking buccal samples from individuals who have been arrested and charged are as follows:

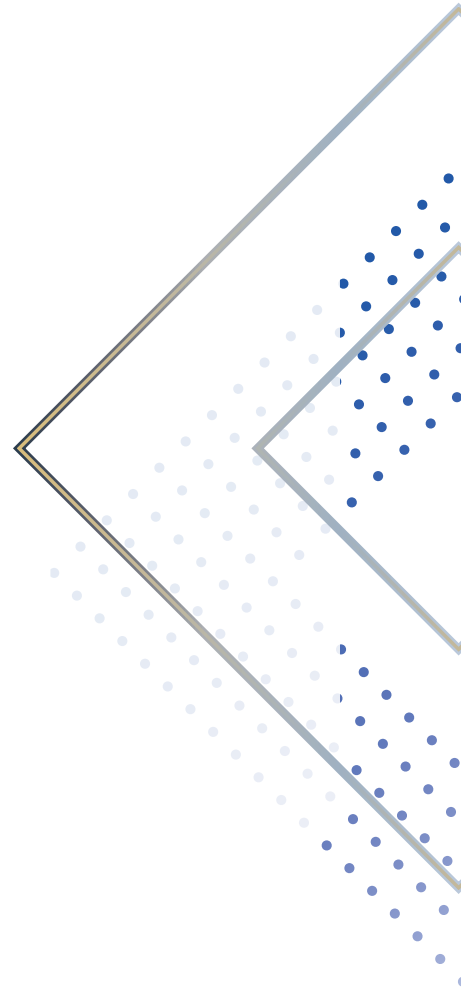
Province	Number of persons arrested and charged in prioritised Schedule 8 offences	Number of buccal samples taken from persons arrested in prioritised Schedule 8 crime code offences	Percentage taken
Eastern Cape	49 425	37 956	76,8%
Free State	27 773	25 124	90,5%
Gauteng	75 862	63 232	83,4%
KwaZulu-Natal	57 311	51 144	89,2%
Limpopo	27 594	23 248	84,3%
Mpumalanga	22 065	18 779	85,1%
North West	23 818	19 233	80,7%
Northern Cape	15 121	13 253	87,6%
Western Cape	63 717	44 605	70,0%
Total	362 686	296 574	81,8%

Regulation 12 of the supporting regulations to the DNA Act and the Policy on Investigating Serial Rapes and Murders requires the National Commissioner to establish and maintain dedicated divisions in each province to investigate forensic investigative leads and conduct follow-up investigations. In addition, each provincial commissioner must take the necessary measures to ensure that forensic investigative leads are thoroughly investigated and resolved.

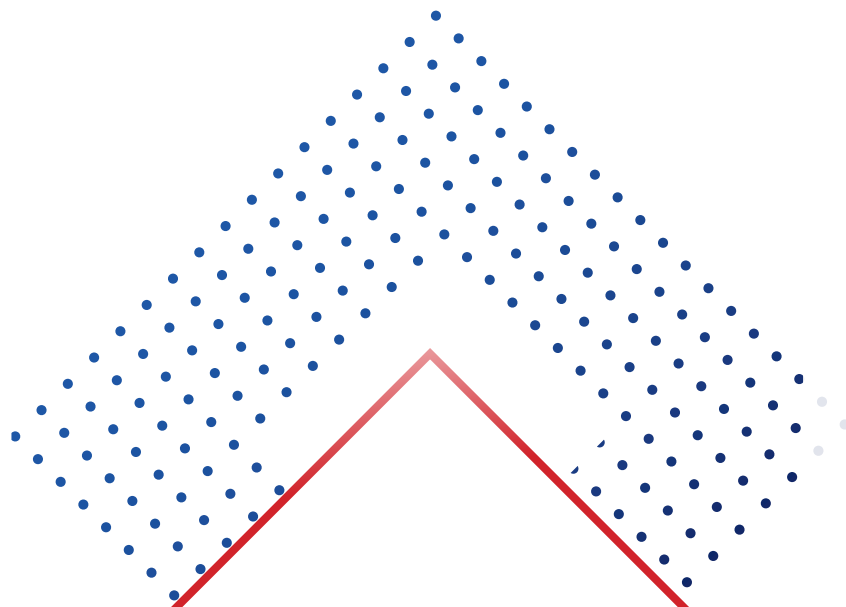


Provinces	DNA person-to-crime			DNA crime-to-crime		
	Forensic investigative leads			Forensic investigative leads		
	Baseline	Finalised	Outstanding, at the end of 2022/23	Baseline	Finalised	Outstanding, at the end of 2022/23
Eastern Cape	342	198	57,89%	73	55	75,34%
Free State	221	129	58,37%	72	21	29,17%
Gauteng	378	170	44,97%	180	91	50,56%
KwaZulu-Natal	273	160	58,61%	27	13	48,15%
Limpopo	147	68	46,26%	70	22	31,43%
Mpumalanga	143	88	61,54%	55	36	65,45%
North West	209	112	53,59%	47	29	61,70%
Northern Cape	111	75	67,57%	18	15	83,33%
Western Cape	392	292	74,49%	108	90	83,33%
Total	2 212	1 292	58,41%	650	372	57,23%

The Mpumalanga Division of the High Court in Mbombela sentenced Elvis Aaron Zulu, age 40, of Daantjie, Pienaar, to seven life sentences and 83 years of direct imprisonment. Zulu was found guilty on 22 counts, including rape, kidnapping, robbery with aggravating circumstances, pointing a firearm and unlicensed firearm possession. During his reign of terror in Pienaar, which lasted from January 2011 to November 2014, he attacked his victims at gunpoint and then raped them in adjacent houses or bushes. Occasionally, Zulu would transport his victims to cemeteries to rape and rob them. One of Zulu's victims was a minor and he and his unknown accomplices committed gang rape on three others. In one incident, Zulu abducted a 38-year-old victim on her way to the store, forced her at gunpoint into an abandoned home nearby, and repeatedly raped her. The following day, he released her and gave her transportation fare money to return home. On another occasion, he and his accomplice held a victim with a knife and a pistol at Msogwaba Cemetery and raped her while one of them threatened her with a gun. In November 2014, Zulu's rape spree was discovered after he and his accomplices assaulted another victim in Pienaar, stole her cell phone, dragged her to the closest church and took turns raping her. One of the victims identified him, resulting in his apprehension. The DNA database connected Zulu to eight cases of rape. During the trial, prosecutor Tshepo Mahash presented evidence, including victim impact statements, with the assistance of a court preparation officer. The court found Zulu unfit to possess a firearm, added his name to the National Sex Offender Register and ruled he was unfit to work with minors. Judge Takalane Ratshivumo found that Zulu lacked remorse for his victims and that there were no compelling or substantial factors to warrant a departure from the minimum sentence.



DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION⁸⁷



HAWKS

DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION

OUTCOMES AND SUBOUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PLANNED OUTPUT INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Table 4: Actual performance against targets, for 2022/23, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Improved perceptions of serious corruption in the private and public sectors	Reduced levels of serious corruption in the public and private sectors ^{88,89}	Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption within the public sector	72,34% (68 from a total of 94).	86,49% (96 from a total of 111).	70%	85,31% (209 from a total of 245).	15,31% points	Target achieved. Interacting with Specialised Commercial Crime Units/ NPA to fast-track the investigation process and bringing cases to trial-ready status, a multidisciplinary approach, engaging stakeholders and the regular monitoring of investigations.
		Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption within the private sector	78,48% (124 from a total of 158).	76,32% (116 from a total of 152)	70%	70,39% (126 from a total of 179).	0,39% points	Target achieved. Interacting with Specialised Commercial Crime Units/ NPA to fast-track the investigation process and bringing cases to trial-ready status, a multidisciplinary approach, engaging stakeholders and the regular monitoring of investigations.



Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Improved perceptions of serious corruption in the private and public sectors		Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption within the JCPSC Cluster	85,15% (304 from a total of 357).	84,72% (316 from a total of 373).	70%	91,43% (288 from a total of 315).	21,43% points	Target achieved. Interacting with Specialised Commercial Crime Units/ NPA to fast-track the investigation process and bringing cases to trial-ready status, a multidisciplinary approach, engaging stakeholders and the regular monitoring of investigations.
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Reduced serious organised crime ⁶⁰	Serious organised crime effectively investigated	Percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed	78,57% (11 from a total of 14).	72,73% (16 from a total of 22).	72%	71,43% (10 from a total of 14).	-0,57% points	Target not achieved. The agent was removed from the project before the finalisation of the project. There was insufficient evidence to link the targets to criminal activities.
	Reduction of drug syndicates (through the implementation of the Narcootics Intervention Strategy and National Drug Master Plan)	Percentage of identified clandestine laboratories dismantled, with arrests	90% (27 from a total of 30), with 60 arrests.	92% (23 from a total of 25), with 47 arrests.	90%	90,32% (28 from a total of 31), with 44 arrests).	0,32% points	Target achieved. Good informer network and enhanced multidisciplinary approach.
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Reduced levels of serious commercial crime	Serious commercial crime effectively investigated	Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime	66,09% (1 717 from a total of 2 598).	66,98% (1 761 from a total of 2 629).	65%	67,04% (1 698 from a total of 2 533).	2,04% points	Target achieved. Finalising court cases and conducting prosecution-guided investigations.



Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime: » Ensure an effective response to serious cyber-related crime	Successfully investigated serious cyber-related crime support case files ⁶¹	Percentage of serious cyber-related crime support case files successfully investigated, within 90 calendar days ⁶²	65,05% (67 from a total of 103).	80,30% (53 from a total of 66).	65% ⁶³	79,07% (34 from a total of 43).	14,07% points	Target achieved. Extraordinary performance management measures, such as infrastructure pooling, technical assistance by IT, as well as the ad-hoc training of newly recruited members.



SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS

The mandate of the DPCI is to prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences, focusing on serious organised crime, serious commercial crime and serious corruption.

In terms of Section 17D of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), the mandate of the DPCI is as follows:

(1) The functions of the Directorate are to prevent, combat and investigate -

(a) National Priority Offences, which in the opinion of the National Head of the Directorate need to be addressed by the Directorate;

(Aa) offences referred to in Chapter 2 and Section 34 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act (PRECCA), 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004); and

(2) If, during the course of an investigation by the Directorate; evidence of any other crime is detected and the National Head of the Directorate considers it in the interests of justice or in the public interest, he or she may extend the investigation so as to include any offence which he or she suspects to be connected with the subject of the investigation.

Over the 2022/23 reporting period, the following successes were attained:

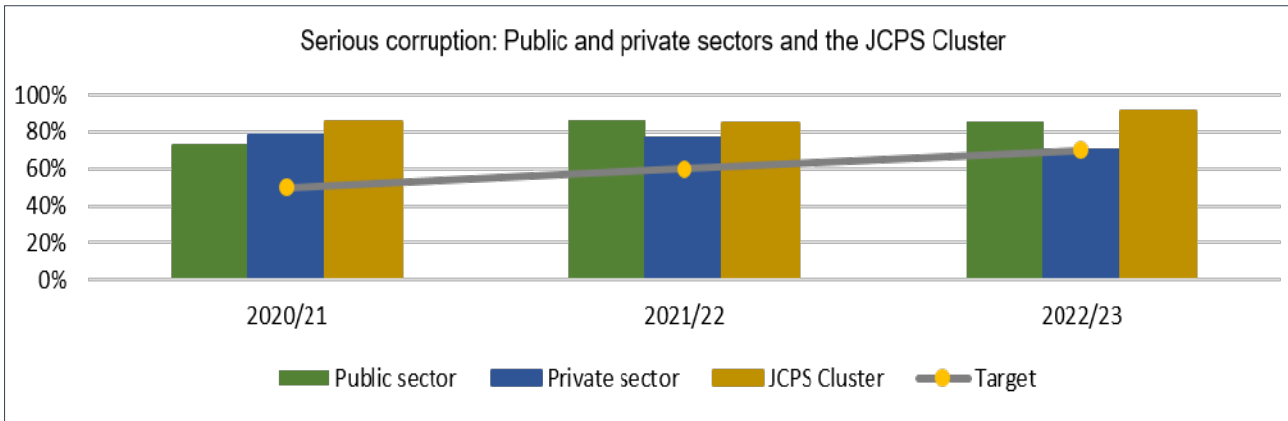
- » A total of 2 852 arrests were made, compared to 2 809 arrests, in 2021/22, an increase of 43 arrests.
- » Convictions totalling 23 806 charges were secured in court, down from 296 166 charges, in 2021/22, a decrease of 272 360 conviction-related charges.
- » Drug seizures totalling R1.3 billion were 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.

REDUCED LEVELS OF SERIOUS CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

Corruption remains one of the greatest threats presented by criminals to our nation. It facilitates illicit financial flows, thereby facilitating money laundering. In South Africa, monumental anti-corruption initiatives, such as the Zondo Commission, have yet to have a significant impact on reducing corruption levels. As part of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, the DPCI works closely with the NPA's Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU) and the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) to combat corruption relating to violations of the 2004 PRECCA (Act No 12 of 2004). Corruption encompasses the misuse of a public or private office or a position held in such an office, as well as the intentional misuse of resources. Serious Corruption refers to cases investigated by the DPCI, in accordance with the DPCI's mandate.

The Serious Corruption Investigation (SCI) Component of the DPCI is responsible for the prevention, combating and investigation of national priority offences involving serious corrupt activities and related offences in the public and private sectors. The private sector consists of businesses owned, managed and controlled by private individuals or individuals functioning in a private capacity. The public sector consists of government-owned or -managed entities. The JCPS Cluster comprises the following departments: Defence and Military Veterans, Finance; Home Affairs; International Relations and Cooperation; Justice and Correctional Services; the Police; the Presidency; Women, Youth, and Persons with Disabilities; Social Development; State Security; and Small Business Development.

Through a collaboration of dedicated efforts to fighting corruption, trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption in the public sector decreased from 86,49% (96 from a total of 111), in 2021/22 to 85,31% (209 from a total of 245), in 2022/23, against a target of 70%, a reduction of 1,18%. The trial-ready rate for serious corruption within the JCPS Cluster increased from 84,72% (316 from a total of 373), in 2021/22 to 91,43% (288 from a total of 315), in 2022/23. Between the financial years 2021/22 and 2022/23, an increase of 6,71% was recorded, exceeding the target of 70%. In the private sector, 76,32% (116 from a total of 152) was achieved, in 2021/22, compared to 70,39% (126 from a total of 179), in 2022/23, a decrease of 5,93%. The accomplishment was the result of collaboration with the Specialised Commercial Crime Units/NPA to expedite the investigation process until cases were declared trial-ready, a multidisciplinary approach, good stakeholder participation and constant monitoring of the investigations.



Convictions

Eastern Cape

Between 2017 and 2020, the accused, employed as a bookkeeper at BVSA Tax Consultancy Firm and DP Wealth Tax Consultancy, stole more than R2.4 million. She stole R1.7 million from BVSA and R680 000 from DP Wealth. The accused provided clients from both companies with SARS bank accounts that were actually her personal accounts. On 6 September 2022, a Gqeberha Specialised Commercial Crimes Court sentenced the accused (44) to 15 years in prison for multiple fraud offences.

KwaZulu-Natal

In 2007, Intaka Holdings installed water purification systems at 20 Department of Local Government-identified sites. Invoices were submitted for payment and tenders were approved without following supply chain management procedures. Kuboni & Shezi Trust paid the ANC R1 Million. The accused and the Treasury Head of the Department exploited the money for their own benefit. The accused was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for fraud, 15 years' imprisonment for corruption, 10 years' imprisonment for money laundering and five years' imprisonment for contravening the PFMA. Sentences will run concurrently and the accused will effectively serve 15 years imprisonment.

Limpopo

- » The Hawks SCI received numerous complaints in 2017 regarding traffic police employees requesting money from motorists who violated the Road Traffic Act. The accused demanded R150 to R2 000 from motorists. The Hawks, SIU and Road Traffic Management Cooperation launched "Siyabangena," a comprehensive investigation. The accused and 12 other co-accused were apprehended in Tzaneen. On 15 August 2019, the Tzaneen Magistrate Court convicted the accused and sentenced them to two years direct imprisonment.
- » The victim applied for a tender at the Department of Education to secure schools around the Limpopo Province. After submitting his tender documents, he received a call from someone claiming to be an official from the Department, who demanded R200 000 to award the tender. The victim contacted the Department of Education, who confirmed that the accused is not employed by the Department. He then informed the Hawks' SCI who arrested the accused, a taxi driver, during an undercover operation, upon receiving R10 000 of the R200 000. The accused was sentenced by the Polokwane Specialised Commercial Crimes Court, in December 2022, to one year imprisonment for fraud and one year for corruption.
- » Six Ford vehicles (two Ford Everests and four Ford Rangers) worth R3 235 000 were stolen from a Ford dealership, in December 2017 by the accused and his co-accused. The police promptly opened a case and forwarded it to the Hawks' SOCI. Five of the six stolen motor vehicles were recovered the same day in Masisi near the Limpopo River after a thorough investigation. The drivers fled after being stopped crossing the Limpopo River into Zimbabwe. While fleeing, law-abiding citizens arrested the suspect. The Musina Regional Court found the accused guilty of business burglary and theft of motor vehicles, in November 2022. The suspect was denied bail and was convicted and sentenced to four years for housebreaking at business premises and 15 years for theft of motor vehicles. Count one's two years would run concurrently with count two's fifteen. The accused will serve an effective 17 years in prison. The accused was further declared unfit to possess firearm in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000.
- » In May 2020, the accused, a former public prosecutor from Thohoyandou, demanded R6 000 from the mother of the suspect (a minor who was charged with reckless and negligent driving) to drop the case. The Hawks SCI arrested the suspect during an undercover operation. The Thohoyandou Magistrate's Court convicted the suspect of corruption, on 10 October 2022 and sentenced him, on 21 November 2022 for four counts of attempted murder and one count of attempted arson.

Mpumalanga

The suspect sold low-cost houses to the public, during October 2020. The suspect forced victims to make payments in advance and disappear after receiving the payments. The case was reported to the police and forwarded to the Hawks for investigation. The accused was publicised as a wanted suspect for the illicit sale of low-cost houses. An arrest warrant was issued, leading to his incarceration and fraud and theft accusations of almost R300 000. The Witbank Magistrate Court found the defendant (46) guilty and jailed him on 15 March 2023 for unlawfully selling RDP houses in Witbank and surroundings. The suspect was convicted and sentenced to four years imprisonment, wholly suspended if he does not conduct similar offences during the duration of the suspension.

Northern Cape

- » The accused, a former Sishen Iron Ore Company production manager at Kolomela Mine, nominated Burma Plant Hire to load and truck final dense medium separation product to plant production beds, in April 2016. The company was awarded a Kolomela Mine tender, for the period July 2016 to July 2017. Between July and December 2016, Burma Plant Hire paid R203 756 into a former employee's bank account on the accused's orders

and his co-accused paid the accused to keep the company working at the mine. For keeping Burma Plant Hire at the mine, the accused received R140,000. His co-accused was fined R80 000 or five years imprisonment for each count of corruption and money laundering and compelled to repay R140 000. The accused (64) pleaded guilty on charges of corruption and money laundering at the Kimberley Specialised Commercial Crimes Court, on 26 September 2022.

- » The Department of Health contracted Rustic Living to supply goods for R101 733, in April 2017. The supply chain manager of Connie Vorster Hospital demanded R10 000 from the contractor to process the claim. The accused received R4 000 and later demanded the outstanding balance of R6 000. On 7 October 2022, the accused was convicted on two corruption charges and was sentenced, on 8 December 2022. The offender received three years imprisonment or a R120 000 fine and a further two years suspended for five years. The Criminal Asset Recovery Account was to be paid R4 000 in terms of Section 18 Prevention of Organised Crime Act (POCA) confiscation application.

Other successes

Eastern Cape

- » Kup's Trading was awarded a R4 066 514.13 tender for supplying personal protective equipment to the Eastern Cape Department of Education, in 2020. The supplier allegedly paid R573 000 to a vehicle sales agency to top up the official's R277 000 payment. The official bought and registered a vehicle in his wife's name. The official sold the vehicle and deposited R800 000 in a different bank. The account belonged to another vehicle sales agency and was intended to buy a R950 000 vehicle. The accused appeared before the Zweliisha Magistrates Court, on 30 November 2022.
- » Qush Cleaning and Garden Services was contracted, in February 2013 to clean Fort Hare University. It is alleged that the University agreed to pay R750 000 monthly for services. The contract excluded certain monthly cleaning services and the company would claim for extra services outside the contract. The company allegedly submitted quotations and invoices to the University for additional services that were either fraudulently purchased or never provided, between 12 August 2016 and 26 March 2018, which were approved by an employee at the University. Additional services cost the University more than R13.9 million. The company also allegedly paid more than R4.1 million to bank accounts designated by an employee at the University. The University of Fort Hare contract manager (53) and his Qush Cleaning and Garden Services co-accused (44) were arrested for fraud and corruption, on 1 April 2022.

Free State

Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality appointed Kill Crime Security Providers on deviation, in 2020, for security. The suspect failed to re-advertise the tender process and kept Kill Crime Security Providers on site without a contract, thus tender processes were not followed. Over two years, the municipality spent R58 000 000. The accused were arrested, in July 2022 for corruption, fraud, uttering, forgery and Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) financial mismanagement.

Gauteng

- » A former chief financial officer, spokesman and case management director allegedly received R225 million from an IT contract provided to a multimedia and technology business. The contract concerns the countrywide rollout of the digital electronic case management and litigation system that was started at the High Courts, in Johannesburg and Pretoria, to allow virtual hearings. After the contract was signed, the suspects resigned and became directors of ZA Square Consulting, a subcontractor. The deal netted them R67 million. The individuals were charged with fraud, corruption in terms of the PRECCA, 2004 and contravention of the Cybercrimes Act, 2020. The former Office of the Chief Justice was searched during a search and seizure operation after officials were accused of profiting from the R225 million IT contract.
- » The director of Impossible Services Pty Ltd. was accused of defrauding the Department of Employment and Labour during the COVID-19 Pandemic, in October 2020. The accused submitted 8 107 Unemployment Insurance Fund, Temporary Employment Relief Scheme applications for phantom employees. He received R111 million after claims were approved. Only the accused was declared as an employee of the entity in the UIF database. The suspect (32) appeared in the Pretoria Specialised Commercial Crimes Court, in March 2023.

KwaZulu-Natal

Two suspects, including a former Jozini Local Municipality manager, were arrested after creating a need for the "Joy" Project, a youth upliftment programme. The suspect and his co-accused were arrested for compelling finance department employees to pay R5 million to a company, Njabulo Landman.

Limpopo

Four 35- to 43-year-old fraud and corruption suspects were arrested, on 23 November 2022. The Tzaneen Department of Home Affairs administration clerks allegedly colluded with runners to recruit South Africans to apply for passports. The passports would have the details of South African citizens, but the photos of illegal foreign nationals, according to allegations. In May, the Home Affairs Counter Corruption and Security Unit reported these illicit acts to the Hawks SCI. Investigations found that R1 000 will be given to citizens whose details were utilised. The suspects were arrested by the Hawks and Home Affairs Counter Corruption and Security Unit during a sting operation, in Tzaneen.

North West

- » Rustenburg Municipality unlawfully adopted a Department of Transport contract, in August 2017, under Regulation 32 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulation. The Department of Transport appointed a contractor to rent construction equipment (yellow fleet). The accused (39) purchased light motor vehicles worth R11 983 271.50. The accused appeared before the Rustenburg Regional Court for violating the 2003 MFMA by appointing a service provider for a R11 million contract. The accused was charged with violating MFMA Sections 173 (1)(a)(ii) and 174 read with Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulation 32.
- » During 2014, the North West government embarked on the process to reintroduce commercial aircrafts to the province's two airports, Mahikeng and Pilanesberg, to the tune of R400 million. The North West government allegedly appointed a service provider to render the service without following the proper supply chain management processes. Four accused signed the irregularity secured agreement. The Head of Department signed on behalf

of the Department of Transport. Procurement irregularities led to payments for unperformed services. One of the accused indirectly owned all ground handling companies. The irregularities prejudiced the North West government an actual R253 million. Four suspects were arrested in Gauteng and Mafikeng for R400 million tender on 34 counts of fraud, corruption, money laundering and contravention of the PFMA, in September 2022.

- » The suspect (51), while acting as a municipal manager, irregularly appointed Big Time Strategic Consultants to audit ICT and to develop the municipality's ICT strategy for over R2.4 million, in December 2017. Big Time Strategic Consultants provided the same services in Moses Kotane Municipality, where the accused was municipal manager. According to Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulation 32 of 2005, Moses Kotane Municipality gave the accused formal approval to inherit the contract. After the appointment, Big Time Strategic Consultants received over R2.4 million in illicit payments while not providing services to Bojanala District Municipality. The former acting municipal manager of Bojanala District Municipality was arrested, in September 2022, for violating the MFMA, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003).

SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME EFFECTIVELY INVESTIGATED

The DPCI will continue to execute its mandate to the highest standards by utilising its resources effectively and responsibly, not only bringing those who have committed national priority offences to justice, but also preventing the perpetrators from benefiting from the proceeds of crime. The Directorate shall seek prosecution of perpetrators, in accordance with the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998). Serious organised crime national priority offences, which requires national prevention or investigation, or crime which requires specialised skills for its prevention and investigation, are investigated through OCPIs, as addressing serious organised crime groups requires threat-based, project-driven, multidisciplinary case planning and a management investigative approach. The percentage of investigations of serious organised crime projects that were successfully concluded decreased from 72,73% (16 from a total of 22), in 2021/22 to 71,43% (10 from a total of 14), in 2022/23, due to operational challenges between investigating officers and external stakeholders. The DPCI has continued to prioritise serious violent crimes committed by organised criminal groups, such as tampering with, stealing from, or causing damage to essential infrastructure.

REDUCTION OF DRUG SYNDICATES (THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NARCOTICS INTERVENTION STRATEGY AND NATIONAL DRUG MASTER PLAN)

The detection and dismantling of all identified clandestine drug laboratories (including hydroponic cannabis facilities) for investigation and cooperation was designed to address serious organised crime, linked to organised criminal groups that manufacture high-demand illicit drugs, at national and international levels, as a result of emerging threats through the NDMP. To eliminate drug syndicates dealing in illicit narcotics in South Africa, a total of 31 clandestine drug laboratories were identified and dismantled, culminating in a success rate of 90,32% (28 from a total of 31), in 2022/23, as opposed to the 90% target. A total number of 44 persons were arrested, in 2022/23, compared to 47, in 2021/22.

Drug Seizures

Drug Type	Arrests	Weight	Quantity	Volume	Value
Cocaine powder	11	27.320g	737	-	R407 137 100.00
Cocaine Rocks	22	267.271g	3 617	-	R483 635 416.00
Cannabis	28	1 275.433g	181	-	R4 539 111.00
Cannabis Oil	1	-	236	19,000	R880 000.00
Medication	8	382.400g	5 916	-	R223 496 648.50
Ecstasy	-	-	114	-	R5 700.00
Heroin	39	46.064g	50 507	-	R13 610 814.00
Mandrax	37	-	182 437	-	R11 466 505.00
Chemicals	4	151.000g	1	400,000	R 350 000.00
Magic Mushroom	-	0.006g	6	-	R300.00
Nyaope	10	0.607g	1 650	-	R 59 225.00
Tik	71	203.812g	764	-	R36 908 411.00
Ephedrine	1	8g	-	-	R400 000.00
KHAT	5	1.206g	1	-	R2 837 280.00
CAT	6	209.422g	114	-	R156 760.00
Whoonga	2	-	45	-	R950.00
Laboratories	44	1 310.134g	48 593	345,500	R135 206 200.00
Drug equipment	2	-	122	-	R320 697.00
Total					R1 321 011 117,50

Convictions

Eastern Cape

- » A suspect shot and killed his girlfriend, a Cedarville Police Station officer, on 25 December 2021. He then killed his second girlfriend, at Maluti. The Hawks' Mbizana-based Serious Organised Crime Unit pursued him till his arrest, on 3 February 2022. He was detained during his trial. On 31 October 2022, Maluti Regional Court convicted him of double murder, firearm theft and illegal firearm and ammunition possession. The convict was sentenced to 20 years for murdering the police official, life for premeditatedly murdering his other girlfriend, 15 years for firearm theft, five years for unlicensed firearm possession and three years for ammunition possession, on 2 November 2022.
- » Gqeberha High Court convicted a 22-year-old for murder, robbery and defeating the ends of justice, on 29 March 2023. Mount Road police reported the victim missing. The officers found her residence unlocked and ransacked. Gqeberha's Hawks' SOCI investigated the matter. The accused was apprehended and led investigators to Greenbushes, where the victim was found in a shallow grave. Two other accused, including the deceased's ex-husband were detained afterwards. The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to 18 years for murder, 12 for robbery and three for defeating the ends of justice. Sentences will run concurrently.

Free State

A suspect from Bloemfontein was arrested at Bloemspruit for murdering a police official. The suspect was sentenced to life imprisonment on count one, 158 years on count two, 15 years on count three and 15 years on count four. Counts two and three will run concurrently and the accused will serve an effective life sentence and 15 years imprisonment.

Gauteng

- » Four elderly women were brutally murdered in Mpumalanga and Gauteng old age facilities, between 2018 and 2019. Two suspects were apprehended. The Roodepoort Regional Court sentenced one suspect additional life imprisonment for murder and 15 years imprisonment for aggravated robbery, on 7 November 2022. He was already serving two life sentences and 30 years' imprisonment. He will serve a total of three life sentences for the murders and 45 years for aggravated robbery. The Pretoria Regional Court convicted his co-accused to four direct life sentences and 80 years imprisonment, on 16 May 2022.
- » Two officers were controlling traffic at an intersection, on 2 August 2015, when an armed suspect opened fire. Both officers sustained gunshot wounds and were hospitalised. Numerous others were wounded during the shootout. Ivory Park police officers noticed a silver Chrysler with two occupants, in the evening of 4 August 2015. The driver sped off after an attempt to stop the said vehicle for a routine search, but was intercepted nearby. Two unlicensed firearms without serial numbers were found in the vehicle. The occupants were arrested and one firearm was linked to the traffic officers' shooting incident and earlier hijacking incident. The Tembisa Regional Court sentenced the accused to 15 years for armed robbery with aggravating circumstances and 15 years for attempted murder and possession of unlicensed firearms, on 7 March 2023.
- » On 11 October 2017, the accused, a Vosloorus resident, was arrested during a search and seizure operation, for supplying commercial explosives in the East Rand. CIT heists and ATM bombings typically involve commercial explosives. The investigator and prosecution team provided overwhelming evidence and testimony and he pleaded guilty after many court appearances. He was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in the Vosloorus Magistrate's Court, on 15 March 2023.
- » After the accused and his now-deceased accomplice approached a cash guard at Centurion Mall @55, on 1 July 2021, the Hawks' SCI team took the docket. The armed couple confronted the guard after he collected money from the Superspar. SBV security tracked the couple to the back of the mall, where one person was killed during a shootout. The Gauteng North High Court in Pretoria sentenced him to 49 years on eight counts, on 17 March 2023, including murder, attempted murder, aggravated robbery and possession of illegal firearms and ammunition.
- » The Hawks SOCI achieved a 15-year sentence for a former CIT guard, in the Soshanguve Magistrate's Court, on 24 March 2023 for an armed robbery that took place, on 28 October 2019. After servicing a Capitec Bank ATM, at Batho Plaza, in Soshanguve, the accused and other armed robbers derailed Fidelity guards. Two other former Fidelity guards, one deceased, were apprehended and sentenced to 10 to 39 years imprisonment, respectively.

KwaZulu-Natal

- » CIT robbers attacked security guards delivering cash at a pension pay-out, in Hibberdene, on 1 August 2019. The suspects fled the scene empty handed after killing a security guard. Six suspects were arrested by the Hawks Port Shepstone SOCI. During the arrest, an AK 47 rifle with 15 rounds of ammunition, an R4 rifle with 17 rounds and a 9mm pistol with 12 rounds were seized. The Scottburgh High Court sentenced each defendant to life for murder, 15 years for attempted robbery, five years for three counts of attempted murder, 15 years for three counts of possession of unlicensed firearms and three years for possession of unlicensed ammunition, on 28 November 2022.
- » The accused approached an off-duty TRT member, on 20 December 2020 and held him at gunpoint. They fired shots at him and robbed him of his service firearm. The perpetrator fled in the victim's car. During a high-speed pursuit the accused lost control on the R66 near Melmoth. Two suspects were arrested. The victim's service pistol and an unlicensed firearm were recovered. Their bail application was successfully opposed. The Ngwelezane Regional Court sentenced one accused to 15 years and the other to 13 years imprisonment, on 8 March 2023.
- » A major drug consignment from Gauteng to KwaZulu-Natal was reported, on 7 October 2020. A Hilton-area operation intercepted the truck on the N3. One suspect was arrested after finding a bag with 30 000 mandrax tablets worth R1 500 000. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to 10 years in prison or a R1 000 000 fine, plus a further five years suspended for five years. An amount of R15 000 was to be paid on a monthly basis from 7 February 2023 until the whole fine is paid off. The accused was declared unfit to possess a firearm.



Limpopo

The Hawks' SOCI team learned, in March 2022, that a plant in Mahwelereng outside Mokopane was illegally refilling and selling gas cylinders of several brands. Police have monitored the plant since. The Hawks' SOCI, Mokopane Bomb Disposal, Local Criminal Record Centre, the Department of Home Affairs, the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy, the Department of Environmental Affairs, Mogalakwena Fire and Rescue and Royal Square (brand representatives) arrested the accused, on 16 September 2022, during a multidisciplinary sting operation. The team seized over R600 000 worth of gas cylinders from various brands. On 17 March 2023, the Mokopane Regional Court fined two businessmen R500 000 for operating a gas cylinder plant without a licence. The accused entered into a plea agreement with the State and was fined R250 000 or six months imprisonment, half of which is suspended for five years for running a site without a licence, R250 000 or six months imprisonment, half of which is suspended for five years for retail in prescribed petroleum products without an application for a retail licence and R10 000 or two years imprisonment, wholly suspended for five years, on condition that they are not found guilty on similar charges during the period of suspension on nine counts of fraud.

Mpumalanga

On 15 October 2021, overhead Transnet cables were cut at Wonderfontein railway lines in Belfast, Mpumalanga. Four foreigners were caught red-handed during an inspection and were arrested. They were accused with damaging essential infrastructure and illegal immigration. An investigation linked the accused to the crime scene. On 14 November 2022, the Belfast Regional Court convicted the three accused to 15 years direct imprisonment plus 18 and 14 months.

Northern Cape

A thorough investigation by the Hawks SOCI led to the sentencing of the 29-year-old accused to 15 years direct imprisonment for robbery with aggravating circumstances by the Kathu Regional Court after being convicted, on 7 March 2023. The accused and his co-accused were arrested by Kathu SAPS and Rhino Security officers, in November 2019 after robbing PEP Store personnel on their way to deposit R75 000 at the bank.

North West

- » Two suspects were detained for murdering an off-duty police officer, in Mahikeng, on 29 July 2020. The North West Division High Court of South Africa convicted the two suspects, on 4 October 2022. Given the seriousness of the offence, the prosecutor urged the court to follow the minimum punishment. The judge agreed with the State and sentenced each offender to life for murder and 15 years for aggravated robbery.
- » After an armed robbery at a shopping complex, in Majakaneng, on 4 November 2015, where the accused and others allegedly stole money, cellular telephones and clothes worth over R120 000, the perpetrator was arrested, on 9 December 2015. On 23 March 2023, the accused received a ten-year direct imprisonment sentence for robbery with aggravating circumstances. The accused was also declared unfit to possess a firearm.
- » During a multidisciplinary operation by the Hawks' SOCI, the STF and the District Illicit Mining Task Team at Shaft 2, in Orkney, 87 illegal miners were arrested, on 20 October 2021. The operation followed months of surveillance after illegal miners took over a dormant shaft. Six illegal miners were killed and eight injured in a shootout with police. Illegal mining apparatus, gold-bearing material, two buses, 11 firearms (three shotguns, four pistols, three rifles and one revolver), approximately 4 000 cartridges of ammunition and bags of food were seized. On 28 March 2023, the Stillfontein Regional Court handed down a combined 696 years in prison for robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Western Cape

- » Two suspects attacked members of Delft SAPS, on 21 July 2019, while walking into Spekboom street. One police officer was fatally shot. After gunfire, one suspect was detained. He was accused with murder, attempted murder and possession of an unlicensed firearm. The Western Cape High Court convicted the accused on nine charges, on 17 October 2022. The convict was sentenced to life for murder, 24 years for two counts of attempted murder, 40 years for four counts of attempted murder, 12 years for unlawful possession of a firearm and five years for ammunition possession without a licence, on 30 November 2022. Life sentences will run concurrently.
- » Four Fidelity guards were robbed of their firearms and community workers of cash and cellular telephones by eight armed men, in a Nyanga community hall, on 16 May 2013. A shootout with police ensued. The suspects hijacked a Quantum at Old Klipfontein, Nyanga with schoolchildren inside. They disembarked the vehicle and fled. One suspect was wounded. Three firearms, a Norinco, LM5 and Beretta and two cell phones were recovered. The Khayelitsha Regional Court found the two suspects guilty on 14 counts of robbery with aggravating circumstances and unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition, on 3 May 2022. The suspects received consecutive sentences of 31, 36 and 46 years, in October. They were also declared unfit to possess a firearm. One was acquitted and another died while out on bail.
- » The Khayelitsha TRT responded to a drug-carrying vehicle, on 17 October 2016. After seeing a police car, a BMW accelerated. A chase ensued and the suspects were caught. Searching the vehicle yielded 32 000 mandrax tablets. The suspect was detained for dealing in drugs. A five years jail term were secured following the seizure of the drugs worth R926 000.
- » After receiving information about a drug contrabandist travelling from Sao Paulo, Brazil to Cape Town via Qatar airline, the Hawks' SANEB team in Bellville arrested the accused at Cape Town International Airport, on 21 February 2022. Cocaine weighing 2.7kg and 200gr heroin worth R870 000 were concealed in her luggage and shoes. The Bellville Regional Court convicted the accused for narcotics smuggling, on 20 September 2022 after a plea agreement with the State. The suspect was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for dealing in drugs, in terms of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act. Her seven-year sentence was suspended for five years. She will serve eight years direct imprisonment and was declared unfit to possess a firearm.



Other successes

Gauteng

The DPCI registered project "Gillette", in 2018 to conduct an unconventional investigation of a seven-man organised criminal group engaging in illicit mining. Seven suspects were arrested and evidential material valued at R500 000 was seized. The accused allegedly purchased gold-bearing materials from Zama Zamas to refine and sell. Members from the Hawks' SOCI, Forensic Services, Crime Intelligence, Explosives Unit, Gaubullet and the Department of Home Affairs arrested six suspects, in Carletonville and Khutsong and seized 13 high-performance vehicles, a truck and an unlicensed homemade firearm.

Mpumalanga

Five suspects, aged 31 to 40, were arrested during a disruptive search and seizure operation by the Middelburg Hawks' SOCI, Middleburg K9 and Middleburg District team, in Mhluzi, on 30 March 2023. The team confiscated heroin, dagga and cash worth R219 000.

North West

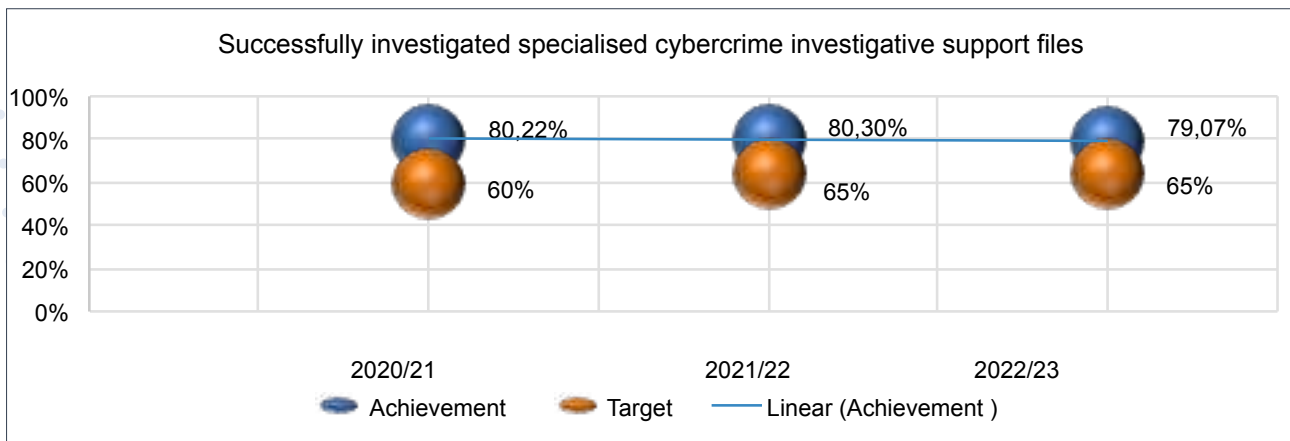
In Rustenburg, the Hawks' SOCI, assisted by members of the Illegal Mining Task Team, the NIU and Bidvest Protea Coin Security arrested mining kingpins, aged between 33 and 72-years. During their arrest, two vehicles believed to be proceeds of crime were seized for further investigation. The suspects faced allegations of illegal mining, public violence, defeating the ends of justice and malicious damage to property in the Mogwase Magistrate's Court. The operation at a Rustenburg mine led to the seizure of illegally mined chrome worth over R2 million and R100 million in trucks and excavators. On 11 April 2022, the Mogwase Magistrate's Court released the two suspects on R3 000 bail.

Western Cape

- » The Hawks' SANEB, in Bellville, Crime Intelligence Counter Narcotics and Gangs and POP arrested a 38-year-old man, on 10 September 2022 and confiscated R1.3 million worth of drugs. The squad responded to information about a vehicle transporting drugs to Cape Town. Members found 33 000 Mandrax tablets and seized a silver Mercedes-Benz. The suspect faced charges of dealing in drugs.
- » The Hawks' SANEB team arrested a Cape Town drug kingpin, in February 2019. The arrest followed an investigation after a search by the Flying Squad and K9 Unit for drugs stored at a premises in Blackheath. A total of 138 000 mandrax tablets worth R4.8 million were recovered. The Blue Downs Regional Court sentenced the accused to 12 years imprisonment, on 18 November 2022.

SUCCESSFULLY INVESTIGATED SPECIALISED CYBERCRIME INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT FILES

Cybercrime Investigation provides support for serious cyber-related crimes to operational components of the DPCI by conducting specialised online investigations, social media investigations and open source intelligence, as well as investigating unauthorised network access. Cybercrime Investigation contributes to the fight against national priority crimes by providing evidence. Despite the fact that the Cybercrime Act, 2020 (Act No 19 of 2020), has not been entirely implemented, it has provided legal guidance regarding the types of cybercrimes to investigate. In 2022/23, 79,07% (34 from a total of 43) of specialised cybercrime investigative support files were successfully investigated as a result of assuring an effective response to serious cybercrime. The set target of 65% was exceeded by 14,07%, compared to 80,30% (53 from a total of 66), in 2021/22. ICT infrastructure and the recruitment of professional and experienced personnel continue to be essential for ensuring a positive impact in the investigation of cybercrimes. The Priority Crime Specialised Investigation (PCSI) facilitates international cooperation in the fight against national priority crimes on behalf of the DPCI. However, capacity development for cybercrime investigation should be prioritised given the evolution of cybercrimes.





Conviction

Eastern Cape
 The Department of Social Development, King William's Town, made four fraudulent payments totalling R29 466 000 to two Durban business accounts owned by the suspect, from 2015 to 2016. Two Service Level Agreements between the department and Umnotho Business Consulting (aka Umnotho Training and Development), whose Chief Executive Officer is the suspect, prompted these payments. This institution had to teach cooperatives in poultry, piggery, etc. to uplift communities at Palmerton, in Lusikisiki. The financial and asset forfeiture investigation revealed that most of the monies were used for the suspect's personal gain rather than the deliverables. Benefits totalled R19 201 817.20. Only R10 million was lawfully used. The suspect and two others were arrested in 2018 for fraud, theft, money laundering and contravening the Non-Profit Organisations Act. The corporation was fined R5 million.

Other successes

Gauteng

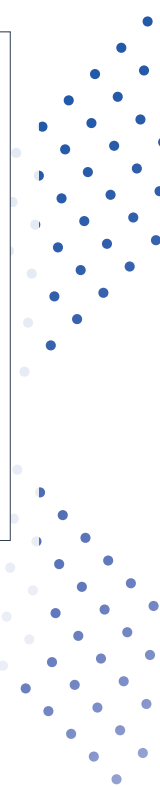
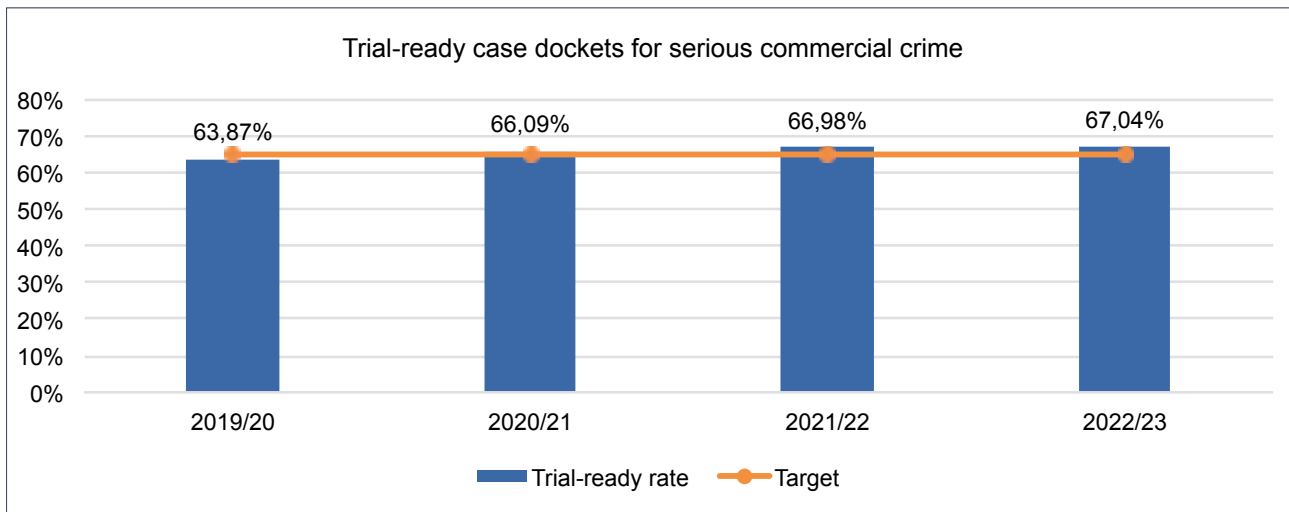
- » On 17 June 2022, Germiston Serious Organised Crime received information regarding a suspect in possession of gold at the OR Tambo International Airport. Following the tip, they found a 46-year-old Zimbabwean suspect. The suspect had a leather belt containing pieces of gold. He was arrested and charged for possession of gold material. PCSI investigated the asset forfeiture case and a preservation order was granted to the value of R1 080 712, on 26 October 2022.
- » The suspect allegedly hacked Twinsaver and supplier emails between 18 March and 6 April 2018. The suspect intercepted emails, changed banking details and stole money. The suspect, an IT expert, was arrested for orchestrating a Business Email Compromise Scam that netted her over R700 000.

KwaZulu-Natal
 A white Freightliner Fruehauf truck with an Axel trailer and a fake license disc and number plate was found to be involved in crimes at Durban Harbour between May and September 2022. The truck was used to collect containers from a Durban Container Terminal many times. The investigation revealed that the correct procedure was followed to proceed to the gate operating system. Upon checking the system, it was found that the registration number fitted was assigned to a trucking company. It was later established that the truck belongs to a shipping company. A preservation order valued at R657 000 was granted.

THE EFFECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF SERIOUS COMMERCIAL CRIME

Commercial crime refers to fraud, forgery, uttering, and theft (such as the theft of trust funds). It also includes statutes pertaining to companies, trusts and close corporations, long-term and short-term insurance, the counterfeiting of currency, the counterfeiting and illicit trade in counterfeit products and goods, intellectual property rights, banks and the banking industry, exchange control, estate agents and computer-related or cybercrime involving corruption. Serious commercial crime refers to cases investigated by the DPCI in accordance with the DPCI's mandate.

Trial-ready cases relates to the availability of a completely investigated case docket for remanded cases. Fully investigated entails that there is no outstanding information requiring further investigation by an investigating officer, that all evidence (e.g., witness statements, expert reports, etc.) has been obtained and that the prosecutor has ordered that the witness be summoned. A success rate of 67,04% of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime was realised, in 2022/23, exceeding the target of 65% by 2,04% percent, compared to 66,98%, in 2021/22.



Convictions

Eastern Cape

- » OR Tambo Municipality awarded a tender for water installations in villages from Tyeks Plant Hire. Tyeks Plant Hire's director transferred R1 million to subcontractors' bank accounts, on 4 March 2022. Given the area's size, Tyeks Plant Hire's director hired three subcontractors. On 7 March 2022, the director was questioned by his subcontractors who said they never got the money in their bank accounts. The director learned that the subcontractors' bank accounts were changed. The Hawks' Mthatha-based SCCI Unit investigated his complaint and arrested two individuals, in Germiston, on 6 July 2022. The couple and their co-accused hacked subcontractors' accounts and stole R1 million from Tyeks Plant Hire. The third accused, a 53-year-old foreign national, was detained on 8 July 2022 and appeared with his co-accused in Mthatha Specialised Commercial Crimes Court, on 11 July 2022. Mthatha Specialised Commercial Crimes Court sentenced the suspects (25) and (40) to 15 years direct imprisonment for theft and money laundering, in September 2022.
- » Between 1999 and 2007, an attorney allegedly misappropriated trust funds on behalf of clients. Clients lodged complaints with the East London SCCI team. The investigation revealed that the clients, including Maletswai Municipality, were prejudiced an amount exceeding R467 000. The East London Regional Court convicted the accused of trust fund embezzlement, on 22 February 2022. On 10 October 2022, the court sentenced the defendant to two years correctional supervision and five years direct imprisonment, suspended for five years on condition that he is not convicted of theft during the period of suspension.
- » The Department of Social Development embarked on a project to establish Women Development Resource Centres, in 2014/15 to empower women to market their products. Umnotho Business Consulting, a registered non-profit organisation, was irregularly awarded a contract since the accused was a director in the department at the time that the tender was awarded. The accused failed to disclose conflict of interest, which is a contravention of the PFMA, 1999. The non-profit organisation received more than R31 million and utilised more than R19 million for personal gain. The accused was convicted and sentenced on charges of acquisition and possession of use of proceeds for unlawful activities, on 24 October 2022. The company was fined R5 million, with R2 million due to the National Treasury within seven days. The accused was required to pay R250 000 for the remaining R3 million, with effect from 1 December 2022 and each month afterwards, until the amount was paid. The accused was further ordered to pay R19 million within 30 days to free his assets. The AFU released vehicles and properties to the company to operate.
- » After her conviction on 2 February 2022, the East London Regional Court sentenced the accused to 75 years collective sentence for several fraud offences, on 10 February 2023. Between 1 May 2008 and 15 September 2009, the suspect worked as a Senior Administration Clerk in the Human Resource Section at the DoJ&CD. The suspect coordinated redeployment, relocation costs, furniture removal and resettlement benefits for government personnel appointed to other roles in the department. Discrepancies were discovered that unqualified new employees were paid relocation and resettlement benefits. The suspect was arrested, on 4 July 2012, after the DoJ&CD filed a complaint with the East London SCCI team, in December 2010 and was released on warning the same day. The suspect requested service provider invoices for furniture removal for DoJ&CD employees who relocated to different districts in the Eastern Cape and Free State. The suspect processed and submitted quotations and invoices for the removal of the furniture to the department for payment. The suspect ordered service providers to withdraw and give her the cash. The service suppliers never delivered the services. The DoJ&CD was prejudiced cash of more than R113 000. The suspect was convicted, on 2 February 2022, after multiple court appearances. Before sentencing, on 10 February 2023, the case was repeatedly remanded. The accused was sentenced to five years imprisonment on each of the 15 counts of fraud. All counts is to run concurrently.
- » A suspect was an ABSA Bank Customer Services Clerk. During November 2015, the suspect was approached by a customer to fraudulently obtain funds from another customer. The customer supplied the suspect with an identity number, proof of address and fingerprints. The suspect issued the customer with a debit card on the name of the complainant. The account holder lives in Houghton, Johannesburg. The suspect released a dormant hold on the complainant's account and changed the complainant's personal information and address from Houghton, Johannesburg to Bluewater Bay, Port Elizabeth. The suspect also linked the complainant's flexi save, 32-day notice and money market accounts to the bogus debit card. The suspect assisted the customer to withdraw R2 000 from the ATM, on 13 November 2015. The suspect and the customer agreed to settle a R90 000 credit card bill. An amount of R1 131 220 was stolen from the account of complainant. Different amounts were transferred to different accounts. The accused was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment of which three years was wholly suspended for five years. The actual loss was R1 164 057.

Gauteng

After his September 2021 arrest on fraud and Electronic Communications and Transactions Act charges, the businessman was found guilty and sentenced, in October 2022. The businessman stole personal and corporate data from a data services provider. The Serious Commercial Crime Investigation (SCCI) team ensured a conviction and the businessman was sentenced to 15 years direct imprisonment and was declared unfit to possess a firearm.

KwaZulu-Natal

On 22 February 2023, the Durban Specialised Commercial Crimes Court convicted and sentenced the accused on eight fraud offences. In May 2011, the suspect solicited people to file fake Road Accident Fund claims. The Road Accident Fund suffered an actual loss of R100 000 with a potential loss of R365 000. Point Police Station submitted a fraud case to SCCI after an internal investigation. The accused was arrested, in January 2017 and fined R100 000 or five years imprisonment, of which R20 000 or one year is suspended for five years on condition that the suspect is not convicted of fraud or theft during the period of suspension. The suspect will undergo three years of correctional supervision and pay R80 000 in deferment starting on 7 March 2023 with R1 333.33 and ending on 7 March 2028.

Limpopo

Limpopo Highway Patrol apprehended a suspicious truck on the N1 near Botlokwa, in September 2022. Remington Gold cigarettes worth R1 786 685.03 were found in the truck with two occupants. The driver and passenger were arrested. The consignments were destined to Gauteng. The Polokwane Specialised Commercial Crimes Court fined the cigarette smuggler R1 million or five years in prison for smuggling. Accused number one was charged with smuggling cigarettes, in terms of the Custom and Excise Act, 1964 (Act No 92 of 1964) and accused number two for violating the Immigration Act. After being denied bail, the defendants pleaded guilty and were sentenced, on 8 February 2023. Accused one and two were fined R5 000 or two years imprisonment.



Mpumalanga

- » Three accused were arrested by the Middelburg-based SOCI, in October 2021, for cutting Transnet cables and railway lines in Belfast and were charged with damaging essential infrastructure and illegal immigration. The accused were ordered to pay R19 million with 30 days to release assets. The Belfast Regional Court sentenced all three accused to 15 years direct imprisonment plus 18 months and 14 months, on 14 November 2022. On 28 February 2023, rruption. After a le
- » On 28 February 2023, a former SARS employee was convicted of fraud and corruption. After a lengthy investigation, the Nelspruit Specialised Commercial Crimes Court convicted the suspect for helping VAT vendors to submit fraudulent returns, in March 2010 to get SARS reimbursements. The Revenue Service suffered the actual loss of R550 000.00. Four counts of fraud resulted in a 14-year sentence. The accused was further sentenced to eight years collective imprisonment on two counts of corruption. The suspect will effectively serve 10 years imprisonment without an option of a fine.

Western Cape

After his September 2021 arrest on fraud and Electronic Communications and Transactions Act charges, the businessman was found guilty and theft offences, on 3 March 2023. This comes after the second arrest, on 20 October 2022 for R500 000 in fraud and theft. In 2019, the same team arrested the accused for misappropriating R4.8 million in trust funds and he was released on R20 000 bail. Following a 2016 interdict application, the Western Cape High Court strucked the former attorney from the roll of attorneys, in 2017. The investigation revealed that the accused continued facilitating property purchases from 2019 to 2022. The accused was further sentenced to a combined 10 years imprisonment for two counts of money laundering and four years for violating the Legal Practice Act, 2014 (Act No 28 of 2014). The accused was also sentenced to 10 years for nine counts of fraud and 18 years for four additional counts of fraud, suspended for five years with conditions. The former attorney was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment on 30 counts of theft, while an additional three years imprisonment was suspended for five years on an additional count of theft. The court ordered that all sentences imposed should be served concurrently.

Other successes

Eastern Cape

- » Between 2017 and 2022, Mthatha's Public Assets Community-based Tenants and Owners' Association illegally invaded Eastern Cape Development Cooperation assets. The association claimed monthly rentals from tenants for personal usage. The Eastern Cape Development Cooperation was prejudiced more than R40 million in cash, in 2019. The SCCI in Gqeberha charged three fraudsters, on 10 October 2022.
- » A Road Accident Fund claimant was kidnapped from home and transported to Bizana, on 13 September 2022. The suspects knew the victim received payment from the Road Accident Fund. The suspects forced the victim to withdraw cash from his Old Mutual account. The Provincial Kidnapping Task Team and Mbizana SAPS arrested three suspects, on 10 November 2022.
- » Trading Enterprises CC's owner was arrested for SARS fraud. The company is registered as a construction company. SARS investigated 2015 to 2017 fraudulent VAT returns. The accused falsified invoices and bank statements on e-filing. The total amount of VAT fraudulently claimed was R4 700 000.
- » A guest house owner was arrested on 3 February 2023 for fraud, corruption and money laundering. This follows the arrest of an alleged accomplice of a former Gqeberha Magistrate's Court administration clerk, on 30 May 2022 for the same allegations. It was alleged that the former administration clerk forged the court manager's signature on booking forms for accommodation of witnesses for the DoJ&CD. The former administrative clerk allegedly transferred more than R357 000 to a number of persons, via e-wallet, as well as more than R1.4 million to personal investment accounts. The said e-wallet transfers appeared to be kickbacks, inclusive of the claims made during level 5 of the COVID-19 lockdown period, when there was little or no business for local guesthouses. Transactions totalled more than R2.1 million. The former administration clerk was arrested, on 30 May 2022, appeared in court and remanded in custody until 1 July 2022 and was ultimately released on R2 000 bail.

Free State

Two Department of Public Works employees colluded to steal more than R13 million from the Department. They appeared in the Bloemfontein Magistrates' Court, on 18 October 2022, after being charged with fraud and theft.

Gauteng

- » After being disbarred, an accused continue to practise law. Norwood Police Station disclosed another trust money theft charge, in November 2017. SCCI arrested the offender, on 12 February 2020. On 8 November 2022, the accused appeared in the Specialised Palmridge Commercial Crimes Court for more than 19 counts of theft and fraud involving R20 million in trust funds.
- » SCCI received a fraud case for an accused who pretended to be the director of Aurum Line (Pty) Ltd, a personal protective equipment company. Promises of substantial monthly returns enticed investors. After hiding since 2021, the accused was apprehended, on 7 October 2022. The accused was charged with investment fraud for allegedly defrauding victims of R18 million, in 2021. The case was postponed to 12 October 2022 in Johannesburg's Palm Ridge Magistrate Court, after the accused appeared in the Durban Magistrate's Court.
- » Nine accused, three couples and one individual from Northern Spark Refinery (Pty) Ltd, Northern Spark Security (Pty) Ltd and Northern Spark Investment (Pty) Ltd appeared in the Ridge Specialised Commercial Crimes Court, on 25 October and 6 December 2022 on charges of theft, fraud and money laundering. From 2016 to 2021, the accused stole and laundered R3 billion from a Northern Spark (Pty) Ltd account into their personal accounts, spouses' accounts and other companies' accounts.
- » The accused appeared before the Ladybrand Magistrates' Court, on 16 August 2022, charged with fraud, money laundering and contravention of Section 7 of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act and Section 11 of the Banks Act. The SCCI team in Bethlehem released a statement on 6 May 2022, asking the public to help locate the accused to blow probe of a fraudulent investigation scheme in Ladybrand. On 15 August 2022, West Rand Gauteng Crime Intelligence and East Rand SOCI, K9 and Johannesburg Flying Squad arrested the accused. It is alleged



that from 2018 to 2021, victims invested in Integrated Investment Inn, which promised a 10% return in 30 days. The corporation moved to Ladybrand and disappeared without paying the victims. The victims lost more than R10 million.

KwaZulu-Natal

- » The NPA's AFU in KwaZulu-Natal, along with members of the SAPS and the DPCI's National Clean Audit Task Team, seized R37 million in assets from several persons at the Mhlatuze Water Board charged with fraud and corruption, on 2 December 2022. The Mhlatuze Water Board Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, two attorneys, were arrested, on 29 August 2022. Immovable property in KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape was seized, including Range Rovers, a BMW X6, a Mercedes V Class, Jaguars and Harley Davidsons.
- » Two suspects were arrested for fraud and money laundering, including a significant corporation accountant. It is alleged that the suspect resigned in 2017 and his replacement found fraudulent payments to the SARS bank account that was not loaded as a SARS beneficiary. An internal investigation revealed that 248 fraudulent payments of R122 269 041.98 were made into four bank accounts. After receipt of funds a percentage was paid to the company's suppliers and the balance of R47 545 616.28 was retained.
- » The Durban Specialised Commercial Crime Court sentenced an accused to nine years direct imprisonment for fraud, corruption and money laundering, on 14 February 2023. A 2018 shipping company employee collaborated with a transport company employee. The two accused defrauded a shipping company and another transport company of R15 million by submitting fake invoices and proof of delivery of shipping containers. No services were provided and the police were notified of fraud. One accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced after many court appearances.

Mpumalanga

The Mpumalanga-based SCI, Mpumalanga and Limpopo SOCI and SCCI, Crime Intelligence, TRT and Local Criminal Record Centre conducted a multidisciplinary integrated takedown operation "Blood Orange", in Mpumalanga, Gauteng and Limpopo, in December 2022, arresting 15 people. Two rangers were previously arrested for corruption, money laundering and fraud related to wildlife trafficking, on 24 April 2022. The accused offered tactical intelligence to rhino poaching organised criminal gangs in exchange for large amounts of undue gratification money transferred to family bank accounts.

North West

Three sole directors of three different dormant entities sought for Temporary Employer-Employee Relief Scheme payments from the Department of Employment and Labour for 47, 133 and 141 purported employees, in 2020, during the COVID-19 Pandemic. The department transferred monies to companies' bank accounts, which reportedly enriched specific individuals. The Department suffered a total loss of more than R1.4 million due to siphoning activities. A total of 20 COVID-19 relief fund looters were arrested in Gauteng and North West Provinces.

Western Cape

A 2017-disbarred attorney was arrested by the Hawks' SCCI in Cape Town, on 20 October 2022 for fraud and theft in excess of R500 000. However, the Hawks previously arrested the accused for trust account misappropriation, on 28 March 2019.

Commercial crime: Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and value

Crime description	Cases received		Arrests/ First Appearances				Convictions					
	Number	Value (R)	Cases to court for the first time	Number		Cases	Number		Value (R)			
		Actual		Potential	SA Citizen		Non-Citizen	Actual		Potential	Counts	Accused
Internet-related fraud	31	R131 057 916,44	2	1	1	R5 204 910,28	R0,00	8	75	14	R17 000 000,00	R0,00
Fraud with counterfeit debit cards	7	R1 202 026 377,57	2	3	0	R15 720 401,00	R0,00	4	82	4	R1 718 142,68	R0,00
Fraud with stolen debit cards	1	R117 470,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
Fraud with counterfeit petrol cards	1	R22 909,00	1	3	0	R22 909,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
Fraud with stolen petrol cards	4	R362 155,00	1	8	0	R32 000,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
Counterfeiting of foreign currency (Prevention of Counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965)	4	R486 285,00	4	1	5	R20 565,00	R0,00	1	6	1	R0,00	R0,00
Counterfeiting of local currency (SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989)	0	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00	3	3	3	R0,00	R0,00
Advance Fee Fraud (419 fraud)	17	R71 296 086,00	3	2	6	R1 230 000,00	R0,00	2	6	2	R3 413 750,00	R0,00
Other fraud	1 608	R56 783 019 871,69	442	730	51	R2 459 929 498,09	R28 324 491,00	934	8 246	214	R134 533 180,93	R33 195 432,00
Theft	124	R21 725 509 911,34	41	60	0	R258 554 605,75	R1 200,00	29	1 067	26	R40 225 437,19	R0,00
Forgery and uttering	10	R16 631 257,60	4	7	0	R0,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
PRECCA Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004) [Specify Section of PRECCA (3 to 21)]	14	R43 213 869,00	4	6	0	R85 053 000,00	R0,00	2	48	2	R172 000,00	R0,00
Section 2 of the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)	0	R0,00	0	3	0	R4 477 152,00	R0,00	1	2	1	R844 000,00	R0,00
Section 4 of the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)	0	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00	3	7	5	R585 500,00	R0,00
Section 5 of the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)	0	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00	1	2	1	R385 683,00	R0,00
Section 6 of the POCA, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)	0	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00	1	1	1	R1 292 250,00	R0,00

Crime description	Cases received			Arrests/ First Appearances				Convictions				
	Number	Value (R)		Cases to court for the first time	Number		Potential Value (R)	Cases	Number		Potential Value (R)	
		Actual	Potential		SA Citizen	Non-Citizen			Accused	Counts		Actual
Currency and Exchanges Act, 1933 (Act No 9 of 1933) (Exchange Control Regulations, 1961)	1	R151 000 000,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act No 24 of 1936)	2	R0,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	2	3	2	R2 640 172,84	R0,00
Companies Act, 2008 (Act No 71 of 2008)	12	R42 422 637,00	R0,00	1	1	0	R1 200 000,00	1	1	1	R0,00	R0,00
National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No 34 of 2005)	10	R5 706 761,00	R170 000,00	8	5	3	R2 700,00	9	33	9	R0,00	R0,00
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997)	67	R5 526 548,00	R30 722 786,00	53	40	32	R2 926 099,00	24	12 508	24	R1 340 850,00	R4 482 587,00
Banks Act, 1990 (Act No 94 of 1990)	1	R298 000,00	R0,00	1	2	0	R3 796 520,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No 98 of 1978)	1	R0,00	R3 000 000,00	0	0	0	R0,00	1	2	1	R0,00	R0,00
Customs and Excise Act, 1964 (Act No 91 of 1964)	32	R48 962 669,00	R15 018 054,00	22	18	21	R11 857 815,00	11	21	13	R88 493 523,00	R13 066 992,00
Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002)	12	R4 079 652,00	R0,00	4	4	3	R30 000,00	6	92	6	R31 592,00	R0,00
Estate Agency Affairs Act, 1976 (Act No 112 of 1976)	0	R0,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
Tobacco Products Control Act, 1993 (Act No 83 of 1993)	1	R79 203 628,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
Legal Practice Act, 2014 (Act No 28 of 2014)	3	R21 419 485,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
Financial Sector Conduct Authority Act, 2017 (Act No 9 of 2017)	0	R0,00	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
PFMA, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999)	9	R276 926 648,40	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00



Crime description	Cases received		Arrests/ First Appearances				Convictions								
	Number	Value (R)	Cases to court for the first time	Number		Value (R)		Number		Value (R)					
		Actual		Potential	SA Citizen	Non-Citizen	Actual	Potential	Cases	Counts	Accused	Actual	Potential		
MFMA, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003)	9	R1 027 416 485,00	2	6	0	R64 080 000,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
Administration of Estates Act, 1964 (Act No 66 of 1965)	5	R29 494 077,00	1	1	0	R0,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002 (Act No 37 of 2002)	8	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	R5 000,00	R0,00
Tax Administration Act, 2011 (Act No 28 of 2011)	239	R5 964 299 267,68	93	125	5	R491 573 546,63	40	634	49	49	49	49	49	R40 041 286,90	R1 481 081,74
Financial Markets Act, 2012 (Act No 19 of 2012)	0	R0,00	1	1	0	R1 226 166,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R0,00	R0,00
Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No 57 of 2002)	0	R0,00	0	0	0	R0,00	1	653	2	2	2	2	2	R0,00	R0,00
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	80	R483 190 470,64	17	37	1	R27 558 200,66	13	313	14	14	14	14	14	R7 710 572,32	R0,00
Total	2 313	R88 113 690 447,36	707	1 064	128	R3 434 496 088,41	1 098	23 806	396	396	396	396	396	R340 432 940,86	R52 226 092,74



OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The programme with the lowest performance was the Detective Services Programme, with a total of 30 performance targets and an achievement rate of 43,33 per cent, indicating that the Programme performed significantly below expectations.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

Subprogramme Name	2022/23			2021/22		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Crime Investigations	14 382 616	14 382 616	0	13 886 252	13 879 545	6 707
Criminal Record Centre	2 733 513	2 681 557	51 956	2 693 721	2 496 841	196 880
Forensic Science Laboratory	1 580 480	1 580 480	0	1 573 402	1 407 296	166 106
Specialised Investigations	2 246 281	2 246 281	0	2 079 142	1 930 171	148 971
Total	20 942 890	20 890 934	51 956	20 232 517	19 713 853	518 664

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Detective Services Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- » Detection rate for contact crimes
- » Detection rate for contact crimes at the 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations
- » Percentage of outstanding case dockets related to contact crimes older than 3 years finalised
- » Detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above)
- » Detection rate for crimes against children (below 18 years)
- » Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised, with arrests
- » Percentage of identified organised criminal groups neutralised, with arrests
- » Percentage of results of trial updated in respect of the following: Guilty verdict
- » Percentage of results of trial updated in respect of the following: Not guilty verdict
- » Percentage of original previous conviction reports generated
- » Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised
- » Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised
- » Percentage of case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames
- » Percentage of DNA case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames
- » Percentage of Ballistics Intelligence (IBIS) case exhibits (entries) finalised
- » Percentage of Biology DNA Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised
- » Percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed

STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Detective Service has taken the following measures to address the underperformance of all underperforming performance indicators:

- » Implementation of the Detective Service Recovery Plan.
- » Biweekly performance improvement accountability sessions with identified provinces.
- » Implementation of the murder project.



- » Engaging internal stakeholders to purify IPID and DPCI-related case performance.
- » Conducting workshops on organised crime (with external and internal role players), addressing the transfer of skills for organised crime personnel.
- » Inclusion of additional organised crime-related performance indicators in the Divisional AOP, for 2023/24.

The following measures will be taken by the Forensic Services environment to address underperformance:

- » Daily production monitoring.
- » Prioritisation of backlogged cases.
- » Focus on both newly received submissions and the backlog.
- » Continuous dialogue with the supplier to address AFIS issues.

Underperformance in relation to serious OCPIs successfully closed will be addressed through enhanced project scoping and enhanced intelligence.

PRIORITISING WOMEN, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN ITS SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

The detection rates for crimes against women (18 years and above) and for crimes against children (below 18 years) support the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disabilities.

PERFORMANCE, IN RELATION TO STANDARDISED OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR SECTORS WITH CONCURRENT FUNCTIONS

The South African system of government is designed so that certain functions are exclusive (performed by one sphere only), while others are concurrent (shared between different spheres). The Constitution divides functions among the three spheres of government and clearly distinguishes between exclusive and concurrent responsibilities. Concurrent functions, include policy-making, legislation, implementation and monitoring and performance assessment. Functions, such as school education, health services, social welfare services, housing and agriculture are shared between national and provincial governments. The SAPS, therefore, does not have specified concurrent functions that should be reported on.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2022/23.



5.4 PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

The purpose of the Crime Intelligence Programme is to manage crime intelligence and analyse crime information and provide technical support for investigations and crime prevention operations. The Programme objectives are to gather crime intelligence, in support of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime; to collate, evaluate, analyse, coordinate and disseminate intelligence for the purpose of tactical, operational and strategic utilisation; to institute counter-intelligence measures within the SAPS; and to prevent and fight crime, through enhanced international cooperation and innovation on police and security matters.

The Crime Intelligence Programme comprises the following two subprogrammes:

- » Crime Intelligence Operations provides for intelligence-based criminal investigations.
- » Intelligence and Information Management provides for the analysis of crime intelligence patterns that will facilitate crime detection, in support of crime prevention and crime investigation.

The outputs that have been included within the Crime Intelligence Programme focus primarily on the following outcome and suboutcomes:

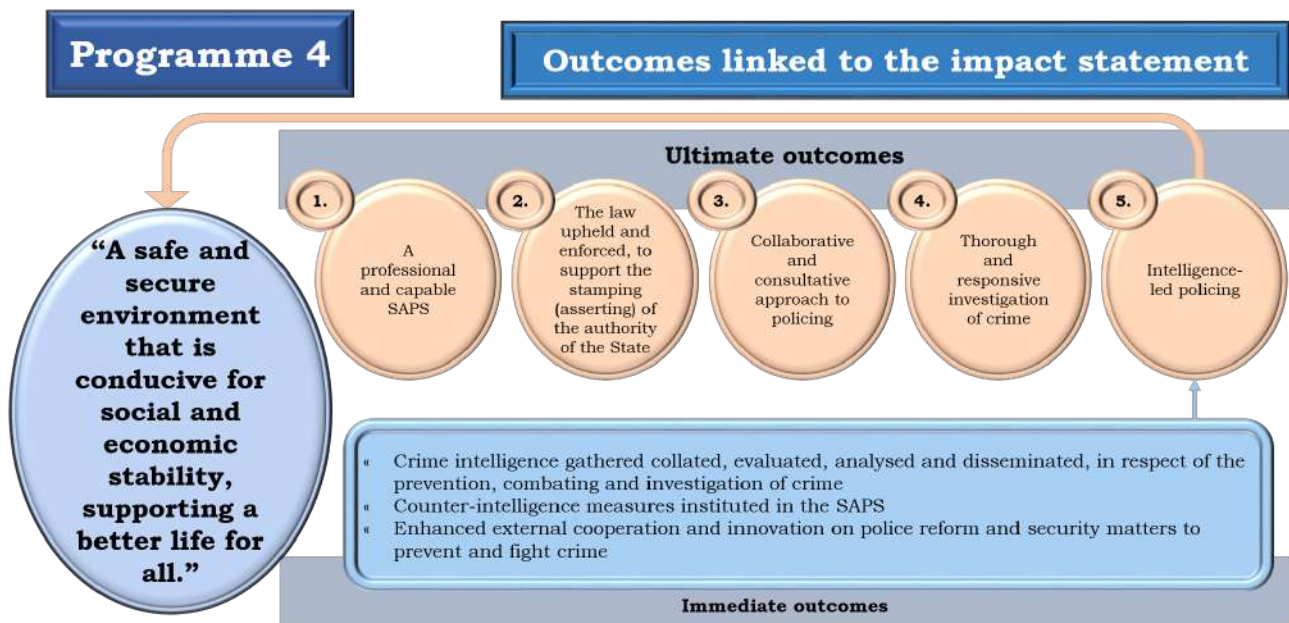
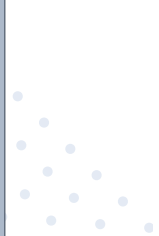


Table 5 below, outlines the outcome and suboutcomes, outputs, planned output indicators, planned targets and actual achievements for the subprogrammes under Programme 4.

OUTCOME AND SUBOUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PLANNED OUTPUT INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Table 5: Actual performance against targets, for 2022/23, against the tabulated Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations								
Intelligence-led policing: » Crime intelligence gathered, collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime	Network operations conducted to infiltrate/penetrate criminal groupings/syndicates and collect intelligence on priority threats	Percentage of network operations successfully terminated	70,82% (517 from a total of 730).	61,58% (420 from a total of 682).	60,85% of the total number of network operations registered, annually	75,04% (418 from a total of 557).	14,19% points	Target achieved. The SAPS conducted a review of all registered network operations to redefine priorities and establish linkages between cross-provincial operations, with the aim of achieving a greater impact.
	Security risk and vetting assessments, conducted within the SAPS	Percentage of security clearances finalised in the SAPS	125,43% (1 085, in relation to 865 planned).	54,16% (625 from a total of 1 154).	100% (692)	101,59% (703 from a total of 692).	1,59% points	Target achieved. The SAPS implemented a Vetting Intervention Project during Quarters 2 and 4, aimed to address underperformance within the organisation. The capacity of the National Vetting Evaluations team was enhanced, in order to improve the vetting process.
Intelligence-led policing: » Counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS		Percentage of ICT security assessments finalised in the SAPS	111,01% (2 631, in relation to 2 370 planned).	115,02% (2 726 from a total of 2 370).	100% (1 830)	280,55% (5 134 from a total of 1 830).	180,55% points	Target achieved. The SAPS conducted a national project, aimed at enhancing ICT assessments across the organisation. As part of this project, all laptops/desktops were made available for assessment.

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
<p>Intelligence-led policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Counter-intelligence measures instituted in the SAPS 		Percentage of overt mandatory physical security assessments finalised in the SAPS	148,54% (713, in relation to 480 planned).	196,79% (307 from a total of 156).	100% (365)	115,89% (423 from a total of 365).	15,89% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <p>Assessments on requests received from clients were successfully finalised on time by the SAPS.</p> <p>Proper planning by management allowed for overt premises to be assessed, indicating effective coordination and organisation in the assessment process.</p>
Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management								
<p>Intelligence-led policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Crime intelligence gathered, collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime 	Intelligence reports generated operationalised	Percentage of proactive intelligence reports that were operationalised at district level	82,30% (40 683 from a total of 49 431).	93,45% (48 895 from a total of 52 320).	75%	98,72% (54 585 from a total of 55 293).	23,72% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <p>Enhanced cooperation between Crime Intelligence officials and clients, resulting in more reports/products generated and utilised by clients.</p>
		Percentage of proactive intelligence reports that were operationalised at provincial level	94,66% (13 120 from a total of 13 860).	96,45% (15 726 from a total of 16 305).	85%	98,03% (17 477 from a total of 17 828).	13,03% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <p>Enhanced cooperation between Crime Intelligence officials and clients, resulting in more reports/products generated and utilised by clients.</p>
		Percentage of proactive intelligence reports that were operationalised at national level	97,97% (1 493 from a total of 1 524).	98,43% (1 757 from a total of 1 785).	92,50%	99,42% (3 283 from a total of 3 302)	6,92% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <p>Enhanced cooperation between Crime Intelligence officials and clients, resulting in more reports/products generated and utilised by clients.</p>

Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Intelligence-led policing: » Crime intelligence gathered, collated, evaluated, analysed and disseminated, in respect of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime		Percentage of reactive intelligence reports that were operationalised at district level	79,71% (162 655 from a total of 204 064).	84,99% (167 020 from a total of 196 521).	75%	96,68% (203 404 from a total of 210 379).	21,68% points	Target achieved. Enhanced cooperation between Crime Intelligence officials and clients, resulting in more reports/products generated and utilised by clients.
		Percentage of reactive intelligence reports that were operationalised at provincial level	92,84% (55 988 from a total of 60 306).	89,30% (51 643 from a total of 57 829).	85%	92,91% (66 692 from a total of 71 780).	7,91% points	Target achieved. Enhanced cooperation between Crime Intelligence officials and clients, resulting in more reports/products generated and utilised by clients.
		Percentage of reactive intelligence reports that were operationalised at national level	96,73% (11 220 from a total of 11 599).	95,79% (11 174 from a total of 11 665).	92,5%	97,77% (8 618 from a total of 8 815).	5,27% points	Target achieved. Enhanced cooperation between Crime Intelligence officials and clients, resulting in more reports/products generated and utilised by clients.
Intelligence-led policing: » Enhanced external cooperation and innovation on police reform and security matters to prevent and fight crime	Promote mutual assistance and cooperation between the SAPS and other National and International Law Enforcement Agencies (ILEA) to address transnational crime	Percentage of cross-border operations facilitated, on request from INTERPOL member countries	80% (4 from a total of 5).	100% (6 from a total of 6).	100%	100% (4 from a total of 4).	-	Target achieved.
		Percentage of arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated, in relation to requests received from INTERPOL member countries	62,50% (25 from a total of 40).	92,59% (25 from a total of 27).	100%	100% (11 from a total of 11).	-	Target achieved.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

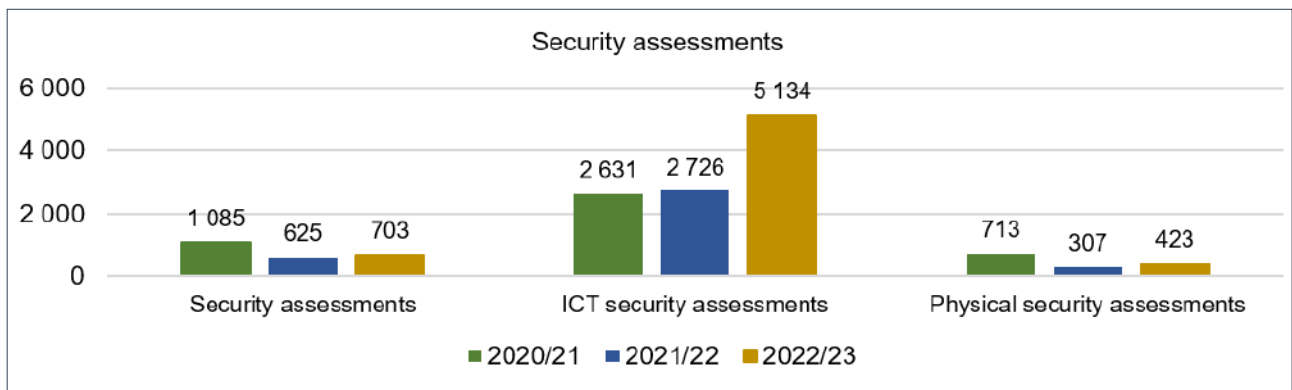
NETWORK OPERATIONS CONDUCTED TO INFILTRATE/PENETRATE CRIMINAL GROUPINGS/ SYNDICATES AND COLLECT INTELLIGENCE ON PRIORITY THREATS

In 2022/23, a total of 557 network operations were registered and 418, or 75,04%, were successfully terminated, exceeding the target by 14,19%. The majority of network operations were terminated successfully in the Eastern Cape (73), KwaZulu-Natal (68), Gauteng (63) and Mpumalanga (61) Provinces.

SECURITY RISK AND VETTING ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE SAPS

Throughout the reporting period, the SAPS planned to finalise 692 security clearance and 101,59%, or 703 clearances were finalised, with 446 confidential, 35 secret and 222 top-secret clearances issued.

A total of 5 134 from a total of 1 830 (280,55%) ICT security assessments were finalised to determine the security posture of the department's relevant information systems, while 424 overt physical security assessments were finalised to support intelligence-led policing.



SUBPROGRAMME: INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

INTELLIGENCE REPORTS GENERATED OPERATIONALISED

The SAPS has standardised products for threat assessments and early warning reports that include a return certificate indicating whether the client operationalised the information.

Overall 354 059 intelligence reports from a total of 367 397 generated were operationalised, in 2022/23. A total of 75 345 (98,59%) proactive intelligence reports at district, provincial and national levels were operationalised, out of a total of 76 423 and 278 714 (95,79%) reactive intelligence reports, at district, provincial and national levels were operationalised, out of a total of 290 974.

PROMOTE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SAPS AND OTHER NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO ADDRESS TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

The SAPS and its law enforcement counterparts (local law enforcement agencies, SARPCCO member countries and INTERPOL) collaborate to facilitate requests for participation in cross-border crime operations and the arrest of transnational crime suspects between the SAPS and other national and international law enforcement agencies. During the reporting period, INTERPOL member countries made a total of four requests for cross-border operations, all of which were facilitated and all 11 requests for the arrest of identified transnational crime suspects were facilitated.



OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The Crime Intelligence Programme with 12 performance targets, performed well, with an achievement rate of 100 per cent.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

Subprogramme Name	2022/23			2021/22		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Crime Intelligence Operations	1 773 406	1 773 406	0	1 764 665	1 753 026	11 639
Intelligence and Information Management	2 567 150	2 567 150	0	2 531 984	2 524 368	7 616
Total	4 340 556	4 340 556	0	4 296 649	4 277 394	19 255

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

Not applicable

STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE

Not applicable

PRIORITISING WOMEN, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN ITS SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

Not applicable

PERFORMANCE, IN RELATION TO STANDARDISED OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR SECTORS WITH CONCURRENT FUNCTIONS

The South African system of government is designed so that certain functions are exclusive (performed by one sphere only), while others are concurrent (shared between different spheres). The Constitution divides functions among the three spheres of government and clearly distinguishes between exclusive and concurrent responsibilities. Concurrent functions, include policy-making, legislation, implementation and monitoring and performance assessment. Functions, such as school education, health services, social welfare services, housing and agriculture are shared between national and provincial governments. The SAPS, therefore, does not have specified concurrent functions that should be reported on.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2022/23.



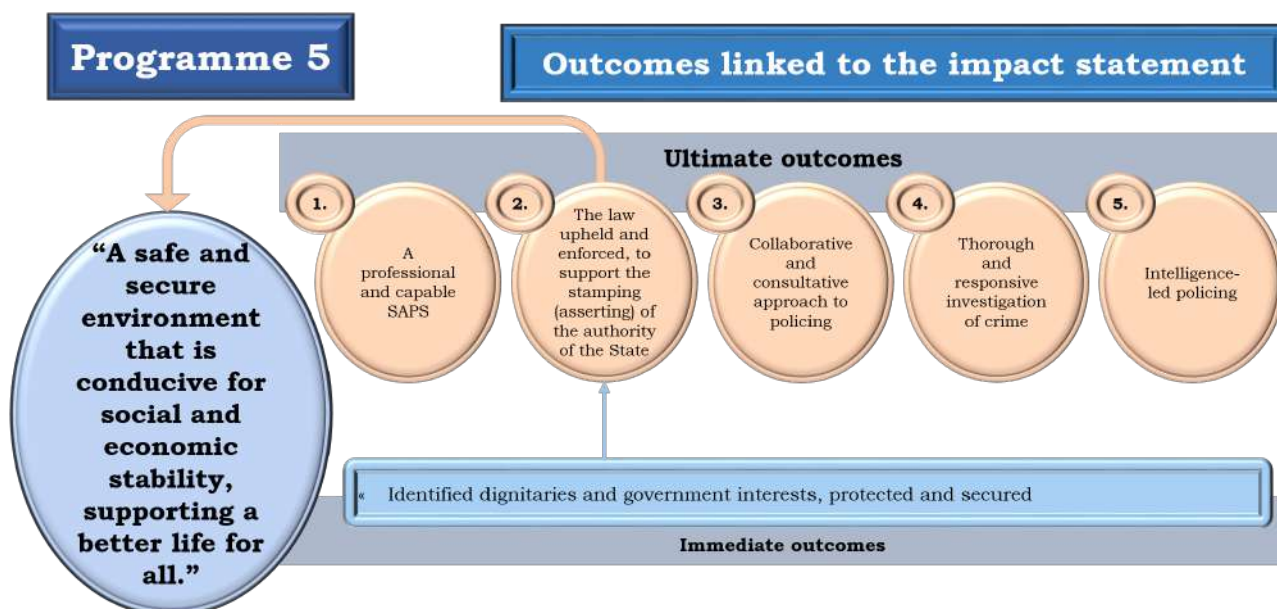
5.5 PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

The purpose of the Protection and Security Services Programme is to provide protection and security services to all identified dignitaries and government interests. The programme objective is to minimise security violations by protecting all identified local and foreign dignitaries while in-transit and by protecting the location in which dignitaries, including persons related to the president and deputy president, are present, without any security breaches.

The Protection and Security Services Policing Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

- » VIP Protection Services provides for the protection of the president, deputy president, former presidents, former deputy presidents, visiting Heads of State, qualified dignitaries and their spouses and other identified dignitaries while in-transit.
- » Static Protection provides for the protection of other local and foreign dignitaries, their residences and offices and the places in which all dignitaries, including people related to the president and deputy president, are present.
- » Government Security Regulator provides for security regulations and evaluations, safety compliance to the Presidency and all visiting Heads of State, as well as the administration of NKPs and strategic installations.

The outputs that have been included in the Protection and Security Services Programme focus primarily on the following outcomes and suboutcomes.



Tables 6 and 7 below, outline the outcomes and suboutcomes, outputs, planned output indicators, planned targets and actual achievements for the subprogrammes under Programme 5.

OUTCOME AND SUBOUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PLANNED OUTPUT INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

Table 6: Actual performance against targets, for 2022/23, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Provision of in-transit and static protection	Number of security breaches during in-transit protection	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches	Zero security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
			Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches	Zero security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
Subprogramme: Static Protection								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Provision of in-transit and static protection	Number of security breaches at identified government installations and identified VIP residences	Zero security breaches.	Two security breaches.	Zero security breaches	Zero security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
			Zero security breaches.	Two security breaches.	Zero security breaches	Zero security breaches.	-	Target achieved.



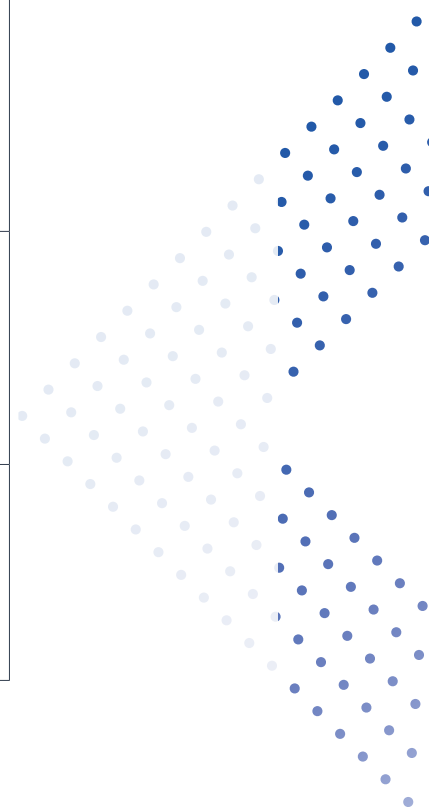
Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/22	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Regulated physical security at identified government buildings and strategic installations	Percentage of strategic installations audited	51,60% (129 from a total of 250).	49,80% (124 from a total of 249).	51% (127 from a total of 249)	52,61% (131 from a total of 249).	1,61% points	Target achieved. Four additional strategic installations were audited.
		Percentage of NKPs evaluated	100% (209 from a total of 209).	100% (209 from a total of 209).	100% (217)	99,07% (213 from a total of 215).	-0,93% points	Target not achieved. Two NKPs were declassified. As a result, these evaluations were discounted from the target. Two evaluations were not conducted, due to a budget reduction.



PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

Table 7: Actual performance against targets, for 2022/23, against the tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcomes and suboutcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/2	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:	Provision of physical protection ⁹⁴	Number of security breaches during physical protection	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches.	Zero security breaches	Zero security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
» Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured								
Subprogramme: Static Protection								
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State:	Provision of physical protection	Number of security breaches at identified government installations and VIP residences ⁹⁵	Zero security breaches.	One security breach.	Zero security breaches	Zero security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
» Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured								



Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Outputs	Output indicators	Actual achievement 2020/21	Actual achievement 2021/2	Planned annual target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reason for deviation
Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the State: » Identified dignitaries and government interests, protected and secured	Regulated physical security at identified government buildings	Percentage of NKPs evaluated	100% (11 from a total of 11).	100% (11 from a total of 11).	100% (10)	90% (9 from a total of 10).	- 10% points	Target not achieved. 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).



SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

The Protection and Security Services Division is a national competence with nine provincial offices. The Division provides in-transit and static protection to all identified VIPs, including the Speaker/Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, ministers/deputy ministers, premiers, Members of the Executive Council, the Chief Justice, judge presidents and ad hoc VIPs, in accordance with the Risk Information Management Support System (RIMAS) Policy and evaluate/audit NKPs and identified strategic installations (national and provincial government departments). Additionally, the Division provides protection to identified foreign dignitaries visiting South Africa. Protection is also provided to 10 parliaments (the National Assembly and nine provincial legislatures).

SUBPROGRAMME: VIP PROTECTION SERVICES

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. No security breaches occurred during the protection of South African VIPs within South Africa, during major/special, national or provincial events, or when foreign VIPs visited the country, as well as when South African VIPs travelled abroad.

Operational protection was provided at one major event, the 55th ANC Elective National Conference and the respective ANC Provincial Elective Conferences, without security breaches. Protection was also provided at the SONA and State of the Province Addresses that were conducted. Special events and the annual ANC January 8 Statements, National Executive Committees and Cabinet Lekgotlas were also protected.

SUBPROGRAMME: STATIC PROTECTION

A total of 14 Static Units provided a total of 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.

SUBPROGRAMME: GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

During the period under review, 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.
- » Audited 131 from a total of 249 strategic installations, exceeding the target, by 1,61%. Three additional departments (the Department of Mineral Resources) were audited, in the Western Cape, Limpopo and Mpumalanga Provinces, resulting in an overachievement.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

According to Cabinet Memorandum 1A of 2004, RIMAS, the Presidential Handbook and Presidential Protection Service Policy 3 of 2018, Presidential Protection Service provides a comprehensive protection service to its clientele. The Component also provides venue security at designated government installations and VIP residences and evaluates NKPs for physical security compliance, as required by the NKP Act, 1980 (The NKP Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980) was repealed by the Critical Infrastructural Protection Act, 2019 (Act No 8 of 2019).



The Republic must serve and protect its own interests, just like every other modern sovereign state. Presidential Protection Service is responsible to protect the State's interests by providing comprehensive protection measures and services to the Presidency, former Presidents, former Deputy Presidents and their spouses, foreign and former Heads of State and their spouses. Comprehensive protection consists of three distinct aspects: asset protection (venue security), personal protection (physical protection, including counter-assault, planning and food security that incorporates toxicology), and information security (secure communications). According to the approved organisational structure, various support functions of the protective mandate (specialised uniform protection, technical support, operational coordination and operational support) are provided to establish a comprehensive protection service.

SUBPROGRAMME: VIP PROTECTION SERVICES

Physical protection aims to protect the lives and assets of protected VIPs while they are in-transit, as well as to mitigate risks to their safety and dignity, as the safety of these individuals is vital to the safety and security of the nation. Physical protection was provided to 22 presidential VIPs, who participated in 77 visits outside the borders of South Africa. Depending on the duration of the flight, some of these visits required refuelling pauses. 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.

SUBPROGRAMME: STATIC PROTECTION

Static security seeks to create a safe and secure environment for the Presidency and identified VIPs, ensuring that their dignity and resources are protected with diligence and implementing security measures to counter threats and risks that can cause harm to the Presidency, dignity of such Presidency, employees, assets, critical information and operations of the Presidency and identified VIPs. There was no security breach at the 22 identified VIP residences and four offices that were provided with 24-hour static security.

SUBPROGRAMME: GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

The purpose of Security Planning and Compliance is to ensure the regulation of physical security compliance and to prevent any incidents or occurrences that may cause damage or disruption at an NKP in accordance with the NKP Act, 1980, as well as ensuring that daily operational deployments adhere to NKP standards. Nine from a total of 10 NKPs were evaluated. The Killarney Residence, in Gauteng was inaccessible due to a lack of the NDPWI's implementation of security measures.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The Protection and Security Services Programme achieved 71,43% or five of its seven performance targets.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

Subprogramme Name	2022/23			2021/22		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
VIP Protection Services	1 967 133	1 967 133	0	1 869 533	1 863 193	6 340
Static Protection	1 403 848	1 403 848	0	1 261 741	1 261 741	0
Government Security Regulator	88 407	88 407	0	76 961	75 932	1 029
Operational Support	278 402	278 402	0	281 915	279 499	2 416
Total	3 737 790	3 737 790	0	3 490 150	3 480 365	9 785

PLANS/INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE



The Protection and Security Services Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- › Percentage of NKPs evaluated by Protection and Security Services
- › Percentage of NKPs evaluated by Presidential Protection Service

STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE

Percentage of NKPs evaluated by Protection and Security Services

Additional budget allocation is required to ensure the evaluation of all NKPs.

Percentage of NKPs evaluated by Presidential Protection Service

Securing formal meetings with VIPs.

PRIORITISING WOMEN, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN ITS SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

Not applicable

PERFORMANCE, IN RELATION TO STANDARDISED OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR SECTORS WITH CONCURRENT FUNCTIONS

The South African system of government is designed so that certain functions are exclusive (performed by one sphere only), while others are concurrent (shared between different spheres). The Constitution divides functions among the three spheres of government and clearly distinguishes between exclusive and concurrent responsibilities. Concurrent functions, include policy-making, legislation, implementation and monitoring and performance assessment. Functions, such as school education, health services, social welfare services, housing and agriculture are shared between national and provincial governments. The SAPS, therefore, does not have specified concurrent functions that should be reported on.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2022/23.

6. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

6.1 TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO PUBLIC ENTITIES/ALL ORGANISATIONS OTHER THAN PUBLIC ENTITIES

The SAPS does not make any transfer payment to a public entity for the purpose of that public entity to deliver a service, on behalf of Government.

Payments to the SASSETA are being made, in terms of the skills levy, of which the SAPS is also a department to benefit, from such.

7. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

7.1 CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND EARMARKED FUNDS PAID/RECEIVED

Not applicable to the Vote: Police.



8. DONOR FUNDS

8.1 DONOR FUNDS RECEIVED

Name of donor	EU Dialogue Facility
Full amount of the funding	€35 000 (R590 591.00) was approved for the project on 4IR.
Period of the commitment	The commitment was approved for one year, on 21 September 2021 and the starting date was changed, due to concerns from the EU, which had to be resolved. The project had to be adapted, due to the fact that no European Country has a complete smart police system. The search for partners proved to be difficult. The project came to an end, in December 2022.
Purpose of the funding	The use of the 4IR in the preparation and response of the SAPS in fulfilling its duties.
Expected outputs	To review within in a SAPS context and develop a high-level 4IR roadmap for the SAPS, based on research on the best practices of stakeholders who have already established various technology best practices.
Actual outputs achieved	A high level 4IR roadmap for the SAPS.
Amount received (R'000)	€35 000 Euro was approved for the project. Funding was managed by the European Project Management Unit (donation in kind - the funding was not paid to the SAPS).
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	None
Reasons for the funds unspent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The project plan had to be amended, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. » No European country has a total smart policing system. » All meetings were done, virtually. » A consultant was contracted by the EU, to support the SAPS in the drafting of a roadmap. The consultant is not paid from project funds. A separate fund was used.
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Technical Committee meetings. » Regular meetings and planning with the donor Project Management Unit. » Feedback is provided to the donor, through reports. » Funding was managed by the EU Project Management Unit.

Name of donor	UK
Full amount of the funding	£699 000 (R786 780 226.31) was originally approved for the project, in October 2021
Period of the commitment	April 2022 to March 2023
Purpose of the funding	To support the SAPS, including the DPCI, in building capacity in areas of cybercrime and online child sexual exploitation and abuse, by providing various learning initiatives, focused on basic cybercrime awareness and general specialist training. Through the project, the SAPS will also be supported to finalise a SOP relating to digital evidence.
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Writing and review of a draft SOP for the SAPS. » The development of a cybercrime curriculum (framework) for the SAPS. » The delivery of basic awareness learning initiatives on the Cybercrime Act, digital forensics and/or open source intelligence. » The delivery of specialist training to the SAPS, including digital forensics and/or social media open source intelligence learning initiatives. » A workshop report for specialist cybercrime training. » Website content/e-learning relating to cybercrime. » A train-the-trainer programme for high-performance officers in the SAPS.

Actual outputs achieved	DPCI officers have received training on open source intelligence, to identify and commence cybercrime investigations and SAPS officers from various units have been trained on the awareness level of open source intelligence, digital forensics and intrusion detection and analysis. As one of the main components of the Cybercrimes Act, these training sessions have included instruction on how to collect and handle digital evidence. The development of SOPs that will aid in defining operational guidance for investigating cybercrime by SAPS. As part of SAPS's cybercrime training, this document has been sent to relevant SAPS authorities for review. Upon approval, it will be made public and form part of the SAPS's cybercrime training. The project conducted a three-day pilot training that contributed to defining the training content and format for the baseline training to be delivered on the Cybercrimes Act, awareness of digital forensics, open source intelligence and UID, as well as analysis informing the development of a cybercrime curriculum for the SAPS.
Amount received (R'000)	£445 060
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	None
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Project Steering Committee meetings. » Technical Committee meetings. » Regular meetings and planning with the UK High Commission. » Feedback is provided to the donor, through reports. » All funding are managed by the UK High Commission (donation in kind - the funding was not paid to the SAPS).

Name of donor	EU Dialogue Facility
Full amount of the funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » €25 000 was originally approved for the project. » Phase 2 (R42 851.00)
Period of the commitment	The commitment was approved for one year. The start date of the project was adapted, due to the limitation placed on large gatherings, as well as local and international travel, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. As a result, the project was extended to the end of 2022.
Purpose of the funding	The development of a SAPS Cybercrime Policing Model: Operationalisation and Implementation Framework.
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » A master Implementation Plan of the Cybercrime Legislative Framework (Cybercrimes Bill). » The development of a Legal Framework Manual (Regulations/SOPs/Prescribing Category and Class of Offences, as well as a form and manner of reporting). » The development of guidelines for an Annual Internet (Cybercrime) Organised Crime Threat Assessment. » The development of guidelines for protocols on International Law Enforcement Cooperation.
Actual outputs achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Completed the implementation of the Cybercrime Legislative Framework. » Improved dialogue between the SAPS and other law enforcement agencies. » Completed a Legal Framework Manual. » Drafted SOPs. » Completed guidelines for protocols on International Law Enforcement Cooperation. » Completed guidelines for an Annual Internet (Cybercrime) Organised Threat Assessment
Amount received (R'000)	€25 000 Euro was approved for the project. (Expenditure was €23 589).
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	None
Reasons for the funds unspent	Exchange rate – the project came to an end.
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Project Steering Committee meetings (all meetings were virtual). » Technical Committee meetings. » Regular meetings and planning with the donor Project Management Unit. » Feedback is provided to the donor, through reports. » All funding was managed by the EU Project Management Unit (donation in kind - the funding was not paid to the SAPS).

Name of donor	Embassy of the United States of America (USA): ILEA
Full amount of the funding	R18 705.00
Period of the commitment	9 to 13 May 2022
Purpose of the funding	To fund travel, accommodation, food and basic medical insurance for five members attending the Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering training intervention, presented by ILEA, Gaborone, Botswana.
Expected outputs	Travel, accommodation, food and basic medical insurance for five members during the training intervention.
Actual outputs achieved	Five members attended the training.
Amount received (R'000)	-
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	-
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the United States (US) Government.

Name of donor	Embassy of the USA
Full amount of the funding	R24 300.00
Period of the commitment	9 to 13 May 2022
Purpose of the funding	To fund travel, accommodation, food and basic medical insurance for 12 members attending the Regional Intellectual Property Rights Investigative Methods Training Conference, presented by USA Homeland Security Investigation, in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.
Expected outputs	To fund travel, accommodation, meals and basic medical insurance for twelve members attending the conference.
Actual outputs achieved	Twelve members attended the conference.
Amount received (R'000)	-
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	-
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the US Government.

Name of donor	Embassy of the USA
Full amount of the funding	R147 985.00
Period of the commitment	25 to 29 July 2022
Purpose of the funding	To train investigators responsible for investigating offences against the state and border police in the Dual Use Investigations Course.
Expected outputs	Twenty-one members to attend the training.
Actual outputs achieved	Twenty-one members were trained.
Amount received (R'000)	-
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	-
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the US Embassy.

Name of donor	Embassy of the USA
Full amount of the funding	R496 800.00
Period of the commitment	1 to 5 August 2022
Purpose of the funding	To train 24 members in the USA IS/WMDT: Technical Training Course.
Expected outputs	Twenty-four members to attend Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy Session 280.
Actual outputs achieved	One senior member attended the USA IS/WMDT: Technical Training Course.
Amount received (R'000)	-
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	-
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the US Embassy.



Name of donor	Embassy of the USA
Full amount of the funding	R43 646.77
Period of the commitment	7 to 13 August 2022
Purpose of the funding	To train seven members in the Sexual GBV Course to develop concepts for combating kidnapping-for-ransom, including crisis negotiations, effective investigation techniques and technical solutions for locating hostages, as well as their captors.
Expected outputs	Seven members to attend the training.
Actual outputs achieved	Seven members were trained.
Amount received (R'000)	-
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	-
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the US Embassy.

Name of donor	Embassy of the USA
Full amount of the funding	R215 600.00
Period of the commitment	14 to 20 August 2023
Purpose of the funding	To train 11 members in the Basic Kidnapping for Ransom Investigation Course to develop concepts for combating kidnapping-for-ransom.
Expected outputs	Eleven members to attend the training.
Actual outputs achieved	Eleven members were trained.
Amount received (R'000)	-
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	-
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the US Embassy.

Name of donor	Embassy of the USA
Full amount of the funding	R147 200.00
Period of the commitment	22 to 26 August 2022
Purpose of the funding	To train eight members in the Airport Interdiction Course to provide participants with modern investigative techniques in air interdiction operations.
Expected outputs	Eight members to attend the training.
Actual outputs achieved	Eight members were trained.
Amount received (R'000)	-
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	-
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the US Embassy.

Name of donor	Embassy of the USA
Full amount of the funding	R308 812.00
Period of the commitment	9 to 13 May 2022
Purpose of the funding	To cover conference tuition fees for 12 members of commercial crime investigations tasked with investigating crimes involving intellectual property rights to attend a Regional Intellectual Property Rights Investigative Methods Training Conference.
Expected outputs	Twelve members to attend the conference.
Actual outputs achieved	Twelve members attended the conference.
Amount received (R'000)	-
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	-
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the US Embassy.



Name of donor	Embassy of the USA
Full amount of the funding	R48 600.00
Period of the commitment	5 to 11 March 2023
Purpose of the funding	To cover conference tuition fees for two members to attend a Regional Intellectual Property Rights Investigative Methods Training Conference.
Expected outputs	Two members to attend the conference.
Actual outputs achieved	Two members attended the conference.
Amount received (R'000)	-
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	-
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the US Embassy.

Name of donor	SADC
Full amount of the funding	R74 000.00
Period of the commitment	21 to 27 August 2022
Purpose of the funding	To train two members in the Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants Course.
Expected outputs	Two members to attend the training.
Actual outputs achieved	Two members were trained.
Amount received (R'000)	-
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	-
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the SADC.

Name of donor	SADC
Full amount of the funding	R120 000.00
Period of the commitment	21 August to 2 September 2022
Purpose of the funding	To train one member in the Small Arms and Light Weapons and iArms Course to capacitate the member on issues around the handling and investigation of firearm crimes in the region. Five members assisted with the facilitation of the course.
Expected outputs	One member to attend the training and five members to assist with the facilitation.
Actual outputs achieved	One member was trained and five members assisted with the facilitation.
Amount received (R'000)	-
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	-
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the SADC.

Name of donor	Institute for Security Studies
Full amount of the funding	R6 000.00
Period of the commitment	21 August to 2 September 2022
Purpose of the funding	To train two members in Train-the-Trainer: Gender Mainstreaming and Dealing with Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, in order to improve their fundamental understanding of gender and how it can be mainstreamed in the organisation.
Expected outputs	Two members to attend the training.
Actual outputs achieved	Two members were trained.
Amount received (R'000)	-
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	-
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the Institute for Security Studies.



Name of donor	UN on Drugs and Crime
Full amount of the funding	R919 072.00
Period of the commitment	September to November 2022
Purpose of the funding	To fund the boardroom and private hotels for 400 members to attend a series of courses in Anti-Trafficking in Persons training, targeting frontline SAPS officers, in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape.
Expected outputs	400 members to attend the training.
Actual outputs achieved	311 members were trained.
Amount received (R'000)	-
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	-
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the UN on Drugs and Crime.

Name of donor	UN on Drugs and Crime
Full amount of the funding	R48 000.00
Period of the commitment	27 February to 3 March 2023
Purpose of the funding	To fund accommodation, meals and other training-related items for one member to attend the Regional Information and Fusion Centre and Regional Coordination Operations Centre, in the Seychelles.
Expected outputs	One member to attend the training.
Actual outputs achieved	One member was trained.
Amount received (R'000)	-
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	-
Reasons for the funds unspent	Not applicable
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Spending and feedback were monitored by the UN on Drugs and Crime.

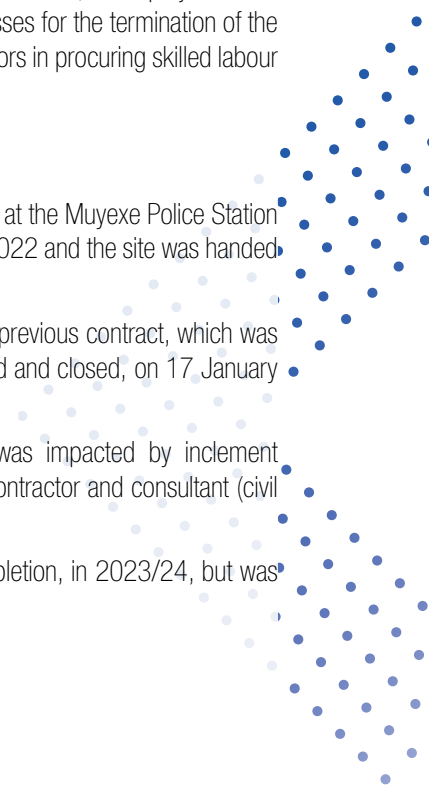
9. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

The SAPS acknowledges that all persons living in South Africa have the right to access policing services and has, since 2010, advocated for the provision of sufficient and adequate policing infrastructure and the construction of police stations in the country's most remote rural areas. In 2022/23, three projects have been earmarked 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.
- » KwaZulu-Natal Province: Osuthu Police Station: The police station was earmarked for completion, in 2023/24, but was completed, in 2022/23.



In addition, the following active projects were under construction, in 2022/23:

- » Tshiame (Makgolokweng) Police Station, in the Free State, Kanana Police Station, in the North West Province, Ennerdale Police Station, in Gauteng and Moyeni Police Station, in the Eastern Cape, for which two contractors were appointed, during 2022/23.

USER ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

The National Commissioner approved the 2024/25 User Asset Management Plan (UAMP), on 27 March 2022, to ensure compliance with Section 9 of the Government Immovable Asset Management Act, 2007 (Act No 19 of 2007). On 31 March 2021, the approved UAMP was submitted to both the National Treasury and the NDPWI.

ACQUISITION OF LAND AND LEASED POLICE STATIONS

Neither land acquisitions nor leased police station acquisitions were finalised in 2022/23.

SECURITY UPGRADING OF POLICE STATIONS

The implementation of police station security measures was necessitated by the development of the National Safety Strategy and the National Police Safety Plan.

During 2022/23, both the Supply Chain Management Division and provincial offices completed 218 of the previously identified police stations and other police facilities, as shown in the table below.

No	Province	Name	Date completed
1.	Eastern Cape	Alexandria	2023-03-20
3.	Eastern Cape	Cambridge	2023-03-31
5.	Eastern Cape	Kamesh	2023-03-22
7.	Eastern Cape	Middelburg	2023-02-27
9.	Eastern Cape	Vulindlela	2023-02-21
11.	Free State	Brandfort Detective Office	2023-05-05
13.	Free State	Koppies	2023-02-28
15.	Free State	Roadside	2022-04-08
17.	Gauteng	Akasia	2023-01-30
19.	Gauteng	Benoni K9 Unit	2023-01-30
21.	Gauteng	Boschkop	2023-01-30
23.	Gauteng	Brooklyn	2023-01-30
25.	Gauteng	Cullinan K9/Stock Theft Unit	2023-01-30
27.	Gauteng	Dobsonville	2023-01-30
29.	Gauteng	Ekurhuleni Mounted Unit	2023-01-30
31.	Gauteng	Evaton	2023-01-30
33.	Gauteng	Fochville	2023-02-28
35.	Gauteng	Hekpoort	2023-02-28
37.	Gauteng	Honeydew	2023-01-30
39.	Gauteng	JHB Central	2023-01-30
41.	Gauteng	Kempton Park	2023-01-30
43.	Gauteng	Krugersdorp	2023-01-30
45.	Gauteng	Magaliesburg	2023-02-28
47.	Gauteng	Midrand	2023-01-30
49.	Gauteng	Morningside, Sandton	2022-11-25
51.	Gauteng	Olifantsfontein	2023-02-28

No	Province	Name	Date completed
2.	Eastern Cape	Blue Water	2022-10-28
4.	Eastern Cape	East London	2022-10-18
6.	Eastern Cape	King William's Town	2022-12-18
8.	Eastern Cape	Ngcobo	2023-03-31
10.	Free State	Bloemspruit	2023-03-17
12.	Free State	Heilbron	2023-03-10
14.	Free State	Reddersburg	2022-12-15
16.	Free State	Sasolburg	2023-03-06
18.	Gauteng	Alberton	2023-01-30
20.	Gauteng	Boksburg North	2023-01-30
22.	Gauteng	Bronkhorstspuit	2023-01-30
24.	Gauteng	Carletonville	2023-02-28
26.	Gauteng	Devon	2023-02-28
28.	Gauteng	Douglasdale	2023-01-30
30.	Gauteng	Etwatwa	2023-02-28
32.	Gauteng	Florida	2023-01-30
34.	Gauteng	Germiston	2023-01-30
36.	Gauteng	Hillbrow	2023-01-30
38.	Gauteng	Ivory Park	2023-01-30
40.	Gauteng	Kagiso	2023-01-30
42.	Gauteng	Khutsong	2023-02-28
44.	Gauteng	Lyttelton	2023-01-30
46.	Gauteng	Mamelodi East	2023-01-30
48.	Gauteng	Mondeor	2023-01-30
50.	Gauteng	Nigel	2023-02-28
52.	Gauteng	Orange Farms	2023-02-28



No	Province	Name	Date completed
53.	Gauteng	Provincial Head Office: Armoury	2023-01-30
55.	Gauteng	Protea Glen	2023-02-28
57.	Gauteng	Putfontein	2023-02-28
59.	Gauteng	Sandringham	2023-01-30
61.	Gauteng	Sedibeng Mounted Unit	2023-01-30
63.	Gauteng	Sunnyside	2022-11-30
65.	Gauteng	Temba	2023-01-30
67.	Gauteng	Vanderbijlpark	2023-01-30
69.	Gauteng	Zonkizizwe	2023-02-28
71.	KwaZulu-Natal	Chatsworth	2023-02-24
73.	KwaZulu-Natal	Durban Central	2022-12-08
75.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ezingolweni	2023-01-30
77.	KwaZulu-Natal	Glendale	2022-11-17
79.	KwaZulu-Natal	Hammarsdale	2022-11-10
81.	KwaZulu-Natal	Harding	2023-01-20
83.	KwaZulu-Natal	Howick	2023-02-17
85.	KwaZulu-Natal	KwaDukuza	2022-12-21
87.	KwaZulu-Natal	Maphumulo	2023-03-01
89.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mooi River	2022-12-09
91.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpungamhlophe	2023-01-30
93.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ndumo	2022-12-15
95.	KwaZulu-Natal	Normadien	2022-11-17
97.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ntambanana	2022-11-24
99.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ntuzuma	2023-02-17
101.	KwaZulu-Natal	Phoenix	2022-12-21
103.	KwaZulu-Natal	Pinetown	2022-11-10
105.	KwaZulu-Natal	Umlazi	2023-01-27
107.	KwaZulu-Natal	UMzinyathi District Office	2023-01-31
109.	Limpopo	Burgersfort	2022-11-14
111.	Limpopo	Giyani	2023-01-16
113.	Limpopo	Leboeng	2022-12-12
115.	Limpopo	Letsitele	2022-09-29
117.	Limpopo	Mahwelereng	2022-09-23
119.	Limpopo	Modimolle	2022-12-14
121.	Limpopo	Mokwakwaila	2023-02-03
123.	Limpopo	Muswodi	2022-11-03
125.	Limpopo	Pienaarsrivier	2022-11-14
127.	Limpopo	Tshilwavirusiku	2022-09-19
129.	Limpopo	Zebediela	2022-12-22
131.	Mpumalanga	Acornhoek	2023-02-17
133.	Mpumalanga	Amsterdam	2023-03-09
135.	Mpumalanga	Belfast	2023-11-28
137.	Mpumalanga	Greylingstad	2023-02-06
139.	Mpumalanga	Kwaggafontein	2023-02-01
141.	Mpumalanga	Standerton	2023-01-17
143.	North West	Buffelshoek	2023-02-28

No	Province	Name	Date completed
54.	Gauteng	Provincial Head Office: Gauteng	2023-01-30
56.	Gauteng	Pretoria Moot	2023-01-30
58.	Gauteng	Rietgat	2023-01-30
60.	Gauteng	Sandton	2023-01-30
62.	Gauteng	Soshanguve	2023-01-30
64.	Gauteng	Tarlton	2023-02-28
66.	Gauteng	Tembisa	2023-01-30
68.	Gauteng	Vereeniging	2023-01-30
70.	KwaZulu-Natal	Alexandra Road	2023-03-18
72.	KwaZulu-Natal	Dannhauser	2023-03-15
74.	KwaZulu-Natal	Empangeni	2022-11-30
76.	KwaZulu-Natal	Glencoe	2023-01-10
78.	KwaZulu-Natal	Gowan Lea	2023-03-08
80.	KwaZulu-Natal	Harburg	2022-12-08
82.	KwaZulu-Natal	Hattingspruit	2023-01-27
84.	KwaZulu-Natal	Kokstad	2023-03-08
86.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mahlabathini	2023-02-24
88.	KwaZulu-Natal	Margate	2022-12-15
90.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mountain Rise	2022-12-29
92.	KwaZulu-Natal	Muden	2023-01-05
94.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ngome	2022-11-24
96.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ntabamlopho	2022-12-21
98.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ntsikeni	2023-02-14
100.	KwaZulu-Natal	Paddock	2023-01-20
102.	KwaZulu-Natal	Provincial Head Office: KwaZulu-Natal	2023-02-27
104.	KwaZulu-Natal	Rietvei	2022-12-21
106.	KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinto	2023-01-16
108.	Limpopo	Botlokwa	2023-01-04
110.	Limpopo	Elandsdraal	2022-12-05
112.	Limpopo	Hlogotlou	2023-02-14
114.	Limpopo	Lephalale	2022-11-09
116.	Limpopo	Maake	2022-11-23
118.	Limpopo	Mecklenburg	2022-12-14
120.	Limpopo	Mokopane	2022-09-15
122.	Limpopo	Mphephu	2022-09-20
124.	Limpopo	Naboomspruit	2022-11-23
126.	Limpopo	Rakgoadi	2023-01-31
128.	Limpopo	Zaaiplaas	2022-11-23
130.	Mpumalanga	7 Ferreira Street	2022.06.15
132.	Mpumalanga	Amersfoort	2022-12-20
134.	Mpumalanga	Balfour	2023-01-12
136.	Mpumalanga	Emzinoni	2023-03-08
138.	Mpumalanga	Komatipoort	2023-02-03
140.	Mpumalanga	Skukuza	2022-10-10
142.	North West	Atamelang	2023-02-28
144.	North West	Delareyville	2023-02-28



No	Province	Name	Date completed
145.	North West	Hartbeesfontein	2023-02-28
147.	North West	Koster	2023-02-28
149.	North West	Ottoshoop	2023-02-28
151.	North West	Stilfontein	2023-02-28
153.	North West	Vorstershooop	2023-02-28
155.	Northern Cape	Batlharos	2023-01-30
157.	Northern Cape	Calvinia	2023-03-10
159.	Northern Cape	Danielskuil	2022-12-05
161.	Northern Cape	De Aar POP Unit	2022-08-31
163.	Northern Cape	Garies	2022-09-29
165.	Northern Cape	Hartswater	2022-03-14
167.	Northern Cape	Jan Kempdorp	2022-11-30
169.	Northern Cape	Kakamas	2023-03-24
171.	Northern Cape	Lime Acres	2022-12-05
173.	Northern Cape	Noupoort	2022-11-14
175.	Northern Cape	Pampierstad	2022-08-29
177.	Northern Cape	Port Nolloth	2023-01-04
179.	Northern Cape	Severn	2022-09-13
181.	Northern Cape	Steinkopf	2022-10-24
183.	Northern Cape	Tsineng	2022-12-20
185.	Northern Cape	Windsorton	2022-08-14
187.	Northern Cape	Wrenchville	2023-01-30
189.	Western Cape	Belville Garage	2022-10-07
191.	Western Cape	Bishop Lavis	2022-10-21
193.	Western Cape	Clanwilliam	2023-03-29
195.	Western Cape	De Doorns	2022-11-18
197.	Western Cape	George POP	2022-11-30
199.	Western Cape	Grassy Park	2022-11-02
201.	Western Cape	Klapmuts	2022-10-28
203.	Western Cape	Kleinlei	2022-10-20
205.	Western Cape	Milnerton	2023-02-01
207.	Western Cape	Pacaltsdorp	2022-11-01
209.	Western Cape	Provincial FLASH	2022-11-09
211.	Western Cape	Samora Machel	2022-09-07
213.	Western Cape	Swellendam	2022-11-08
215.	Western Cape	Wilderness	2022-10-21
217.	Western Cape	Worcester	2022-10-31

No	Province	Name	Date completed
146.	North West	Klerkskraal	2023-02-28
148.	North West	Makwassie	2023-02-28
150.	North West	Sannieshof	2023-02-28
152.	North West	Taung	2023-02-28
154.	Northern Cape	Barkly West	2022-03-14
156.	Northern Cape	Bothithong	2022-12-30
158.	Northern Cape	Carnarvon	2022-09-05
160.	Northern Cape	De Aar	2022-11-25
162.	Northern Cape	Delpportshoop	2022-07-22
164.	Northern Cape	Grobbershoop	2022-11-11
166.	Northern Cape	Hondeklipbay	2022-12-05
168.	Northern Cape	Kagisho	2022-12-14
170.	Northern Cape	Kanoneiland	2023-01-03
172.	Northern Cape	Noenieput	2022-11-30
174.	Northern Cape	Pabalello	2022-09-09
176.	Northern Cape	Petrusville	2023-02-13
178.	Northern Cape	Postmasburg	2023-03-30
180.	Northern Cape	Springbok	2022-12-23
182.	Northern Cape	Sunrise	2022-11-04
184.	Northern Cape	Upington	2022-10-31
186.	Northern Cape	Witdraai	2022-11-30
188.	Western Cape	Beaufort West K9	2023-01-09
190.	Western Cape	Belville Vehicle Safeguarding Service	2022-10-01
192.	Western Cape	Botrivier	2022-11-02
194.	Western Cape	Ceres	2022-09-28
196.	Western Cape	Elsies River	2022-10-21
198.	Western Cape	Grabouw	2022-11-16
200.	Western Cape	Herold	2022-10-21
202.	Western Cape	Kleinmond	2022-10-26
204.	Western Cape	Mfunleni	2022-09-20
206.	Western Cape	Ocean View	2022-11-01
208.	Western Cape	Philippi	2022-10-20
210.	Western Cape	Provincial Office	2022-11-16
212.	Western Cape	Somerset West	2022-11-07
214.	Western Cape	Tulbagh	2022-11-14
216.	Western Cape	Wolseley	2022-11-15
218.	Western Cape	Wynberg	2022-09-06



9.1 CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

PROGRESS MADE ON IMPLEMENTING THE CAPITAL, INVESTMENT AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

Projects		Total Infrastructure Development Programme 2022/23	2022/23 planned target	Actual completion	Percentage completed	Deviation from planned target (100%) versus actual achievement 2022/23
Capital Works Programme	Site clearance	11	9	3	33%	-67%
	Planning and design	7	4	2	50%	-50%
	Construction	4	3	1	33%	-67%
	Repair and upgrade	24	2	22	1 100%	1 000%
	Victim-friendly facilities	20	10	0	0%	-100%
	Accessibilities for persons living with disabilities	20	16	19	119%	19%
	Installation of generators	35	28	4	14%	-85%
	Electrical upgrades	13	10	7	70%	-30%
	Installation of air conditioners	168	84	30	36%	-64%
	Security upgrades	71	40	38	90%	-10%
Total Capital Works Programme		352	206	125	61%	-39%
Planned Maintenance Programme	Planning and design	6	5	1	20%	-80%
	Execution	3	2	1	50%	-50%
	Police academies	10	8	10	125%	25%
Total Planned Maintenance Programme		19	14	12	86%	-14%
Total infrastructure projects		371	220	137	62%	-38%

SAPS CAPITAL WORKS

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS, WHICH HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, IN THE CURRENT YEAR AND THE PROGRESS, IN COMPARISON TO WHAT WAS PLANNED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR

CATEGORY TYPE

New police facility (N)	A police facility constructed on a new site, where no police facility existed previously, or an additional facility is built, but the existing one is not closed.
Newly re-established police facility (NRE)	An existing police facility that is replaced by new structures on a new site and where the existing police facility is closed.
Re-established police facility (RE)	An existing police facility that is upgraded with major works and/or extensive additional new structures on the existing site.
Repaired and upgraded (R&U)	Existing police facilities that are repaired and upgraded to modern standards, with only minor additions.
Repairs and renovations (R&R)	Existing police facilities that are repaired and renovated to modern standards. Renovations can either be minor or major.



FOCUS AREA 1: POLICE STATIONS: CONSTRUCTION: SITE CLEARANCE

A total number of 9 projects were planned for completion and 3 projects were completed.

No.	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinto	2023-03-30
3.	Northern Cape	Pabalello	2023-03-30

No.	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	Limpopo	Malamulele	2023-03-30

FOCUS AREA 1: POLICE STATIONS: CONSTRUCTION: PLANNING & DESIGN

A total number of 4 projects were planned for completion and 2 projects were completed.

No.	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Huku	2022-08-23

No.	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	KwaZulu-Natal	Nsuze	2022-11-04

FOCUS AREA 1: POLICE STATIONS: CONSTRUCTION

A total number of 3 projects were planned for completion and only 1 project was completed, which was not part of the target and completed ahead of the planned completion date.

No.	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	KwaZulu-Natal	Osuthu	2023-03-22

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR & UPGRADE: POLICE STATIONS

A total number of 2 projects were planned for completion and 22 projects were completed.

No.	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Chatty	2022-09-13
3.	Gauteng	Ekgangala	2022-09-06
5.	Gauteng	Telkom Towers	2022-05-27
7.	Head Office	Division SCM (A-Block)	2023-03-13
9.	Head Office	Division SCM (auction site)	2023-02-01
11.	Head Office	Division SCM (Persequor FM)	2022-09-05
13.	Head Office	Division SCM (brick laying)	2023-02-08
15.	KwaZulu-Natal	Umkomaas (cell locks)	2022-08-25
17.	Limpopo	PC's House	2022-11-30
19.	North West	Mareetsane	2022-11-09
21.	Free State	Reddersburg (cell block)	2023-02-03

No.	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	Eastern Cape	Alexandria (cell block)	2023-03-17
4.	Gauteng	Evaton	2022-05-05
6.	Gauteng	Union Buildings	2022-09-01
8.	Head Office	Division SCM (Persequor-Finance)	2023-02-21
10.	Head Office	Division SCM (Armourers)	2022-05-05
12.	Head Office	Division SCM (container conversion)	2022-09-16
14.	KwaZulu-Natal	Emanguzi (cell locks)	2022-08-25
16.	Limpopo	Letsitele	2022-12-14
18.	Mpumalanga	Tweefontein CSC	2022-06-01
20.	North West	Potchefstroom	2022-05-27
22.	Gauteng	Evaton (park homes)	2023-03-29

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR & UPGRADE: VICTIM-FRIENDLY FACILITIES

A total number of 10 projects were planned for completion and no victim-friendly facilities were established and completed.

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR & UPGRADE: ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

A total number of 16 projects were planned for completion and 19 projects were completed.



No.	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Kei Bridge	2022-11-03
3.	Eastern Cape	Venterstad	2022-08-12
5.	Free State	Theunissen	2022-07-12
7.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpungamhlophe	2022-07-07
9.	Mpumalanga	Balfour	2023-02-03
11.	Mpumalanga	Sabie	2022-12-15
13.	Northern Cape	Belmont	2022-10-06
15.	Northern Cape	Delportshoop	2023-03-27
17.	Northern Cape	Niekerkshoop	2022-06-08
19.	Northern Cape	Witdraai	2023-02-01

No.	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	Eastern Cape	Riebeeck East	2022-08-05
4.	Free State	Kestell	2022-07-28
6.	KwaZulu-Natal	Helpmekaar	2023-02-02
8.	KwaZulu-Natal	Wasbank	2022-08-26
10.	Mpumalanga	Mahamba	2022-10-28
12.	Mpumalanga	Sakhile	2022-08-18
14.	Northern Cape	Brandvlei	2022-10-04
16.	Northern Cape	Loxton	2023-01-26
18.	Northern Cape	Olifantshoek	2022-08-26

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR & UPGRADE: INSTALLATION OF GENERATOR

A total number of 28 projects were planned for completion and 4 projects were completed.

No.	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Chatty	2023-03-06
3.	KwaZulu-Natal	Msinsini	2022-05-26

No.	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ingogo	2022-05-25
4.	Mpumalanga	Amersfoort	2022-06-14

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR & UPGRADE: ELECTRICAL UPGRADES

A total number of 10 projects were planned for completion and 7 projects were completed.

No.	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Zamuxolo	2023-01-11
3.	Gauteng	Evaton	2022-06-23
5.	KwaZulu-Natal	Lamontville	2023-03-19
7.	North West	Hebron	2023-02-17

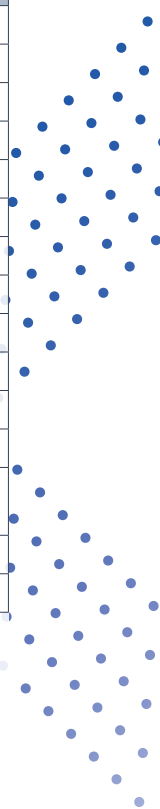
No.	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	Free State	Reddersburg	2022-08-03
4.	Gauteng	Ga-Rankuwa	2022-07-29
6.	Mpumalanga	Waterval Boven	2022-06-15

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR & UPGRADE: INSTALLATION OF AIR CONDITIONERS

A total number of 84 projects were planned for completion and 30 projects were completed.

No.	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Addo	2022-11-22
3.	Eastern Cape	Alicedale	2022-11-23
5.	Eastern Cape	Baviaanskloof	2022-11-21
7.	Eastern Cape	Bhisho	2022-11-17
9.	Eastern Cape	Fish River (Moyeni)	2022-11-18
11.	Eastern Cape	Jeffreys Bay	2022-08-30
13.	Eastern Cape	Kwanobuhle	2022-11-23
15.	Eastern Cape	Mzamba	2022-11-15
17.	Eastern Cape	Pearston	2022-11-24
19.	Eastern Cape	Riebeeck East	2022-11-23
21.	Eastern Cape	Ugie	2022-11-16
23.	Limpopo	District (Tolwe)	2022-12-07
25.	Limpopo	Marble Hall	2022-12-06
27.	Limpopo	Rooiberg	2022-12-08
29.	Limpopo	Zaaiplaas	2022-12-06

No.	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	Eastern Cape	Alexandria	2022-11-23
4.	Eastern Cape	Balfour	2022-11-17
6.	Eastern Cape	Berlin	2022-08-30
8.	Eastern Cape	Chatty	2022-10-14
10.	Eastern Cape	Hogsback	2022-11-18
12.	Eastern Cape	Kolomane	2022-11-17
14.	Eastern Cape	Lady Frere	2022-08-31
16.	Eastern Cape	Patensie	2022-11-22
18.	Eastern Cape	Punzana	2022-08-22
20.	Eastern Cape	Seymour	2022-11-17
22.	Limpopo	Dennilton	2022-12-06
24.	Limpopo	Hoopdal	2022-12-08
26.	Limpopo	Mookgopong (Naboomspruit)	2022-12-08
28.	Limpopo	Thabazimbi	2022-12-08
30.	Limpopo	Zebediela	2022-12-07



FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR & UPGRADE: SECURITY UPGRADES

A total number of 40 projects were planned for completion and 38 projects were completed.

39.No.	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Alexandria	2023-03-20
3.	Gauteng	Devon	2023-03-28
5.	Gauteng	Ivory Park	2023-01-30
7.	Gauteng	Kagiso	2023-01-30
9.	Gauteng	Putfontein	2023-02-28
11.	Gauteng	Sunnyside	2022-11-30
13.	Gauteng	Tembisa	2023-01-30
15.	KwaZulu-Natal	Dannhauser	2023-03-15
17.	KwaZulu-Natal	Izingolweni	2023-01-30
19.	KwaZulu-Natal	Hammersdale	2022-11-10
21.	KwaZulu-Natal	Kokstad	2023-03-08
23.	KwaZulu-Natal	Phoenix	2022-12-21
25.	Limpopo	Botlokwa	2023-01-04
27.	Mpumalanga	Greylingstad	2023-02-06
29.	North West	Klerkskraal	2023-02-28
31.	Northern Cape	Delporthoop	2022-07-22
33.	Northern Cape	Upington	2022-10-31
35.	Western Cape	Ceres	2022-09-28
37.	Western Cape	Mfuleni	2022-09-20

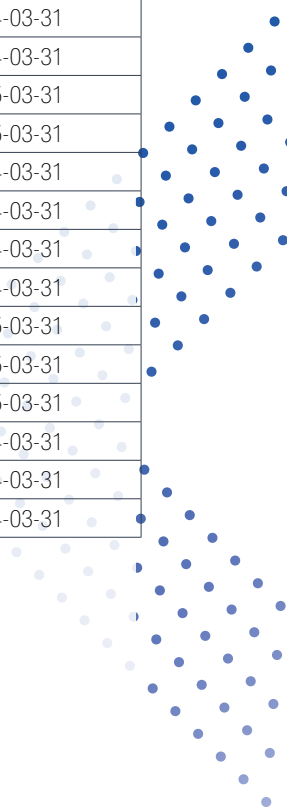
40.No.	Province	Name	Completion date
2.	Free State	Reddersburg	2022-12-15
4.	Gauteng	Hillbrow	2023-01-30
6.	Gauteng	JHB Central	2023-01-30
8.	Gauteng	Mamelodi East	2023-01-30
10.	Gauteng	Sandton	2022-11-25
12.	Gauteng	Temba	2023-01-30
14.	KwaZulu-Natal	Durban Central	2022-12-08
16.	KwaZulu-Natal	Empangeni	2022-11-30
18.	KwaZulu-Natal	Harburg	2022-12-08
20.	KwaZulu-Natal	Hattingspruit	2023-01-27
22.	KwaZulu-Natal	Normadien	2022-11-17
24.	KwaZulu-Natal	Umlazi	2023-01-27
26.	Limpopo	Burgersfort	2022-11-14
28.	Mpumalanga	Skukuza	2022-10-10
30.	Northern Cape	Barkly West	2022-03-14
32.	Northern Cape	Kagisho	2022-12-14
34.	Northern Cape	Windsorton	2022-08-14
36.	Western Cape	Clanwilliam	2023-03-29
38.	Western Cape	Wellington	2023-03-30

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN PROGRESS AND THE EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE

Type of projects	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
Site clearance	Eastern Cape	Duncan Village	2024-03-31
		Mtombe	2025-03-31
	Free State	Edenville	2025-03-31
	Gauteng	Douglasdale	2024-03-31
		Boksburg North	2025-03-31
		Boschkop	2025-03-31
	KwaZulu-Natal	Lindela (Umbumbano [Nkandla])	2024-03-31
		St Faiths	2024-03-31
	Limpopo	Maruleng	2024-03-31
		Mookgopong cells	2024-03-31
		Rakgoadi	2025-03-31
		Villa Nora	2025-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Barberton	2025-03-31
		Driefontein	2025-03-31
	North West	Bapong	2025-03-31
	Western Cape	Lingelethu	2024-03-31
Belhar		2025-03-31	
Browns Farm Satellite		2025-03-31	
Masiphumelele		2025-03-31	



Type of projects	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
Planning & Design	Eastern Cape	Mdeni	2024-03-31
		Ntamonde	2024-03-31
		Sterkstroom	2024-03-31
		Tabase	2024-03-31
		Tafalehashe	2024-03-31
		Majola	2024-03-31
	KwaZulu-Natal	Kilmun	2024-03-31
		Msinsini	2024-03-31
		Ntshongwe	2024-03-31
		Bhosiki	2024-03-31
		Dondotha	2024-03-31
		Kwa-Nocomboshe	2024-03-31
	Limpopo	Ga-Kgatla	2024-03-31
		Khubvi	2024-03-31
		Maruleng	2025-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Dundonald	2024-03-31
		Mariti	2024-03-31
	North West	Ikageng	2024-03-31
Western Cape	Makhaza	2024-03-31	
	Samora Machel	2024-03-31	
Execution	Eastern Cape	Moyeni	2025-03-31
	Free State	Tshiambe (Makgolokweng)	2025-03-31
	Gauteng	Ennerdale	2025-03-31
	Limpopo	Muyexe	2024-03-31
		Phaudi	2025-03-31
	North West	Dwarsberg	2024-03-31
		Kanana	2025-03-31
	Northern Cape	Riemvasmaak	2024-04-25
Repair & Upgrade: Planning & Design	Limpopo	Letsitele Vehicle Safeguarding Service	2024-03-31
	Mpumalanga	White River Laboratory	2024-03-31
Repair & Upgrade: Execution	Eastern Cape	Madeira	2025-03-31
Repair & Upgrade: Upgrading of cells	Eastern Cape	Buffalo Flats	2024-03-31
		Berlin	2024-03-31
		Peddie	2025-03-31
		Ezibeleni	2025-03-31
	Free State	Rosendal	2024-03-31
		Edenburg	2024-03-31
	Gauteng	Hammanskraal	2024-03-31
		Boschkop	2024-03-31
		New Alexandra	2025-03-31
		Ekangala	2025-03-31
		Tembisa South	2025-03-31
	KwaZulu-Natal	Mkuze	2024-03-31
		Kokstad	2024-03-31
Umkomaas		2024-03-31	



Type of projects	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
Repair & Upgrade: Upgrading of cells		Babanango	2025-03-31
		Nyoni	2025-03-31
	Limpopo	Groblerdsdal	2024-03-31
		Hoopdal	2025-03-31
		Bandellierkop	2025-03-31
		Dennilton	2025-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Balfour	2024-03-31
		Greylingstad	2024-03-31
		Low's Creek	2025-03-31
		Kinross	2025-03-31
	Northern Cape	Delportshoop	2025-03-31
	Western Cape	Delft	2024-03-31
		Macassar	2024-03-31
		Kensington	2025-03-31
Ladismith		2025-03-31	
Montagu		2025-03-31	
Repair & Upgrade: Fencing	Eastern Cape	Mdeni	2024-03-31
		Ntamonde	2024-03-31
		Tabase	2024-03-31
		Tafelahashe	2024-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Mayflower	2024-03-31
		DunDonald	2024-03-31
	North West	Boitekong	2024-03-31
	Western Cape	Makhaza	2024-03-31
Repair & Upgrade: Victim-friendly facilities	Eastern Cape	Avondale	2024-03-31
		Bholo	2024-03-31
		Bridge Camp	2024-03-31
		Burgersdorp	2024-03-31
		Cala	2024-03-31
		Hlababomvu	2024-03-31
		Ntabankulu	2024-03-31
	Free State	Bultfontein	2024-03-31
		Excelsior	2024-03-31
		Hertzogville	2024-03-31
		Heuningspruit	2024-03-31
		Luckhoff	2024-03-31
		Paul Roux	2024-03-31
		Philppolis	2024-03-31
		Steynsrus	2024-03-31
		Van Stadensrus	2024-03-31
	Ventersburg	2024-03-31	
	Gauteng	Bronkhorstspuit	2024-03-31
		Magaliesburg	2024-03-31
		Reiger Park	2024-03-31
		Vaal Marina	2024-03-31
		Norkem Park	2024-03-31

Type of projects	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
Repair & Upgrade: Victim-friendly facilities	KwaZulu-Natal	Dududu	2024-03-31
		Ematimatolo	2024-03-31
		Charlestown	2024-03-31
		Ekombe	2024-03-31
		Glendale	2024-03-31
		Jozini	2024-03-31
		Highflats	2024-03-31
	Limpopo	Alldays	2024-03-31
		Mokwakwaila	2024-03-31
		Matlala	2024-03-31
		Tom Burke	2024-03-31
		Vhulaudzi	2024-03-31
		Cumberland	2024-03-31
		Matlelerekeng	2024-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Chrissiemeer	2024-03-31
		Ekulindeni	2024-03-31
		Fernie	2024-03-31
		Laersdrift	2024-03-31
		Acornhoek	2024-03-31
	North West	Boons	2024-03-31
		Mokopong	2024-03-31
		Groot Marico	2024-03-31
		Makwassie	2024-03-31
		Swartruggens	2024-03-31
		Mothutlung	2024-03-31
	Northern Cape	Niewoudtville	2024-03-31
		VanZylsrus	2024-03-31
		Kagisho	2024-03-31
		Heuningvlei	2024-03-31
		Hondeklip Bay	2024-03-31
		Severn	2024-03-31
		Vanderkloof	2024-03-31
		Windsorton	2024-03-31
Tsineng		2024-03-31	
Western Cape	Elands Bay	2024-03-31	
	Ravensmead	2024-03-31	
	Strand	2024-03-31	
	Woodstock	2024-03-31	
Repair & Upgrade: Accessibility for persons living with disabilities	Free State	Zastron	2024-03-31
Repair & Upgrade: Electrical upgrades	Eastern Cape	Alice	2024-03-31
		Katkop	2024-03-31
		Lukholweni	2024-03-31
		Mbizeni	2024-03-31

Type of projects	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
Repair & Upgrade: Electrical upgrades	Free State	Fauresmith	2024-03-31
		Rosendal	2024-03-31
		Reddersburg	2025-03-31
	Gauteng	Ga-Rankuwa	2025-03-31
		Woodstock	2024-03-31
Repair & Upgrade: Security upgrades	Eastern Cape	Cofimvaba TRT	2024-03-31
		Bell	2024-03-31
		Bizana	2024-03-31
		Mqanduli	2024-03-31
		Msobomvu	2024-03-31
		Zamuxolo	2024-03-31
		Palmietfontein	2025-03-31
		Phumalanga	2025-03-31
		Dutywa	2025-03-31
		Burgersdorp	2025-03-31
		Ngqamakhwe	2025-03-31
		Coffee Bay	2025-03-31
		Free State	Marquard
	Gariep Dam		2024-03-31
	Heuningspruit		2024-03-31
	Botshabelo		2025-03-31
	Bronville		2025-03-31
	Heidedal		2025-03-31
	Maokeng		2025-03-31
	Ficksburg		2025-03-31
	Gauteng	Kliprivier	2024-03-31
		Alexandra	2024-03-31
		Eldorado Park	2024-03-31
		Pretoria Central	2024-03-31
		Randfontein	2024-03-31
		Wedela	2025-03-31
		Crystal Park	2025-03-31
		Heidelberg	2025-03-31
		Norkem Park	2025-03-31
		Edenvale	2025-03-31
		Hammanskraal	2025-03-31
		Ga-Rankuwa	2025-03-31
		Moroka	2025-03-31
		Jeppie	2025-03-31
	KwaZulu-Natal	Inanda	2024-03-31
		Ingogo	2024-03-31
		Osizweni	2024-03-31
		Southport	2024-03-31
		Utrecht	2025-03-31
		Greenwood Park	2025-03-31
Newcastle		2025-03-31	
Plessislaer		2025-03-31	



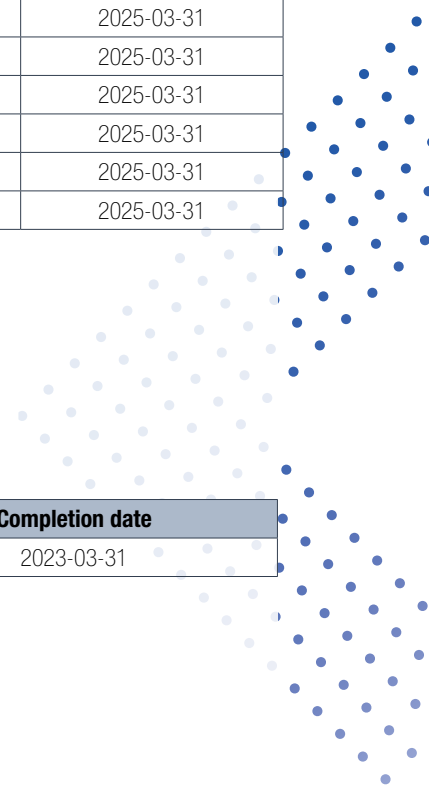
Type of projects	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
Repair & Upgrade: Security upgrades	Limpopo	Rooiberg	2024-03-31
		Bandelierkop	2025-03-31
		Driekop	2025-03-31
		Jane Furse	2025-03-31
		Mogwadi	2025-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Acornhoek	2024-03-31
		Calcutta	2024-03-31
		Mhala	2025-03-31
		Sabie	2025-03-31
	North West	Bedwang	2024-03-31
		Ikageng	2025-03-31
		Lomanyaneng	2025-03-31
		Mmakau	2025-03-31
		Mothotlung	2025-03-31
		Piet Plessis	2025-03-31
	Northern Cape	Roodepan	2024-03-31
		Kimberley	2025-03-31
		Galeshewe	2025-03-31
		Kakamas	2025-03-31
		Kuruman	2025-03-31
		Springbok	2025-03-31
	Western Cape	Nyanga	2024-03-31
		Delft	2024-03-31
		Cape Town Central	2024-03-31
		Langebaan	2024-03-31
		Malmesbury	2024-03-31
		Ladismith	2024-03-31
		Mitchells Plain	2024-03-31
		Khayelitsha	2024-03-31
		Kraaifontein	2024-03-31
		Villiersdorp	2024-03-31
		Doring Bay	2025-03-31
Bothasig		2025-03-31	
Belhar		2025-03-31	
Harare		2025-03-31	
Lutzville		2025-03-31	
Albertina	2025-03-31		

SAPS PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR & RENOVATIONS: PLANNING & DESIGN

A total number of 5 projects were planned for completion and 1 project was completed.

No.	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Gauteng	Hammanskraal Academy Fencing	2023-03-31



FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR & RENOVATIONS: EXECUTION

A total number of 2 projects were planned for completion and 1 project was completed.

No.	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Western Cape	Philippi Academy Fencing	2022-08-18

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR & RENOVATIONS: POLICE ACADEMIES

A total number of 8 projects were planned for completion and 10 projects were completed.

No.	Province	Name	Completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	All Saints	2022-08-17
3.	Eastern Cape	Graaff-Reinet	2022-08-31
5.	Gauteng	Hammanskraal	2022-09-01
7.	KwaZulu-Natal	Chatsworth	2022-07-28
9.	Western Cape	Oudtshoorn	2022-08-31
2.	Eastern Cape	Bhisho	2022-08-18
4.	Eastern Cape	Umtata	2022-06-03
6.	Gauteng	Tshwane	2022-09-02
8.	KwaZulu Natal	Ulundi	2022-07-27
10.	Western Cape	Philippi	2022-08-31

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN PROGRESS AND THE EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE

Type of projects	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
Planning & Design	Eastern Cape	Mooiplaas	2024-03-31
		Henderson	2024-03-31
		Hogsback	2024-03-31
	KwaZulu-Natal	Dundee	2024-03-31
		Empangeni	2024-03-31
		Hlabisa	2024-03-31
		Eziqoleni	2024-03-31
		Hattingspruit	2024-03-31
		Kingsley	2024-03-31
		Louwsburg	2024-03-31
		Limpopo	Ga-Masemola
	Thabazimbi		2024-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Badplaas	2024-03-31
		Lydenburg	2024-03-31
	Northern Cape	Delpportshoop	2024-03-31
		Kathu	2024-03-31
		Belmont	2024-03-31
	Western Cape	Sea Point	2024-03-31
		Uniondale	2024-03-31
		Heidelberg	2024-03-31
Philippi		2024-03-31	
Wynberg		2024-03-31	
Execution	Gauteng	Hammanskraal Academy (Fence)	2024-03-31
		Hammanskraal	2024-03-31



Type of projects	Province	Name of station	Expected date of completion
Police academies	Eastern Cape	Addo	2024-03-31
	Gauteng	Atteridgeville	2024-03-31
		Benoni	2024-03-31
	Limpopo	Thabazimbi	2024-03-31
	Mpumalanga	Moloto	2024-03-31
	Western Cape	Bishop Lavis	2024-03-31
		Paarl	2024-03-31

PLANS TO CLOSE DOWN OR DOWNGRADE ANY CURRENT FACILITIES

There are no plans to close down or to downgrade any current facilities.

DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO THE ABOVE THAT ARE EXPECTED TO IMPACT ON THE DEPARTMENT'S CURRENT EXPENDITURE

All projects that were earmarked for completion, during 2022/23 and not completed, due to project inherent challenges, have been rolled over to the 2023/24 financial year. The projected cost on the affected projects have been allocated, in line with the approved baseline allocation for the implementation of projects. The expenditure on these projects will be accounted for, in the 2023/24 financial year.

PROGRESS MADE ON THE MAINTENANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

A total number of 26 maintenance and refurbishment projects were planned for completion, during 2022/23 and 49 projects were completed.

DETAILS AS TO HOW ASSET HOLDINGS HAVE CHANGED, INCLUDING INFORMATION ON DISPOSALS, SCRAPPING AND LOSS, DUE TO THEFT

No disposals were undertaken directly by the SAPS through auctions or demolitions. Newly acquired immovable assets that are ready for transfer are disposed through Section 42 transfers to the NDPWI. During 2022/23, the Section 42 Transfers as depicted in the table below was accepted by NDPWI, on 2 March 2023

Financial year	Number of projects	Amount
2020/21	158	R166 831 035.58
2021/22	83	R70 324 899.00

MEASURES TAKEN, TO ENSURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT'S ASSET REGISTER REMAINED UP-TO-DATE

The established teams continued with the objective to review, verify and timeously record all immovable assets procured by the SAPS, in order to ensure that the assets are accurately recorded and marked, accordingly, during 2023/24.



CURRENT STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT'S CAPITAL ASSETS

Province	Excellent C5 State	Excellent C5 Leased	Good C4 State	Good C4 Leased	Fair C3 State	Fair C3 Leased	Very poor C2 State	Very poor C2 Leased	Total
Eastern Cape	1	0	19	0	88	4	84	3	Lease - 7 State - 192
Mpumalanga	0	0	7	0	71	2	8	2	Lease - 4 State - 86
North West	2	0	35	0	38	7	3	0	Lease - 7 State - 78
Gauteng	0	0	5	1	108	27	1	2	Lease - 31 State - 113
Limpopo	3	0	3	0	94	3	1	0	Lease - 3 State - 101
Western Cape	0	0	18	0	93	12	12	16	Lease - 28 State - 123
KwaZulu-Natal	0	0	11	0	144	9	20	0	Lease - 9 State - 175
Free State	0	0	31	0	47	5	28	0	Lease - 5 State - 106
Northern Cape	4	0	37	1	42	6	1	0	Lease - 7 State - 84
Total	10	0	166	2	725	77	158	21	Lease - 100 State - 1 159



MAJOR MAINTENANCE PROJECTS THAT HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

No major maintenance projects were undertaken, during 2022/23, as planned maintenance scope parameters is limited.

PROGRESS MADE IN ADDRESSING THE MAINTENANCE BACKLOG DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

A total number of 14 projects were earmarked and completed during the 2022/23 financial year.

THE RATE OF PROGRESS OF THE PLAN AND REMEDIAL MEASURES TAKEN

The following plans and remedial measures have been implemented:

- » Proactive stakeholder engagement (social facilitation) to minimise interruption by communities.
- » Non-performance of contractors is reported to Contract Management and penalty clauses are invoked.
- » Appointment of additional construction project manager consultants to consolidate capacity of managing the projects.
- » Appointment of additional professionals within Facility Management to consolidate capacity for the supervision of the projects.
- » Activation of implementing agents to assist in completing backlogged projects on the Capital Works and Planned Maintenance Portfolio.
- » The establishment of police stations/contact points to increase the police presence is a temporary measure for projects with a backlog.

Infrastructure projects	2021/22			2022/23		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under expenditure R'000
New and replacement assets	295 068	299 601	-4 533	350 048	335 429	14 619
Existing infrastructure assets	15 602	15 602	-	22 227	34 257	-12 030
Upgrades and additions	15 346	15 346	-	22 227	34 257	-12 030
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	256	256	-	-	-	-
Maintenance and repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	310 670	315 203	4 533	372 275	369 686	2 589



PART C

GOVERNANCE





1. INTRODUCTION

Good corporate governance necessitates the recognition that no organisation, including the SAPS, operates in isolation. As South Africa's primary law enforcement body, the SAPS maintains accountability as an integral element of society.

The development and execution of a government framework within an organisation like the SAPS is a monumental undertaking. Nonetheless, the benefits are extensive and will position the organisation to ensure, among other things, that efficient processes are followed; errors are identified and made visible; operations run more smoothly; there is an ethical culture; there is good performance; there is effective control and legitimacy; and compliance is ensured.

The Corporate Governance Implementation Plan for the SAPS was subject to internal and external consultations with the DPME, National Treasury, the DPSA and the CSPS, from August to December 2022. Revisions were made to the implementation plan and comments were analysed and incorporated into the plan. The number of corporate governance practices and implementation requirements was reduced from 256 to 116. Corporate governance practices and implementation requirements, as per the King IV Code of Corporate Governance, have been maintained in the revised implementation plan. The Accounting Officer authorised implementation of the plan, on 31 March 2023.

The SAPS is committed to upholding the highest governance standards as a fundamental principle for the management of public funds and resources. The organisation has established governance structures to utilise taxpayer-funded state resources effectively, efficiently and economically. The SAPS abides by the principles of sound corporate governance outlined in the King IV report and the PFMA. We are committed to promoting good management practises in the areas of risk management, fraud and corruption prevention, ethics and good corporate governance.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

THE DEPARTMENT HAS A RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY

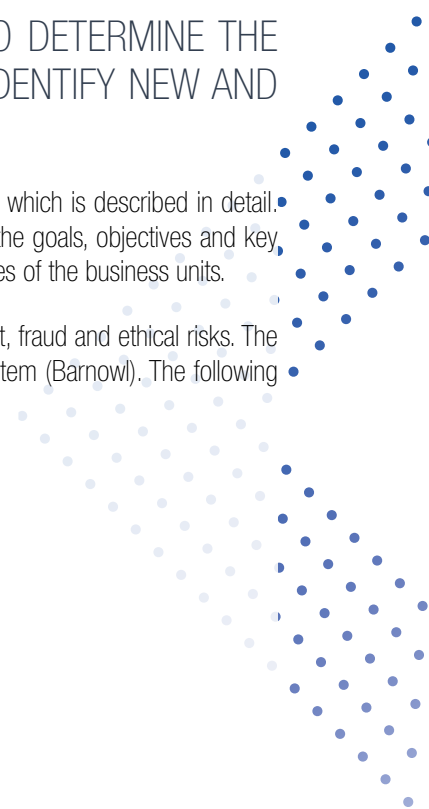
The Department's Enterprise Risk Management Policy and Risk Management Strategy guide the identification and management of risks within SAPS. These documents were reviewed and approved, during 2021/22, to ensure that they remain up-to-date and relevant for implementation in the 2022/23 financial year.

Every SAPS employee is responsible for ensuring that the enterprise risk management policy and strategy are effectively implemented and that risks are managed. The approved enterprise risk management policy and strategy outline the roles and responsibilities of each employee classification.

THE DEPARTMENT CONDUCTS REGULAR RISK ASSESSMENTS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ITS RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AND TO IDENTIFY NEW AND EMERGING RISKS

The department has adopted a formal approach in the risk identification and assessment methodology, which is described in detail. Risks are identified at strategic, operational and project levels. To this end, strategic risks are linked to the goals, objectives and key performance indicators of each programme, while operational risks are linked to the operational objectives of the business units.

During the period under review, the department conducted assessments of strategic, operational, project, fraud and ethical risks. The results of risk assessments are formalised in the risk register and recorded in the risk management system (Barnowl). The following table lists the top ten Strategic risks confronting SAPS:



No	Risks	Inherent risk rating	Residual risk rating	Risk exposure
1.	Inadequate strategic continuity	Maximum	Medium	↓
2.	High levels of corruption	Maximum	Maximum	↑
3.	Threat or damage to South Africa's strategic economic infrastructure	Maximum	Maximum	↔
4.	Terror threats	High	High	↔
5.	Slow response to digitisation	Maximum	Maximum	↔
6.	Insufficient intelligence coordination	Maximum	Maximum	↔
7.	Inability to mount effective identification and investigation of money laundering and terror financing cases	Maximum	Maximum	Emerging risk
8.	Poor coordination amongst criminal justice stakeholders	High	High	↓
9.	Inadequate policing capacity and capability	Maximum	Maximum	↔
10.	Illegal transnational mobility	Maximum	Maximum	↔

↑	Risk exposure increased.
↓	Risk exposure decreasing.
↔	Risk exposure unchanged/mitigations not yet implemented.

THE DEPARTMENT'S RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ADVISES ON THE OVERALL SYSTEM OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The SAPS has appointed the independent Risk Management Committee and the Accounting Officer has delegated risk management oversight of the SAPS to this Committee. The Risk Management Committee is duly established in accordance with the Public Sector Risk Management Framework requirements. The committee consists of four external, independent members and four members from within SAPS. The Risk Management Committee Chair is an independent member from outside the public sector. The table below discloses relevant details about the members of the Risk Management Committee.

Name	Internal/external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	No of meetings attended
Ms N Lubanga (Chairperson)	External	Independent	20 March 2020	N/A	4
Ms R Maiwashe	External	Independent	20 March 2020	N/A	4
Mr K Mfabana	External	Independent	20 March 2020	N/A	4
Mr H Maritz	External	Independent	20 March 2020	N/A	4
Lt Gen Lebeya	Internal	DPCI National Head	23 July 2020	N/A	0
Lt Gen Dimpane	Internal	Acting Deputy National Commissioner: Support Services	23 July 2020	N/A	1
Lt Gen Ntshinga	Internal	Deputy National Commissioner: Crime Detection	12 October 2021	Retirement	1
Lt Gen Mosikili	Internal	Deputy National Commissioner: Policing	3 August 2022	N/A	1

The Risk Management Committee reviews and monitors the significant risks confronting the Department on a quarterly basis. If risks are found to be at an unacceptable level, the Committee ensures that management implements appropriate risk treatment plans to reduce those risks to an acceptable level. In areas where risks are not assessed appropriately at an inherent and residual level, the Committee advises management to reassess the risk ratings to the appropriate risk ratings that the risks warrant.

During 2022/23, the SAPS developed the Risk Appetite Statement and Tolerance Levels document, which was in its final phases of consultation with management at the end of the financial year. The Risk Management Committee will review this document and recommend its approval to the Accounting Officer via the Audit Committee.



The Risk Management Committee recommends all risk management governance documents for the approval of the Accounting Officer. The committee reports to the Accounting Officer and the Audit Committee on the progress made by management in mitigating the aforementioned risks, as well as its oversight of the Department's risk management activities. It also provides an update on the Risk Management Section's implementation of the approved Annual Risk Management Implementation Plan.

THE AUDIT COMMITTEE ADVISES THE DEPARTMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INDEPENDENTLY MONITORS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The Chairperson of the Risk Management Committee reports to the Audit Committee on the Department's risk management activities so that the Audit Committee can further advise the Department on the adequacy and efficacy of SAPS's risk management systems.

THE DEPARTMENT SEES PROGRESS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF RISKS, WHETHER THIS HAS TRANSMITTED INTO IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT'S PERFORMANCE, AND IF NOT, WHAT IT PLANS ON DOING TO ADDRESS THIS PROBLEM

The department's risk maturity is progressively increasing, as evidenced by the ongoing facilitation of the strategic risk assessment with the department's senior management. Before making decisions, management continues to utilise the skills and knowledge of the risk management function, to ensure that there is value and return on investment for the to-be-realised priorities.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE FRAUD PREVENTION PLAN

The SAPS has an Ethics Committee chaired by a senior manager at the level of Deputy Director General (Ethics Champion), according to the relevant DPSA guidelines. The Ethics Committee oversees and directs matters pertaining to ethics management in the SAPS, guides ethics officers within Integrity Management in the performance of their functions relating to the prevention, detection, investigation and resolution of unethical conduct and corruption in the SAPS, oversees the implementation of the Ethics Management Strategy, the Fraud and Corruption Prevention Strategy and National Instruction 18 of 2019 on Integrity Management and monitors risks relating to ethics and fraud, as well as the performance of the Integrity Management Office.

The Ethics Committee meets quarterly in accordance with its approved Terms of Reference and the Ethics Champion presents a quarterly report of the Ethics Committee to the Risk Management Committee.

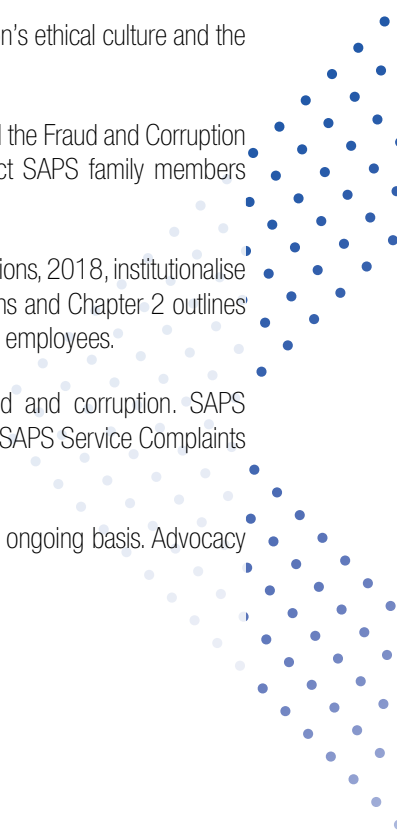
The SAPS maintains and monitors ethics and fraud risk registers to aid in the management of the organisation's ethical culture and the prevention of fraud and corruption.

The SAPS continues to make significant strides in the implementation of the Ethics Management Strategy and the Fraud and Corruption Prevention Strategy, which has resulted in the improvement of the procurement process to identify/detect SAPS family members attempting to do business with the SAPS without submitting the appropriate declarations.

The SAPS is committed to implementing the 2016 Public Service Regulations. The SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018, institutionalise the Public Service Regulations, 2016, with respect to the disclosure of interests and anti-corruption functions and Chapter 2 outlines the required conduct when interacting with the various spheres of government, the general public and other employees.

The SAPS has numerous programmes to encourage whistleblowers to report unethical conduct, fraud and corruption. SAPS employees and the general public are encouraged to report unethical behaviour, fraud and corruption via the SAPS Service Complaints Hotline, the Public Service Commission Hotline, Crime Stop and the MySAPS App.

Ethics awareness and advocacy programmes are disseminated via internal communication channels, on an ongoing basis. Advocacy sessions and workshops are conducted targeting employees at all levels.



The SAPS maintains a register of alleged instances of fraud and corruption, which are then investigated. The outcomes of the investigations are also documented. Disciplinary measures are taken against the perpetrators, based on the outcome of the investigation's findings and confirmed cases are reported to law enforcement agencies for further criminal investigation and prosecution.

The DPCI continues to participate in the implementation processes of Chapter 6A of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), including Section 17G. Integrity of DPCI personnel continues to be an integral element of their work and conduct. Section 195(1) of the Constitution, Section 17B (b) and Section 17E of the SAPS Act, 1995 guides the DPCI in ensuring that the integrity of its members is beyond reproach.

The Enterprise Risk Management Services Subsection is responsible for identifying, assessing, mitigating and monitoring strategic and operational risks (non-performance-related risks) that may affect the achievement of the DPCI's objectives and priorities. The identification of such risks is accomplished via integrity testing for alcohol and drug abuse, polygraph examinations on incident-specific issues, ICT assessments of members within the organisation, DPCI site assessments, systems screening of DPCI members and Minimum Information Security Standards awareness campaigns. It also coordinates and ensures that all members of DPCI have the required level of security clearance, which is one of the measures taken to prevent, investigate and combat fraud and corruption.

The DPCI Complaints Management and Investigation Subsection is responsible for receiving, registering, investigating and resolving complaints against DPCI members or units regarding fraud, corruption or any other criminal or disciplinary offence, as well as complaints of unethical conduct. This subsection also collaborates with other oversight bodies, such as the IPID and the NPA, to ensure accountability and transparency in the complaint-handling process.

Risk and Integrity Management investigates all detected and reported unethical behaviour, including fraud and corruption allegations, to ensure resolution. All complaints pertaining to unethical conduct and service delivery are to be sent to a designated email address. All complaints are investigated and if fraud or corruption is found, the matter is referred to the SCI Component for further investigation and court proceedings.

Employees charged and outcome: departmental fraud and corruption charges

Charges	SAPS Act Members	PSA Members	Total
Guilty	64	3	67
Withdrawn	7	1	8
Previously withdrawn	-	1	1
Service termination	-	-	-
No <i>prima facie</i>	11	2	13
Counselling	-	-	-
Written warning	1	-	1
Final written warning	9	-	9
Dismissed	32	2	34
Suspension without salary for 1/2 months	22	1	23
Total	64	3	67

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Public Service Regulations (13C), published on 29 July 2016, stipulate that an employee may not conduct business with any organ of state or be a director of a public or private company conducting business with an organ of state unless acting in an official capacity as a director of a company listed in Schedules 2 and 3 of the PFMA, 1999 (by 31 January 2017). To detect officials attempting to conduct business with the state, a number of preventive controls were implemented.

As part of its compliance checks on state employees, the Central Supplier Database of the National Treasury verifies the status of prospective directors/shareholders against multiple databases. The applicants' identity numbers are validated against the Central Supplier Database.

In addition, the Department verifies the supplier status of state employees using the Public Servant Verification System housed on the DPSA website. If any of the directors/trustees/members/shareholders of the supplier or bidder are state employees, the supplier or bidder will be disqualified from the process. In addition, if it is discovered that a bidder or supplier has made a false declaration, they will be disqualified. Such instances are investigated and reported to the National Treasury for possible restriction.

All officials involved in the processes of supply chain management must submit a certificate declaring any potential conflicts of interest during the evaluation and adjudication stages. If a member has a conflict of interest, such as family members, he or she must recuse themselves from the process.



A checklist was developed and implemented for procurement practitioners to use when evaluating quotations and bids. The departmental price quotation forms were modified to enhance the compliance verification that must be performed by the procurement practitioner prior to awarding the quotation.

Forums are held, annually, with the management of provincial offices and support offices of national divisions, in order to provide guidance, address challenges and monitor performance targets.

Additionally, procurement forums with a focus on the procurement environment are held. During the forum conducted, in September 2021, the issue of conflict of interest was discussed, in detail.

The PCoP are provided with monthly reports that include details of deviations and transgressions, as well as the disciplinary actions to be taken against officials who fail to comply with supply chain management policies.

Through the DPSA eDisclosure System, senior management of the SAPS and other designated officials as specified by the DPSA disclose their financial interests on an annual basis. After submission, the financial disclosures are validated and analysed to identify employees with potential conflicts of interest and to identify red flags for employees living beyond their means and having unexplained wealth (lifestyle reviews). During the financial disclosure period, all financial disclosures for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 were effectively completed. Annually, all SAPS employees must sign the annual declaration of remunerative activity performed outside of employment.

Verification reports are brought to the attention of the National Commissioner and the Ethics Committee and if a potential conflict of interest is identified, remedial steps are taken to address the conflict of interest with the affected employee and disciplinary action is taken against non-compliance, as necessary. Financial disclosures, for the period from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, were successfully completed during the disclosure period.

A circular distributed internally to all SAPS employees urged all employees to deregister their companies from the Central Supplier Database to reduce the risk of employees conducting business with the state. In terms of National Instruction 18 of 2019, employees are required to declare the receipt of gifts on a regular basis to ensure that gifts, donations and sponsorships are processed in a controlled environment and to minimise risks and conflicts of interest. A Gift Register was kept to record the voluntary declaration of gifts, donations and sponsorships received by officials, as well as those received or offered on behalf of the SAPS, whether in cash or kind. Donations made or received by the SAPS are recorded in accordance with National Treasury Regulations in the Annual Financial Statements.

During 2022/23, Supply Chain Management had no members who conducted business with the state who were also directors of a public or private company. The DPSA and SAPS Integrity Management send an annual list of personnel engaged in the aforementioned activities and the Supply Chain Management Division had a nil return.

The Specification Committee, Bid Evaluation Committee and Bid Adjudication Committee comprises of members from the Supply Chain Management Division.

Members are continuously made aware of potential conflicts of interest.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The SAPS acknowledges that the Code of Conduct is an effective tool for establishing ethical standards and fostering an ethical culture within the SAPS. All SAPS employees sign a Code of Conduct, which is subsequently recorded in their personnel file and documented on the Personnel and Salary System. The organisation's Code of Conduct and Code of ethics are posted in common areas and at all police stations and units. The SAPS has instituted an annual declaration certificate that must be signed by all employees.

6. SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

SHE management seeks to promote a safe and healthy working environment by implementing a framework that enables the SAPS to consistently identify and mitigate its health and safety risks, reduce incidents, enforce legislative compliance and enhance overall performance.



SAPS personnel, including communities, are our valued asset and consumers. We consult with our clients, in order to meet the legal requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No 85 of 1993) and Section 24 of the South African Constitution, 1996, which states that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being. The SAPS ensures compliance through the following:

MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

During 2022/23, a total of 11 245 authorisations were processed and 9 678 were certified.

INCIDENT INVESTIGATION

During 2022/23, no Section 24 incidents were reported or investigated.

SPECIFICATIONS/SPECIAL PROJECTS

In 2022/23, no specifications were drafted and a total of four bids were evaluated.

INFORMAL TRAINING

No informal training was conducted, in 2022/23.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY INSPECITONS/AUDITS CONDUCTED

During 2022/23, a total of 103 premises underwent inspection.

7. PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

BRIEFINGS BY THE SAPS TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
1 April 2022	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on the Operation Dudula Movement.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
20 April 2022	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on the 2022/23 Budget and APP of the SAPS.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing. The PCoP tabled a report in Parliament, on the 2022/23 Budget Vote and the APP of the SAPS, dated 4 May 2022.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting. Written responses were provided to the recommendations, as reflected in the Budget Report, dated 4 May 2022.
22 April 2022	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on responses to questions, emanating from the meeting of 20 April 2022.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
11 May 2022	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Briefing by the SAPS on the 2022/23 Budget and APP of the SAPS.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing. The Select Committee on Security and Justice tabled a report in Parliament, on the 2022/23 Budget Vote and the APP of the SAPS, dated 25 May 2022.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting. Written responses were provided to the recommendations, as reflected in the Budget Report, dated 25 May 2022.
18 May 2022	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on infrastructure development, lease management and maintenance of office accommodation and police stations.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
20 May 2022	Standing Committee on Appropriations	Briefing by the SAPS on the 2022 Appropriation Bill.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing. The Standing Committee on Appropriations tabled a report in Parliament, on the 2022 Appropriation Bill, dated 8 June 2022.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting. Written responses were provided to the recommendations, as reflected in the report on the 2022 Appropriation Bill, dated 8 June 2022.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
20 May 2022	Joint Standing Committee on the Financial Management of Parliament	Briefing by the SAPS and the DPCI, with regard to the investigation into the fire that took place, on 2 January 2022, at the Parliament Precinct, Cape Town.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
25 May 2022	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS with regard to the focus on GBV and implementation of the Domestic Violence Act.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
1 June 2022	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on the findings and recommendations of the 2021 SAPS OCS, including issues of promotion, the availability of psychologic and emotional support structures to prevent suicide, murder/suicide and femicide, by SAPS members.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting.
3 June 2022	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on the release of the fourth quarter, 2021/22, SAPS recorded crime statistics, RSA (1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022).	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
8 June 2022	PCoP	Continuation briefing by the SAPS on the release of the fourth quarter, 2021/22, SAPS recorded crime statistics, RSA (1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022).	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting.
14 June 2022	Select Committee on Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Briefing by the DPCI on the status of criminal cases, progress and challenges, in terms of the forensic investigations conducted in the Free State municipalities, in terms of Section 106 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
10 August 2022	Select Committee on Security and Justice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Briefing by the SAPS on the public comments received for the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill. Briefing by the SAPS Provincial Commissioner: Free State, on the State of Policing in the Province. 	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
18 August 2022	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Oversight visit to the Park Road Police Station, Bloemfontein, Free State.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the oversight visit. The Select Committee on Security and Justice tabled a report in Parliament, on the oversight visit, dated 28 March 2023.	Responses were provided, during the oversight visit. Written responses were provided to the recommendations, as reflected in the oversight report, dated 28 March 2023.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
7 September 2022	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on the Addendum to the SAPS 2022/23 APP and the NPS.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing. The PCoP tabled a report in Parliament, dated 29 September 2022.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting. Written responses were provided to the recommendations, as reflected in the report, dated 29 September 2022.
13 September 2022	Portfolio Committee on Forestry, Fisheries and Environment	Briefing by the SAPS on progress regarding the investigation into the organised land invasions at the "Knoflokskraal" site in the Grabouw plantation, Western Cape.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing. A written response was provided regarding a matter that was not responded to in the meeting.
16 September 2022	Portfolio Committee on Labour and Employment and Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Briefing by the SAPS on the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Status report on the implementation of the National Rural Safety Strategy.2. Progress report on the work of Stock Theft Units to address stock theft and related crimes.3. Crime and crime prevention in farming areas.4. Cases of illegal evictions and/or threats of evictions reported to SAPS and the success rate in bring the matters to court in prosecution.5. Reported human rights violations on farms and farming communities.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting.
20 September 2022	Portfolio Committee on Tourism	Briefing by the SAPS on national intervention plans to end the attacks on long-distance bus operators.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
21 September 2022	PCoP	Reconsidering the SAPS Addendum to the SAPS 2022/23 APP.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing. The PCoP tabled a report in Parliament, dated 29 September 2022.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting. Written responses were provided to the recommendations, as reflected in the report, dated 29 September 2022.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
22 September 2022	Steering Committee of the Multi-Party Women's Caucus	Briefing by the SAPS on progress made with implementing measures to promote victims' safe and supported reporting of GBVF cases and interventions to conduct investigations that would lead to successful prosecutions.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
23 September 2022	Joint Standing Committee on the Financial Management of Parliament	Briefing by the DPCI and the SAPS, with regard to the investigation into the fire that took place, on 2 January 2022, at the Parliament Precinct, Cape Town.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
30 September 2022	Portfolio Committee on Public Works and Infrastructure	Briefing by the SAPS on the Telkom Towers Building.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
1 October 2022	Portfolio Committee on Public Works and Infrastructure	Oversight visit to the Telkom Towers North Building.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing. The PCoP tabled a report in Parliament, dated 2 November 2022.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting.
7 October 2022	Western Cape Provincial Parliament's Standing Committee on Community Safety, Cultural Affairs and Sport	Briefing by the SAPS on the maintenance and upgrade of police stations in the Western Cape.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
12 October 2022	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS and the DPCI on the 2021/22 Annual Report.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing. The PCoP tabled a report in Parliament, dated 19 October 2022.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting. Written responses were provided to the recommendations, as reflected in the report, dated 19 October 2022.
25 October 2022	Portfolio Committee on Forestry, Fisheries and Environment	Follow-up briefing by the SAPS on the progress regarding the investigation into the organised land invasions at the "Knoflokskraal" site in the Grabouw plantation.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing. Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
9 November 2022	PCoP	<p>IPID Investigation Report into the murder of Lt Col Kinnear. Briefing by the SAPS on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Why no feedback was provided to the IPID and what steps were taken against the responsible SAPS officials. » Progress, regarding the implementation of the IPID recommendations. » Progress, regarding the SAPS Anti-Gang Unit, following the recent findings of Judge Daniel Thulare. 	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	<p>Responses were provided, during the briefing.</p> <p>Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting.</p>
23 November 2022	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on the release of the second quarter, 2022/23, SAPS recorded crime statistics, RSA (1 July 2022 to 31 September 2022)	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
24 November 2022	Multi-Party Women's Caucus	<p>Report back by the SAPS on progress made on implementing measures to promote victims' safe and supported reporting of GBVF cases and interventions to conduct investigations that would lead to successful prosecutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Progress made with establishing VFRs at police stations. » Progress made with ensuring adequate supply of rape-kits. » Progress made with training of personnel, particularly in terms of their capacity to adequately deal with GBVF cases. » An assessment on progress made with eliminating DNA backlogs and interventions to ensure that forensic laboratories can keep pace with testing demands. » Update on the SAPS interventions to ensure the successful implementation of the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013). 	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
25 November 2022	Portfolio Committee on Forestry, Fisheries and Environment	Oversight visit to the Knoflokskraal site, in Grabouw, Western Cape.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the oversight visit.	Responses were provided, during the oversight visit.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
30 November 2022	PCoP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Responses by the SAPS on allegations made by Ms Patricia Mashale regarding the alleged mismanagement and corruption in the Free State. Briefing by the SAPS on the National Policing Plan/ Strategy. 	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	<p>Responses were provided, during the briefing.</p> <p>Quarterly progress reports on the implementation of the National Policing Strategy are being submitted.</p>
17 February 2023	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on the release of the third quarter, 2022/23, SAPS recorded crime statistics, RSA (1 October 2022 to 31 December 2022).	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	<p>Responses were provided, during the briefing.</p> <p>A presentation was submitted, reflecting the responses to outstanding questions, for discussion during the deliberations briefing, on 22 February 2023.</p>
22 February 2023	PCoP	Deliberations on the SAPS recorded third quarter, 2022/23, SAPS recorded crime statistics, RSA (1 October 2022 to 31 December 2022).	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	<p>Responses were provided, during the briefing.</p> <p>Written responses were provided on matters, which were not responded to in the meeting.</p>
1 March 2023	PCoP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Briefing by the SAPS on the third quarter expenditure and performance. Consideration of petitions. 	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	<p>Responses were provided, during the briefing.</p> <p>A written response was provided on a matter that was not responded to in the meeting.</p>
7 March 2023	Portfolio Committee on Forestry, Fisheries and Environment	Briefing by the SAPS on the latest progress regarding the investigation into organised land invasions at the "Knoflokskraal" site in the Grabouw plantation, Western Cape.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.
8 March 2023	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on SAPS recruitment and training, including selection, alleged corruption, condition of training facilities and capacity of training staff/trainers.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	<p>Responses were provided, during the briefing.</p> <p>A written response was provided on a matter that was not responded to in the meeting.</p>
22 March 2023	PCoP	Briefing by the SAPS on the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy, including successes, challenges, capacitation of rural police stations and crimes predominantly affecting rural areas.	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided, during the briefing.



Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the SAPS addressed these issues
29 March 2023 to 31 March 2023	PCoP	<p>Oversight visit to the FSL in KwaZulu-Natal.</p> <p>Oversight visit to the FSL in the Eastern Cape.</p> <p>Oversight visit to the New Brighton Police Station, in the Eastern Cape.</p>	<p>Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by Committee members, during the oversight visit.</p> <p>The PCoP tabled a report in Parliament, dated 17 May 2023.</p>	<p>Responses were provided, during the oversight visit.</p> <p>Written responses will be provided to the recommendations, as reflected in the report, dated 17 May 2023.</p>

8. STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS RESOLUTIONS

There were no Standing Committee on Public Accounts Resolutions for the reporting period.

9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

Nature of the qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing/ resolving the matter												
<p>Various indicators</p> <p>The achievements reported in the annual performance report materially differed from the supporting evidence for the indicators listed below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator description</th> <th>Reported achievement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women (18 years and above)</td> <td>Reported contact crimes against women (18 years and above) increased, by 15% from 155 062, in 2020/21 to 179 208.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children (18 years and below)</td> <td>Reported contact crimes against children (below 18 years) 13.3% from 39 878, in 2020/21 to 38 622, in 2021/22.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes</td> <td>Reported contact crime increased, by 13,5% from 535 869, in 2020/21 to 608 059, in 2021/22.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS firearms</td> <td>215</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of stolen, lost and illegal firearms recovered</td> <td>3 210</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes at the top 30 high contact crime weight stations</p> <p>The achievement of 11.1% was reported against targets 7.42% in the annual performance report. However, some supporting evidence provided materially differed from the reported achievement, while in other instances I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. This was due to the lack of accurate and complete records. I was unable to further confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any further adjustments were required to the reported achievement.</p> <p>Percentage of identified illegal liquor outlets closed</p> <p>I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the achievement of 100% reported against the target of 100% in the annual report due to the lack of complete records. I was unable to confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments were required to the reported achievement.</p>	Indicator description	Reported achievement	Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women (18 years and above)	Reported contact crimes against women (18 years and above) increased, by 15% from 155 062, in 2020/21 to 179 208.	Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against children (18 years and below)	Reported contact crimes against children (below 18 years) 13.3% from 39 878, in 2020/21 to 38 622, in 2021/22.	Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes	Reported contact crime increased, by 13,5% from 535 869, in 2020/21 to 608 059, in 2021/22.	Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS firearms	215	Number of stolen, lost and illegal firearms recovered	3 210	2021/22	<p>A PAAP was developed and implemented by the SAPS. The plan of action is intended to resolve previous audit findings in order to obtain an unqualified audit opinion. The plan is monitored and monthly reports are submitted to the PCoP and the Audit Committee.</p> <p>The Internal Audit Activity of the SAPS conducts an audit assessment of the PAAP to ascertain its level of implementation and impact. Recommendations by the Internal Audit Activity are intended to enhance the PAAP's design and implementation.</p> <p>In preparation for audits, the SAPS directed Divisional and Provincial Audit Steering Committees to ensure reported information is reliable.</p> <p>To enhance the integrity of data, validation procedures have been implemented.</p>
Indicator description	Reported achievement													
Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes against women (18 years and above)	Reported contact crimes against women (18 years and above) increased, by 15% from 155 062, in 2020/21 to 179 208.													
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Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS firearms	215													
Number of stolen, lost and illegal firearms recovered	3 210													



Various indicators

The achievement below were reported in the annual performance report for the listed indicators. However, some supporting evidence provided materially differed from the reported achievement, while in other instances I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. This was due to the lack of accurate and complete records. I was unable to confirm the reported achievements by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any further adjustments were required to those reported achievements.

Indicator description	Reported achievement
Percentage of outstanding case dockets related to contact crimes older than three years	18,4% (10 472 finalised from a total of 56 753).
Percentage of outstanding crime to crime DNA investigative leads finalised	17.22% (73 from a total of 424).
Percentage of the outstanding integrated ballistics identification systems investigative leads finalised	11.02% (41 from a total of 372).

Various indicators

I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievements below. This was due to the lack of accurate and complete records. I was unable to confirm the reported achievements by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments were required to the reported achievements in the annual performance report for the indicators listed below:

Indicator description	Reported achievement
Percentage of biology DNA intelligent case exhibits (entries) finalised	8.78% (22 244 from a total of 253 428) of DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) processed within 90 calendar days.
Percentage of results of trial updated in respect of the following: not guilty verdict	98.38% (731 564 from a total of 743 574) results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days.

10. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

In the absence of a dedicated Internal Control Unit, the SAPS has established a combined assurance approach, which is intended to incorporate and optimise all assurance services and functions, to ensure an effective control environment and to support the integrity of information used in decision making, in accordance with the King Code on Corporate Governance, under the direction of a Combined Assurance Committee, which reported to the SAPS Audit Committee. The SAPS developed a new Combined Assurance Framework and Methodology (Risk-Based Approach) in accordance with the National Treasury and best practises, such as King IV. The organisational structure includes provisions for an Internal Control Unit. The office of the Chief Financial Officer is required to promote reliability of reporting, the effectiveness and efficiency of operations and compliance with applicable financial laws and regulations.

11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

11.1 INTERNAL AUDIT ACTIVITY

The Treasury Regulations for Departments, Trading Entities, Constitutional Institutions and Public Entities, 2005, state that the internal audit function must assist the accounting officer in maintaining efficient and effective controls by evaluating those controls, determining



their effectiveness and efficiency and developing recommendations for their enhancement or improvement. The controls subject to evaluation includes the reliability and integrity of performance information.

The purpose of the Internal Audit Activity is to provide management with independent and objective assurance and insight on the effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal control systems in order to assist SAPS in achieving its objectives. Internal Audit Activity projects, including risk-based and compliance reviews, performance information audits, information technology audits and forensic audits/investigations at police stations, provincial offices, divisions, components and units, are executed in accordance with the approved plan. During 2022/23, Internal Audit projects were conducted and reports were presented to the Audit Committee and SAPS Management. Where control weaknesses have been identified, management has addressed them or is in the process of doing so. During 2022/23, the following internal audit activities were completed:

- » 11 risk-based and compliance audits, at Head Office
- » 51 risk-based and compliance audits at provincial offices, police stations and specialised units
- » 17 performance information audits
- » Three performance audits
- » Four information technology audits
- » 54 follow-up audits
- » Eight forensic investigations

The completion rate of audits during the 2022/23 period was 94,48% or 137 out of the 145, against a target of 100%. Audits were conducted by the AGSA at the same sites and some closing meetings could not be secured with the auditees. Due to financial constraints and resignations/transfers, the Internal Audit Activity requested that the Audit Committee reduce the number of audits scheduled for the 2022/23 financial year.

11.2 AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

KEY ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE INTERNAL AUDIT ACTIVITY

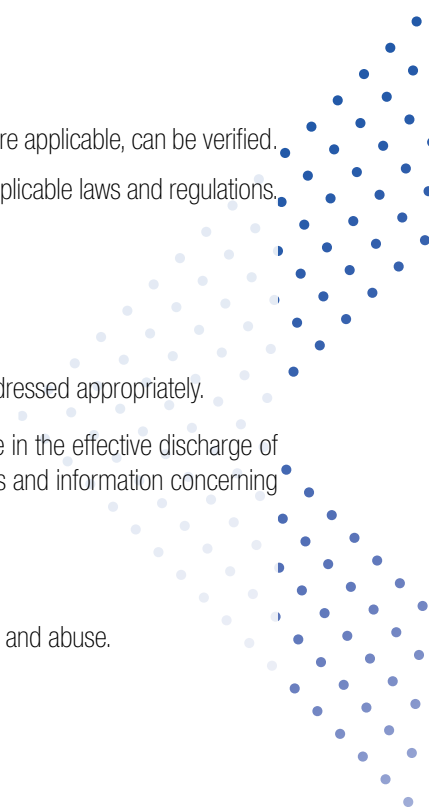
The purpose of the Internal Audit Activity is to provide independent, objective assurance and consulting services designed to add value and improve the Department's operations. It helps the Department accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes. The Internal Audit Activity continues to function in a manner which monitors that:

- » Risks are appropriately identified and managed.
- » Interaction with the various governance groups occurs as required.
- » Significant financial, managerial and operating information is accurate, reliable and timely.
- » All Department's assets are appropriately safeguarded and the existence of such assets, where applicable, can be verified.
- » Employees' actions are in compliance with prescripts, policies, standards, procedures and applicable laws and regulations.
- » Resources are acquired economically, used efficiently and adequately protected.
- » Programs, plans and objectives are achieved.
- » Quality and continuous improvement is fostered in the Department's control process.
- » Significant legislative or regulatory issues impacting the Department are recognised and addressed appropriately.

The primary objective of Internal Audit Activity is to assist the Accounting Officer and the Audit Committee in the effective discharge of their responsibilities. Internal Audit provides them with independent analysis, appraisals, recommendations and information concerning the activities reviewed, with a view to improving accountability and performance.

The Internal Audit Activity provides the Department with the following benefits:

- » Regular presence, which helps to protect the Department's assets by deterring fraud, waste and abuse.



- » Input, which helps employees to improve their overall job performance and adherence to established controls.
- » Keeps the Department accountable to the public by reviewing and reporting on adherence to established policies and procedures, laws and efficiency of operations.

The Internal Audit Activity provides oversight structures, such as the Audit Committee with required information for them to exercise their monitoring and oversight role and responsibility.

Based on the review of the work of the Internal Audit Activity, the Audit Committee is satisfied that the Internal Audit Activity properly discharged its functions and responsibilities during the year under review and operated to the best of its ability to effectively address the risks pertinent to the department.

The Audit Committee is pleased to report that during the last quarter of the 2022/23 financial year, the Department reconsidered and reversed the changes it had made in the Chief Audit Executive position, which we reported in the previous year, when management effected changes in the Chief Audit Executive position without the concurrence of the Audit Committee. Following the above developments, the Audit Committee has now no reason to doubt that Internal Audit operated objectively and independently.

The Internal Audit projects are conducted as per risk-based plan approved by the Audit Committee and include assurance reviews, performance audits, compliance reviews, performance information audits, information technology audits and forensic audits/investigations spread across all provinces, divisions, components, units, academies and police stations.

The Internal Audit Operational Plan consisted of 145 audits and by year end, 137 audits were finalised, achieving 94,48% performance. As for forensic audits, they completed eight investigations against six that were received during the current year, an achievement of 133,33%. This is commendable performance, however, the Audit Committee will continue with efforts to support Internal Audit to further improve its efficiency and coverage.

During the year, the Internal Audit Activity underwent an external quality assurance review process. The results indicated that in the area of "Conformance with Mandatory Elements of the International Professional Practices Framework", Internal Audit Activity achieved a General Conform status, whilst in the area of "Effectiveness" they scored Partially Conform status. The Audit Committee has directed the Internal Audit Activity to take note of the challenges identified with its effectiveness by putting together an improvement programme, which the Audit Committee will monitor throughout the coming year.

The table below discloses relevant information on the Audit Committee members and attendance:

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	No. of meetings attended
Mr LM Mangquku CA (SA)	Chartered Accountant (South Africa) Masters in Business Leadership Advanced Company Law I&II Honours Bachelor in Accounting Science Honours Bachelor in Commerce	External	Not applicable	2 October 2020	Not applicable	7
Dr C Motau	Doctor Technologiae; Master Degree (IT) Master in Business Leadership B Comm	External	Not applicable	2 October 2020	Not applicable	7
Mr R Tshimomola	B Comm (Accounting)	External	Not applicable	2 October 2020	Not applicable	7

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

AUDIT COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 38 (1) (a) (ii) of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 3.1.13. The Audit Committee also reports that it has adopted an appropriate formal Terms of Reference as its Audit Committee Charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein, except that we have not reviewed changes in accounting policies and practices.



THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL

Our review of the findings of Internal Audit, which was based on the risk assessments conducted in the department revealed certain weaknesses, which were then raised with the Department.

The following represents some of the key internal audit projects that were completed during the year under review:

- » Implementation of Police Safety Strategy
- » Police Safety and Infrastructure
- » Stock Theft and Endangered Species Unit
- » Health and Pandemic
- » Procurement of Goods and Services
- » Strategic Continuity
- » Performance Information
- » Absenteeism Management
- » Destruction of Firearms and SAPS 13 Firearms
- » Loss and Safeguarding of State Firearms and Ammunition
- » Network Assets
- » Supply Chain and Fleet Management
- » Civil Claims
- » Asset Management
- » Compromised Personnel Safety
- » Access to Police Services
- » Operation Okae Molao
- » Gender-Based Violence
- » Crime Detection
- » Crime Scene and Exhibit Management
- » Management of Case Dockets
- » Forensic Exhibit Management System
- » Integrated Case Docket Management System/Crime Administration System

The following are some of the critical areas of concern identified:

- » Minimum requirements for police station not met
- » Members with pending domestic violence cases in possession of state firearms
- » Member not trained on Tactical Policing Level
- » Visible Policing members safety compromised, due to absenteeism
- » Safety of members compromised, as all night lights are not working
- » Inadequate security controls
- » Performance information not effectively administered
- » Vacant posts not filled
- » Police station too far away from the community to report crime
- » No segregation of duties for supply chain management practitioners



- » Succession planning strategy has not been implemented
- » Shortage of personnel at the station
- » Ineffective management of movement of files
- » No monitoring of members absenteeism by commanders
- » Insufficient storage
- » Lack of command and control
- » Inadequate administration and monitoring of lost state firearms and ammunition
- » Members ammunition not verified (possible loss of)
- » Movement and safeguarding of firearms not properly managed
- » Irregular expenditure not reported and investigated
- » Number of assets on the register, but not the floor and vice-versa
- » Irregularities on closed procurement orders
- » Members driving state vehicles without driving authority
- » Arrested suspects were detained for more than 48 hours
- » Search and seizure of premises were performed without a search warrant
- » Consequence management not implemented through recovery process for a payment of civil claim
- » Concerns with the implementation Police Safety Plans at the districts
- » Rural Safety Strategy not fully implemented
- » Community-in-Blue Concept not implemented at the station
- » Traditional Policing Concept not fully implemented at the station
- » Lack of data integrity on information recorded and captured on CAS
- » Reported crimes not correctly captured on Docket Cover (3M) and CAS
- » Details of the complainants not captured on CAS
- » Understatement of contact crimes against women and children, not recorded on CAS
- » Deficiencies on the management of SAPS 13 firearms
- » Stolen/lost and illegal firearms recovered not circulated/reported on the Enhanced Firearms Register System
- » Case dockets not presented for audit purpose
- » Incomplete registration of contact crimes on CAS/ICDMS
- » Lack of inspection of SAPS Firearms Register
- » Improper accounting of SAPS 108 firearms
- » GBV cases irregularly closed as unfounded
- » Improper safe keeping of filed case docket
- » Delays in the investigations due to outstanding FSL results
- » Exhibit not captured on Crime Information Management System
- » Non-compliance with Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013)
- » No disaster recovery testing for systems hosted by third parties

IN-YEAR MANAGEMENT AND MONTHLY/QUARTERLY REPORT

The department reported monthly and quarterly to the Treasury as is required by the PFMA.



EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We reviewed the annual financial statements prepared by the Department and wish to congratulate the Department for consistency in producing quality financial statements.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

We reviewed the Department's PAAP for audit issues raised in the previous year and are satisfied that reasonable progress has been made in resolving findings however, urgent SAPS wide interventions are critical to resolve issues linked to performance information, service delivery, ICT continuity, firearm/ammunition security and civil claims.

The Audit Committee concurs and accepts the conclusions of the Auditor-General on the annual financial statements and is of the opinion that the audited annual financial statements be accepted and read together with the report of the Auditor-General.

Mr Luyanda M Manguku CA (SA)
Chairperson of the Audit Committee
Department of Police

31 July 2023



12. BROAD-BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Minister of Finance issued the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022, on 4 November 2022; which went into effect, on 16 January 2023. This Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022 completely repeals the aforementioned Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017.

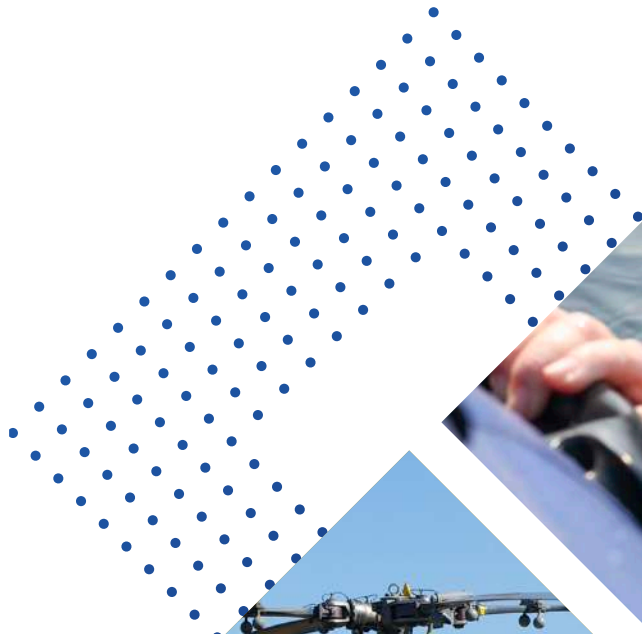
The Regulations mandate that State organs develop procurement policies that include provisions for the identification of preference point systems, based on the following specified objectives:

- » Persons historically disadvantaged on the basis of race with at least 51% ownership.
- » Persons historically disadvantaged on the basis of gender with at least 51% ownership by women.
- » Persons with at least 51% ownership who are youth.
- » Persons historically disadvantaged by unfair discrimination on the basis of disability with at least 51% ownership.

The National Instruction 9 of 2020 on Procurement and the delegation of powers (CN 3 of 2023), both pertaining to procurement, were revised and implemented by Supply Chain Management Circular 3/34/2, dated 19 January 2023.

PART D

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



1. INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this part of the Annual Report has been prescribed by the Minister of Public Service and Administration for all departments in the public service.

2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

THE STATUS OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE DEPARTMENT

It is essential that the Department manage its human resources to ensure the effective, economical and equitable distribution and use of all human resources, so that the SAPS can ultimately achieve its primary objectives. In order to ensure that targets are met by the end of the financial year, a plan for enlistment is formulated, annually, in accordance with the allocated budget, as well as the objectives and priorities outlined in the ENE. The objective was to maintain a minimum workforce of 98% in accordance with the ENE/approved establishment target of 178 708. The Department managed to maintain a staff complement of 100,44% or 179 502, as opposed to the target of 178 708. The reason for exceeding the approved fixed establishment is that National Treasury substantially reduced the SAPS's compensation budget during the financial year, resulting in a revision (decrease) of the approved establishment.

The State President announced during the SONA that 12 000 police trainees will be enlisted during the financial years of 2022/23 and 2023/24. In order to implement the announcement, the Minister of Police issued a directive regarding the recruitment of new police trainees, on 24 January 2022, 31 January 2022 and during a Special BOC meeting, on 2 February 2022. In addition to the 7 000 enlistments for 2022/23, the enlistment of current active-serving reservists, PSA members and security officers, for which funding had already been approved as part of the human resource priorities for 2021/22, addressed a total of 3 000 enlistments. Regarding the 7 000 enlistments for 2022/23, new police trainee posts were not advertised, but the applications of candidates who met all the basic enlistment requirements, in 2019, were used (with preference given to candidates who were recommended by the Recruitment Boards, in 2019). There were 200 positions advertised, specifically for applicants with a Bachelor of Science Degree. During 2022/23, a total of 10 358 new police trainees were enlisted.

In 2022/23, a total of 5 969 critical vacancies were advertised, consisting of senior management appointments, post promotions and Level 1-12 appointments. A total of 4 201 vacancies were filled, of which 4 080 (82,74%) were filled within the required time frame.

Retirements, followed by resignations and fatalities significantly contributed to the number of exits recorded, in 2022/23. The number of retirees increased from 1 786, in 2021/22 to 2 139, in 2022/23. The number of resignations increased, by 0,63% from 1 901, in 2021/22 to 1 913, in 2022/23. The most prevalent cause for employee resignation from the Service was the prospect of better employment and compensation opportunities. Deaths decreased, by 35,02% from 1 228, in 2021/22 to 798, in 2022/23. The decrease in fatalities is attributable to the stabilisation and decline of COVID-19-related deaths in the country.

The number of sick and incapacity leave days taken by employees increased, by 453 991 days (30,49%), from January to December 2021 to January to December 2022, from 1 488 979 days to 1 942 970 days. The increase can be attributed to the retraction of special leave categories for COVID-19 following the countrywide uplifting of the Disaster Management Regulations. Following this, a significant increase in illnesses, such as influenza, respiratory tract infections, flu, bronchitis, gastroenteritis, etc. was observed. Therefore, unscheduled absence increased dramatically, negatively impacting the SAPS's sick leave rate.

HUMAN RESOURCE PRIORITIES FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

The following were the human resource priorities for the year under review:

- » Enlistment of new police trainees to strengthen police stations and the criminal investigation service.
- » Appointment of forensic analysts (external advertisement).
- » Re-enlistment of former police employees (constable/sergeant/warrant officer (production core)).
- » Grade progression (constable/sergeant/warrant officer – Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council (SSSBC) Agreement 2/2018).



- » Post promotion process.
- » Filling of SMS posts (Levels 13-15).
- » Filling of posts on Levels 1-12 for specialised detectives, visible policing, the top 30 High Contact Crime Weight stations, etc.
- » Monetary awards.
- » Recognition for long service (20/30/40 years).
- » Recognition for enhanced qualifications.

The human resource priorities (needs of the SAPS) vastly outweighed the available funds, limiting the ability to achieve these priorities.

WORKFORCE PLANNING AND KEY STRATEGIES TO ATTRACT AND RECRUIT A SKILLED AND CAPABLE WORKFORCE

The SAPS has drafted a Recruitment, Selection and Promotion Strategy. In 2022/23, the SAPS focused on strengthening frontline services, newly established specialised units and the Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight stations. The main strategic objectives of which include enhancing the Department's capacity to:

- » attract and select qualified applicants;
- » attain integrated employment equity targets in recruitment processes;
- » establish a representative workforce, in accordance with the demographics of the RSA; and
- » distribute personnel systematically, in accordance with the strategic priorities of the Department and human resource planning guidelines.

Prospective trainees are subjected to a rigorous selection process that includes psychometric testing, a physical fitness assessment and a medical examination conducted by a contracted health risk manager. In addition, SAQA verifies the qualifications of prospective employees and such applicants are subjected to vetting and integrity testing.

EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

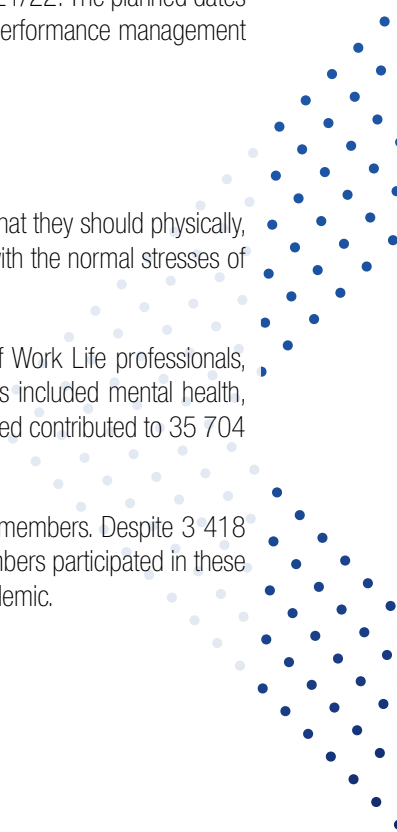
The Department has implemented approved performance management and development systems for all employees. Information regarding SMS functionaries who concluded their performance agreements within the required time frame is recorded in the Human Resource Tables. In addition, 99,7% of employees on salary levels 1 to 12 completed their performance plans, by 31 July 2022. By 30 September 2022, 99,86% of employees had completed their annual performance assessments, for 2021/22. The planned dates are in accordance with the provisions of the 2018 SAPS Employment Regulations. Information regarding performance management is recorded in the Personnel and Salary Subsystem.

EMPLOYEE WELLNESS PROGRAMMES

Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) promotes the individual wellness of SAPS employees by advocating that they should physically, socially, emotionally, occupationally, spiritually and intellectually be able to realise their own potential, cope with the normal stresses of life and be productive in the workplace (cf. DPSA EHW Strategic Framework, 2019, page 46).

Through its awareness and capacity building programmes, 138 psychological professionals, 57 Quality of Work Life professionals, 205 social workers and 190 chaplains reached 74 571 employees, in 2022/23. Prioritised programmes included mental health, diversity, policing, domestic violence and ethical awareness. The 3 960 priority programme sessions presented contributed to 35 704 employees being reached.

In 2022/23, 17 571 cases were referred to EHW professionals, involving 50 182 employees and family members. Despite 3 418 fewer cases referred to EHW compared to the prior financial year, 14 579 more employees and family members participated in these EHW interventions. This is due to the normalisation of interpersonal interaction following the COVID-19 Pandemic.



The four most prevalent reasons employees were referred to EHW are health-related (with chronic illnesses and hospital admissions being the most common), psychosocial (with stress, depression and trauma affecting employees the most), movement within the SAPS (with transfers required, due to family dynamics and retirement becoming more prevalent) and difficult family relationships. The overwhelming majority of family referrals involved marital issues and divorce.

A total of 3 344 employees that were exposed to traumatic incidents were debriefed, while 15 employees opted out of formal trauma debriefing. This is an improvement over the previous year's total of 36 employees who refused debriefing. It should be noted that 614 cases of employees experiencing further challenges after exposure to trauma have been documented and EHW professionals continue to provide assistance to these members. There were 776 multiple stressor interventions that reached 7 968 employees, in order to increase employee resilience. This represents a significant increase over the previous financial year, with 562 more interventions.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Learnership programmes were not provided by SASSETA, for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. A total of 680 employees were offered bursaries for their qualifications and 205 completed their qualifications.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY THE DEPARTMENT

ACHIEVEMENTS

- » The Department was able to maintain a staff complement of 100,44% or 179 502, as opposed to the target of 178 708.
- » A total of 10 358 new police trainees were enlisted, including 241 new police trainees with Bachelor of Science Degrees.
- » A total of 3 706 post-promotional posts were advertised, of which all were filled within the prescribed time frame.

CHALLENGES

As the SAPS was not exempted from the National Treasury's budget cuts on employee compensation, its establishment was progressively decreasing, annually, which would have had a significant negative impact on its ability to attract, recruit and retain the best personnel.

The relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions enabled the SAPS to proceed with its mass recruitment of entry-level personnel and increase its human resources at lower levels.

FUTURE HUMAN RESOURCE PLANS/GOALS

- » Enlisting 10 000 entry-level police trainees.
- » The approval of grade progression for constables and sergeants to the next rank (approximately 9 000), subject to the availability of funds.
- » Advertising posts for post promotions.
- » The re-enlistment of former police members (approximately 200), subjected to the availability of funds.
- » The appointment of forensic analysts (approximately 150), subjected to funds being available.
- » Maintain the approved fixed establishment for new SMS-level appointments.
- » Ad hoc requests for new appointments/promotions, to address the requirements of all business units, in accordance with the approved fixed establishment, subjected to the availability of funds.

SAPS MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK HUMAN RESOURCE PLAN (2020-2025)

- » The SAPS has a valid MTEF Human Resource Plan that was submitted to the DPSA, on 31 August 2021. The plan covers the period 2020 to 2025, in line with the effective period of the 2020-2025 SAPS Strategic Plan. The implementation of the MTEF Human Resource Plan (2020-2025) is monitored and reported on by means of the Human Resource Planning Implementation Report that is submitted to the DPSA, annually, by 31 May, over the MTEF cycle.

- » In April 2021, the DPSA issued a new Human Resource Planning methodology with human resource planning directives for compliance by government departments. The new directives should be implemented with effect from the 2023/24 financial year. It requires the SAPS to compile an updated Human Resource Plan for the last two years of the SAPS's Strategic Plan period. The preparatory phase for the Human Resource Plan (2023-2025) will be initiated, during the 2022/23 financial year.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

3.1 EXPENDITURE

The following tables summarise the final, audited personnel-related expenditure, by programme (table 3.1.1) and by salary band (table 3.1.2). In particular, it provides an indication of the amount spent on personnel costs, in terms of each of the programmes or salary bands within the Department.

Table 3.1.1 - Personnel cost by programme, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Programme	Total expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of employees (R'000)	Training expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of employees, as percentage of total expenditure	Average compensation of employees cost, per employee (R'000)	Number of employees
Administration	20 244 603	13 765 795	2 826 109	68,0	432	31 880
Visible, Policing	53 286 001	42 088 749	0	79,0	433	97 136
Detective, Services	20 890 934	17 657 139	0	84,5	481	36 687
Crime, Intelligence	4 340 556	3 977 485	0	91,6	506	7 856
Protection, and, Security, Services	3 737 790	3 374 883	0	90,3	568	5 943
Total	102 499 884	80 864 051	2 826 109	78,9	450	179 502

Table 3.1.2 - Personnel cost by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Salary band	Compensation of employees cost (R'000)	Percentage of total compensation of employees	Average compensation of employees, per employee (R'000)	Number of employees
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	1 680 912	2,1	299	5 617
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	20 589 327	25,5	325	63 272
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	50 260 564	62,1	496	101 400
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7 165 404	8,9	853	8 397
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	1 167 844	1,4	1 431	816
Total	80 864 051	100	450	179 502

The following tables provide a summary, per programme (table 3.1.3) and salary band (table 3.1.4), of expenditure incurred, as a result of salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance. In each case, the table provides an indication of the percentage of the personnel budget that was used for these items.

Table 3.1.3 - Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by programme, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Programme	Salaries (R'000)	Salaries, as percentage of compensation of employees	Overtime (R'000)	Overtime, as percentage of compensation of employees	Home owners allowance (R'000)	Home owners allowance, as percentage of compensation of employees	Medical assistance (R'000)	Medical assistance, as percentage of compensation of employees	Total compensation of employees, per programme (R'000)
Administration	8 762 198	63,7	72 005	0,5	560 659	4,1	1 543 880	11,2	13 765 795
Visible Policing	25 119 126	59,7	534 650	1,3	1 564 709	3,7	5 399 475	12,8	42 088 749
Detective Services	10 796 930	61,1	178 422	1,0	626 082	3,5	2 360 860	13,4	17 657 139
Crime Intelligence	2 494 269	62,7	24 139	0,6	142 146	3,6	464 015	11,7	3 977 485
Protection and Security Services	1 791 121	53,1	492 696	14,6	108 650	3,2	342 078	10,1	3 374 883
Total	48 963 644	60,6	1 301 912	1,6	3 002 246	3,7	10 110 308	12,5	80 864 051

Table 3.1.4 - Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Salary band	Salaries (R'000)	Salaries, as percentage of compensation of employees	Overtime (R'000)	Overtime, as percentage of compensation of employees	Home owners allowance (R'000)	Home owners allowance, as percentage of compensation of employees	Medical assistance (R'000)	Medical assistance, as percentage of compensation of employees	Total compensation of employees, per salary band (R'000)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	986 197	58,7	4 468	0,3	88 439	5,3	421 976	25,1	1 680 912
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	12 079 691	58,7	187 247	0,9	981 413	4,8	4 027 226	19,6	20 589 327
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	30 634 690	61,0	1 029 044	2,0	1 832 446	3,6	5 204 663	10,4	50 260 564
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	4 500 510	62,8	81 153	1,1	98 768	1,4	415 943	5,8	7 165 404
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	762 556	65,3	0	0,0	1 180	0,1	40 500	3,5	1 167 844
Total	48 963 644	60,6	1 301 912	1,6	3 002 246	3,7	10 110 308	12,5	80 864 051

3.2 EMPLOYMENT

The following tables summarise the year-end establishment, the number of employees, the vacancy rate and whether there are any employees who are additional to the establishment. This information is presented, in terms of three key variables – programme (table 3.2.1), salary band (table 3.2.2) and critical occupations (table 3.2.3).

Table 3.2.1 - Employment and vacancies by programme, at the end of the period, 31 March 2023

Programme	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administration	31 620	31 880	-0,8	0
Visible Policing	97 636	97 136	0,5	0
Detective Services	37 687	36 687	2,7	0
Crime Intelligence	7 400	7 856	-6,2	0
Protection and Security Services	4 365	5 943	-36,2	0
Total	178 708	179 502	-0,4	0

Table 3.2.2 - Employment and vacancies by salary band, at the end of the period, 31 March 2023

Salary band	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	5 169	5 617	-8,7	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	71 548	63 272	11,6	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	91 526	101 400	-10,8	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	9 550	8 397	12,1	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	913	814	10,8	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	2	2	0,0	0
Total	178 708	179 502	-0,4	0

*Note: As at 31 March 2023, a total of 923 positions have been advertised and are in the process of being considered and/or reviewed.

Table 3.2.3 - Employment and vacancies by critical occupations, at the end of the period, 31 March 2023

Critical occupations	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	46	45	2,2	0
Architects, town and traffic planners	6	4	33,3	0
Chemists	1 809	1 809	0,0	0
Engineers and related professionals	205	93	54,6	0
General legal administration and related professionals	216	212	1,9	0
Natural sciences-related	37	0	100,0	0
Police	133 333	133 287	0,0	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	188	134	28,7	0
Total	135 840	135 584	0,2	0

*Note: The Head of the Department/Chief Executive Officer and senior managers are, by their very nature, critical occupations, but have not been separately listed. Therefore, critical occupations have been addressed in occupational classes of aircraft pilots and related associate professionals, architects, town and traffic planners, chemists (physical science, chemical science, pharmacists and health science related), engineers and related professionals (electronic and engineering science), general legal administration and related professionals

(attorneys), natural sciences-related, police (functional personnel) and psychologists and vocational counsellors. The critical occupations (occupational classes) do not reflect all the positions filled in the SAPS, but only those that are considered as a priority for the optimal functioning of the SAPS's core functions. As at 31 March 2023, a total of 256 positions have been advertised and are in the process of being considered and/or reviewed.

3.3 FILLING OF SENIOR MANAGEMENT SERVICE POSTS

The tables in this section provide information on employment and vacancies, as it relates to SMS employees, by SMS band. It also provide information on the advertising and the filling of SMS posts, reasons for not complying with prescribed time frames and disciplinary steps taken.

Table 3.3.1 - SMS post information, as at 31 March 2023

SMS band	Year-end establishment	Total number of SMS employees, per band	Percentage of SMS positions filled, per band	Total number of SMS positions vacant, per band	Percentage of SMS positions vacant, per band
Band A (Level 13)	737	630	85	107	14,5
Band B (Level 14)	150	158	105	-8	-5,3
Band C (Level 15)	25	25	100	0	0,0
Band D (Level 16)	1	1	100	0	0,0
Total	913	814	89	99	10,8

*Note: Compared to Table 3.2.2

Table 3.3.2 - SMS post information, as at 30 September 2022

SMS band	Mid-year establishment	Total number of SMS employees, per band	Percentage of SMS positions filled, per band	Total number of SMS positions vacant, per band	Percentage of SMS positions vacant, per band
Band A (Level 13)	737	619	84	118	16,0
Band B (Level 14)	150	137	91	13	8,7
Band C (Level 15)	25	25	100	0	0,0
Band D (Level 16)	1	1	100	0	0,0
Total	913	782	86	131	14,3

Table 3.3.3 - Advertising and filling of SMS posts, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

SMS band	Advertising	Filling of positions	
	Number of vacancies, per band advertised, within six months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies, per band filled, within six months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies, per band not filled, within six months, but filled within 12 months
Band A (Level 13)	153	61	16
Band B (Level 14)	35	17	3
Band C (Level 15)	4	4	4
Band D (Level 16)	0	0	0
Total	192	82	23

Table 3.3.4 - Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded, vacant SMS posts - advertised within six months and filled within 12 months, after becoming vacant, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
Not applicable

Reasons for vacancies not filled within 12 months
Not applicable



Table 3.3.5 - Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed time frames for filling SMS posts, within 12 months, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within 12 months
Not applicable

*Note: Positions are filled over a multi-year period, according to predetermined targets of the total establishment, taking personnel losses into account. Vacant positions at a certain level or in terms of a specific business unit are, therefore, planned and regarded as funded, only upon the date of advertisement.

3.4 JOB EVALUATION

The Public Service Regulations, 2016, as amended, introduced job evaluation as a way of ensuring that work of equal value is remunerated, equally. In terms of the Regulations, all vacancies on salary level 9 and higher must be evaluated before they are filled. The following table summarises the number of jobs that were evaluated, during the year under review. The table also provides statistics on the number of posts that were upgraded or downgraded.

Table 3.4.1 - Job evaluation by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Salary band	Number of employees	Number of jobs evaluated	Percentage of jobs evaluated by salary band	Number of positions upgraded	Percentage of upgraded positions evaluated	Number of positions downgraded	Percentage of downgraded positions evaluated
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	5 617	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	63 272	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	101 400	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 397	304	3,6	0	0,0	0	0,0
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	816	870	106,6	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	179 502	1 174	0,7	0	0,0	0	0,0

The following table provides a summary of the number of employees whose positions were upgraded, due to their post being upgraded. The number of employees might differ from the number of posts upgraded, since not all employees are automatically absorbed into the new posts and some of the posts upgraded could also be vacant.

Table 3.4.2 - Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded, due to their posts being upgraded, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

None

Table 3.4.3 - Employees on salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

None

Table 3.4.4 - Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the grades determined by job evaluation	None
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3.5 EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

This section provides information on changes in employment over the financial year. Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the Department. The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates, by salary band (table 3.5.1) and by critical occupations (table 3.5.2).

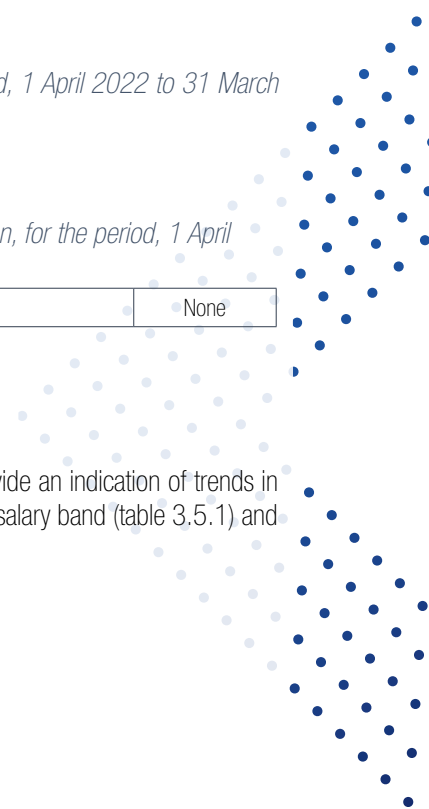


Table 3.5.1 - Annual turnover rate by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Salary band	Employment at the beginning of the period (1 April 2022)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover rate (%)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	-3 386	9 193	190	-5,6
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	63 760	607	1 095	1,7
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	105 030	181	3 811	3,6
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 945	20	568	6,3
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	881	4	69	7,8
Total	175 230	10 005	5 733	3,3

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report, for 2021/22, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period, due to service terminations and appointments recorded, in 2022/23, with a salary effective date, prior to 31 March 2022.

Table 3.5.2 - Annual turnover rate by critical occupation, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Critical occupations	Employment at the beginning of the period (1 April 2022)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover rate (%)
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	46	0	1	2,2
Architects, town and traffic planners	4	1	1	25,0
Chemists	1 814	30	35	1,9
Engineers and related professionals	89	7	3	3,4
General legal administration and related professionals	225	0	13	5,8
Natural sciences-related	0	0	0	0,0
Police	127 744	9 631	4 088	3,2
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	140	0	6	4,3
Total	130 062	9 669	4 147	3,2

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report, for 2021/22, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period, due to service terminations and appointments recorded, in 2022/23, with a salary effective date, prior to 31 March 2022.

Table 3.5.3 - Reasons why employees left the Department, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Termination type	Number	Percentage of total resignations	Percentage of total employment	Total	Total employment
Death	798	13,9	0,4	5 733	179 502
Resignation	1 913	33,4	1,1	5 733	179 502
Expiry of contract	52	0,9	0,0	5 733	179 502
Discharged, due to ill-health	357	6,2	0,2	5 733	179 502
Dismissal – misconduct	473	8,3	0,3	5 733	179 502
Retirement	2 139	37,3	1,2	5 733	179 502
Other	1	0,0	0,0	5 733	179 502
Total	5 733	100	3,2	5 733	179 502

Table 3.5.4 - Section 35 terminations, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Rank	Number of Section 35 terminations awarded
Total	0



Table 3.5.5 - Promotions by critical occupation, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Critical occupation	Employees at the end of the period	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions, as a percentage of employment
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	45	0	0,0
Architects, town and traffic planners	4	0	0,0
Chemists	1 809	19	1,1
Engineers and related professionals	93	1	1,1
General legal administration and related professionals	212	24	11,3
Natural sciences-related	0	0	0,0
Police	133 287	9 953	7,5
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	134	8	6,0
Total	135 584	10 005	7,4

Table 3.5.6 - Promotions by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Salary band	Employment at the end of the period	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions, as a percentage of employment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	5 617	0	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	63 272	44	0,1
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	101 400	10 265	10,1
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 397	1 279	15,2
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	816	102	12,5
Total	179 502	11 690	6,5

Table 3.5.7 - Regulation 47 appointments, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Rank	Number of promotions, in terms of Regulation 47
Lieutenant General	1
Major General	1
Brigadier	3
Colonel	1
Lieutenant Colonel	1
Total	7

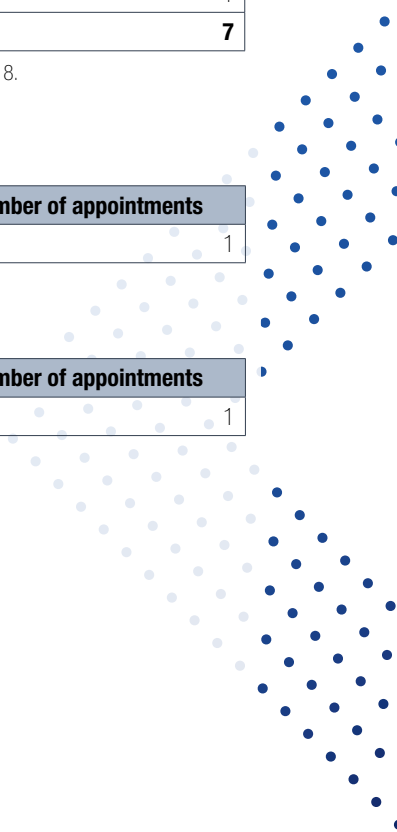
*Note: During 2022/23, seven employees were appointed/promoted, in accordance with Regulation 47 of the SAPS Employment Regulations, 2018.

Lieutenant General: 1

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Divisional Commissioner: Crime Intelligence	Major General	1

Major General: 1

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Head: Executive Support and International Relations	Brigadier	1



Brigadier: 3

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Regional Head: Forensic Service Laboratory: Western Cape	Colonel	1
Section Head: Durban Harbour	Colonel	1
Section Head: Administration: Office of the National Commissioner	Colonel	1

Colonel: 1

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Section Commander: Executive Staff Support: National Commissioner	Lieutenant Colonel	1

Lieutenant Colonel: 1

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
National Commissioner: Aide	Captain	1

3.6 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

The tables in this section are based on the formats prescribed by the Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No 55 of 1998).

Table 3.6.1 - Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational categories, as at 31 March 2023

Occupational categories	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	313	50	41	83	243	33	13	40	816
Professionals	3 065	374	200	938	3 639	494	262	1 185	10 157
Clerks	5 301	633	209	323	13 506	2 350	580	2 466	25 368
Service and sales workers	73 408	10 750	2 402	6 862	35 584	4 056	486	2 018	135 566
Craft and related trades workers	760	137	47	165	110	1	0	3	1 223
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 46	4	3	1	7	0	0	0	161
Elementary occupations	2 611	377	19	28	2 847	307	8	14	6 211
Total	85 604	12 325	2 921	8 400	55 936	7 241	1 349	5 726	179 502
Employees with disabilities	806	231	80	694	600	159	55	487	3 112

Table 3.6.2 - Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands, as at 31 March 2023

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	15	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	28
Senior management	298	49	41	83	231	33	13	40	788
Professionally qualified and experienced	3 271	495	320	1 048	2 136	281	164	682	8 397
Skilled technical and academically qualified	52 594	7 700	1 848	6 688	24 539	3 220	722	4 089	101 400
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	27 203	3 821	703	566	26 207	3 430	441	901	63 272
Unskilled and defined decision making	2 223	259	9	15	2 811	277	9	14	5 617
Total	85 604	12 325	2 921	8 400	55 936	7 241	1 349	5 726	179 502

Table 3.6.3 – Recruitment, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Occupational band	Male			Female			Total		
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured		Indian	White
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Professionally qualified and experienced	12	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	20
Skilled technical and academically qualified	101	3	7	10	45	4	4	7	181
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	213	10	3	5	138	2	2	0	373
Unskilled and defined decision making	5 233	658	103	42	3 038	321	16	16	9 427
Total	5 561	672	113	57	3 229	327	23	23	10 005

Table 3.6.4 – Progression to another salary notch, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Occupational band	Male			Female			Total		
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured		Indian	White
Top management	5	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	10
Senior management	195	37	19	55	132	20	5	32	495
Professionally qualified and experienced	2 893	401	251	779	1 808	253	143	503	7 021
Skilled technical and academically qualified	47 363	6 937	1 585	5 971	20 995	2 735	565	2 798	88 949
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	24 692	3 538	614	528	23 800	3 073	370	832	57 447
Unskilled and defined decision making	1 519	171	2	9	2 214	208	6	6	4 135
Total	76 657	11 084	2 471	7 342	48 953	6 289	1 090	4 171	158 057

Table 3.6.5 – Terminations, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Occupational band	Male			Female			Total		
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured		Indian	White
Top management	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Senior management	28	5	6	7	15	2	0	3	66
Professionally qualified and experienced	278	32	18	89	88	22	5	36	568
Skilled technical and academically qualified	2 295	292	92	409	408	81	14	220	3 811
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	533	81	13	26	332	70	2	38	1 095
Unskilled and defined decision making	75	22	0	1	75	15	0	2	190
Total	3 209	433	129	532	919	190	22	299	5 733

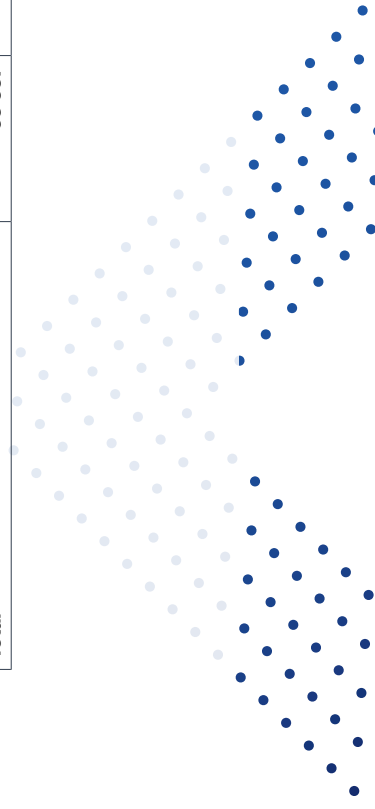


Table 3.6.6 - Disciplinary steps, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Disciplinary steps	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Correctional counselling	36	9	0	1	11	3	0	2	62
Demotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissal	102	17	6	6	13	1	0	1	146
Final written warning	212	44	5	5	23	5	0	2	296
Fine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suspended dismissal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Case withdrawn	105	18	2	8	26	2	0	0	161
Not guilty	406	108	8	16	43	16	2	1	600
Suspended without payment	186	33	6	9	20	6	1	0	261
Verbal warning	7	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
Written warning	114	33	4	3	113	9	0	4	280
Postponement of sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1 168	265	31	48	249	43	3	10	1 817

Table 3.6.7 - Skills development, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior management	27	9	4	15	18	5	0	4	82
Professionally qualified and experienced	459	52	41	103	352	34	26	65	1 132
Skilled technical and academically qualified	11 559	1 781	347	927	6 678	773	126	425	22 616
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	12 317	1 750	262	200	10 667	1 163	142	149	26 650
Unskilled and defined decision making	39 617	5 017	823	365	23 932	2 483	127	101	72 465
Non-SAPS members	17	11	0	90	12	3	0	0	133
Total	63 997	8 620	1 477	1 700	41 659	4 461	421	744	123 079



3.7 PERFORMANCE

All SMS employees must conclude and sign performance agreements within specific time frames. Information regarding the signing of performance agreements by SMS employees, the reasons for not complying within the prescribed time frames and disciplinary steps taken is presented here.

Table 3.7.1 - Conclusion of performance agreements by SMS employees, as at 31 July 2022

SMS band	Total number of SMS employees, per band	Total number of concluded performance agreements	Concluded performance agreements, as a percentage of the total number of SMS employees
Band A (Level 13)	567	559	98,6
Band B (Level 14)	103	103	100
Band C (Level 15)	18	18	100
Band D (Level 16)	1	1	100
Total	689	681	98,8

Table 3.7.2 - Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS employees, as at 31 July 2022

Reasons
<p>A total of 775 SMS employees were reflected on the Personnel and Salary Subsystem, as on 31 July 2022. The information does not include employees within the office of the Minister of Police or who concluded performance agreements with the Minister of Police, with the exception of the National Commissioner of the SAPS.</p> <p>Of the 775 SMS employees, 86 could not reasonably have been expected to conclude performance agreements by this date, due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 65 SMS employees were impacted by organisational restructuring and were, therefore, unable to conclude a performance agreement. Separate performance management mechanisms were established to deal with these exceptions. * Three SMS employees had recently been promoted – they all subsequently concluded performance agreements. * Three SMS employees had recently been transferred – two subsequently concluded performance agreements. One was impacted by restructuring and was dealt with <i>via</i> established mechanisms. * Three SMS employees were on deployed duties outside of South Africa. * Six SMS employees were on lengthy sick leave. * Two SMS employees were suspended. * Two SMS employees were newly appointed – both subsequently concluded performance agreements. * Two SMS employees showed good cause for not concluding agreements by this date – both subsequently concluded performance agreements. <p>Table 3.7.1 reports on the remaining 689 SMS employees that were in a position to conclude performance agreements.</p> <p>Eight SMS employees did not conclude performance agreements by, 31 July 2022. The following can be reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Two SMS employees were new appointees and still required confirmation of their functions and responsibilities. Both concluded performance agreements, by the middle of August 2022. * One SMS employee was transferred to a new environment and there was uncertainty regarding the SMS's functions and responsibilities (due to revised structures). After an intervention and guidance by provincial management, a performance agreement was concluded, on 11 August 2022. * One SMS employee resigned, in August 2022. * No action was taken against one SMS employee – he concluded his performance agreement, on 4 August 2022.

Table 3.7.3 - Disciplinary steps taken against SMS employees for not having concluded performance agreements, by 31 July 2022

Reasons
Disciplinary action was taken against three SMS employees.



3.8 PERFORMANCE REWARDS

To encourage good performance, the Department has granted the following performance rewards, during the year under review.

Table 3.8.1 - Performance rewards by race, gender and disability, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

None

Table 3.8.2 - Performance rewards by salary band for employees below senior management service, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

None

Table 3.8.3 - Performance rewards by critical occupation, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

None

Table 3.8.4 - Performance-related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band for SMS, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

None

3.9 FOREIGN WORKERS

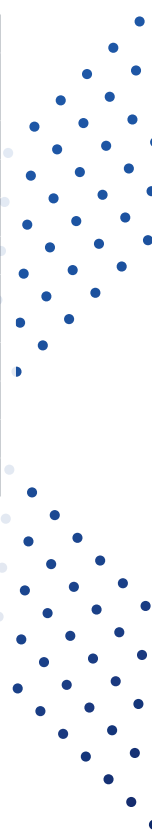
The tables below summarise the employment of foreign workers in the Department, in terms of salary band and major occupation.

Table 3.9.1 - Foreign workers, by salary band, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Salary band	01 April 2022		31 March 2023		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	1	11,1	1	14,3	0	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2	22,2	2	28,6	0	0,0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	5	55,6	2	28,6	-3	150
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1	11,1	1	14,3	0	0,0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	0	0,0	1	14,3	1	-50,0
Total	9	100	7	100	-2	100

Table 3.9.2 - Foreign workers, by major occupation, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Major occupation	01 April 2022		31 March 2023		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
Administrative office workers	2	22,2	1	14,3	-1	50,0
Craft and related trade workers	1	11,1	1	14,3	0	0,0
Drivers, operations and ship's crew	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Elementary occupations	1	11,1	1	14,3	0	0,0
National security and custodian personnel	3	33,3	2	28,6	-1	50,0
Professionals and managers	2	22,2	2	28,6	0	0,0
Service workers	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Technical associated professionals	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	9	100	7	100	-2	100



3.10 LEAVE UTILISATION

The Public Service Commission identified the need for careful monitoring of sick leave in the public service. The following tables provide an indication of the use of sick leave (table 3.10.1) and incapacity leave (table 3.10.2). In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also indicated.

Table 3.10.1 - Sick leave, for the period, 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Salary band	Total days	Percentage days with medical certification	Number of employees using sick leave	Percentage of total employees using sick leave	Average days, per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)	Total number of employees using sick leave	Total number of days with medical certification
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	54 425	94,6	4 511	3,0	12	32 018	148 804	51 473
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	590 997	93,2	53 451	35,9	11	596 121	148 804	551 053
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	903 204	93,8	84 260	56,6	11	1 406 043	148 804	847 193
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9 - 12)	62 671	94,3	6 062	4,1	10	181 859	148 804	59 112
Top and senior management (Levels 13-16)	5 234	96,2	520	0,3	10	24 345	148 804	5 037
Total	1 616 531	93,6	148 804	100	11	2 240 386	148 804	1 513 868

Table 3.10.2 - Incapacity leave (temporary and permanent), for the period, 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Salary band	Total days	Percentage days with medical certification	Number of employees using incapacity leave	Percentage of total employees using incapacity leave	Average days, per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)	Total number of days with medical certification	Total number of employees using incapacity leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	10 945	100	174	3,9	63	6 504	10 945	4 423
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	68 876	99,9	1 147	25,9	60	68 714	68 819	4 423
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	220 224	99,9	2 772	62,7	79	386 593	219 924	4 423
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9 - 12)	25 031	100	301	6,8	83	74 962	25 031	4 423
Top and senior management (Levels 13-16)	1 363	100	29	0,7	47	6 507	1 363	4 423
Total	326 439	99,9	4 423	100	74	543 280	326 082	4 423



Table 3.10.3 - Temporary incapacity leave, for the period, 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Type of incapacity leave considered	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Short-term incapacity	5 631	0	0	Not applicable
Long-term incapacity	1 585	0	0	Not applicable

Table 3.10.4 - Ill-health retirement, for the period, 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Incapacity leave approved	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Number of cases referred	329	1 004	56	Resolved by representations.

Types of illness
Medical and psychological illnesses

Table 3.10.5 - Expenditure incurred for temporary and ill-health retirement (Health Risk Manager), for the period, 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Total expenditure incurred (R'000)	Average time frame for payments made to service provider
40 605	4 days

Table 3.10.6 - Annual leave, for the period, 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Salary band	Total days taken	Average days, per employee	Number of employees who took leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	137 332	27	5 181
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1 517 836	25	60 283
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	2 864 359	28	102 599
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	229 096	29	7 980
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	21 379	27	794
Total	4 770 002	27	176 837

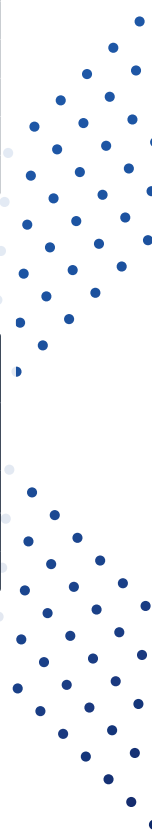
Table 3.10.7 - Capped leave, for the period, 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Salary band	Total days of capped leave taken	Average number of days taken, per employee	Number of employees who took capped leave	Total number of capped leave (June 2000) available at 31 December 2022
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	407
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	368	7	53	46 380
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	9 824	8	1 279	1 309 227
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	3 658	13	289	369 380
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	289	9	31	49 417
Total	14 139	9	1 652	1 774 811

The following table summarises payments made to employees, as a result of leave that was not taken.

Table 3.10.8 - Leave payouts, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average per employee (R'000)
Leave payout for 2022/23, due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	3 614	85	42 518
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2022/23	367 496	2 532	145 141
Current leave payout on termination of service for 2022/23	160 091	4 620	34 652
Total	531 201	7 237	73 401



3.11 COMMUNICABLE AND NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMMES

Table 3.11.1 – Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

Categories of employees identified as being at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS and related diseases	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
<p>Operational Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visible Policing - Operational Response Services - Detective Service - Forensic Services - Protection and Security Services 	<p>GOAL 1: ACCELERATE PREVENTION TO REDUCE NEW HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) AND TUBERCULOSIS (TB) INFECTIONS AND NEW SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STIs) (BREAKING THE CYCLE OF TRANSMISSION)</p> <p>(A) To reduce the rate of new HIV, STIs and TB infections, by contributing 2% of the national target of less than 100 000, by 2022, through a combination of prevention interventions. The following interventions were implemented as preventative measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Information, education and awareness programmes rendered to operational police officers on HIV, STIs and TB. » Ensured the availability and accessibility of health and wellness screening services to targeted employees in all identified high-risk categories. » Ensured the effectiveness of the workplace Peer Education Programme for peer review mechanism. » Ensured efficient condom distribution and education for both men and women. » Infiltrated rural and hard-to-reach areas with HIV and TB awareness initiatives (e.g. farms, ports of entry/borders, etc.). » Capacitation of police officers who are highly peripatetic relating to the migration and mobility (categorised under External Deployments) (e.g. Operational Response Services, TRT, Presidential Protection Services, etc.). » Empowering the high-risk category of employees regarding lifestyle illnesses/diseases (through the formation of partnerships with key role players). <p>GOAL 2: REDUCE MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY BY PROVIDING TREATMENT, CARE AND ADHERENCE SUPPORT FOR ALL</p> <p>(B) To implement 90-90-90 strategy for HIV, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Ensuring the availability and accessibility of HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) screening onsite services. » Ensuring the effectiveness of the workplace Peer Education Programme. » Ensuring the effectiveness of the workplace HIV Ambassadors Programme. » Ensuring the facilitation of Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), STI and TB awareness. » Effective distribution and education regarding male and female condoms use. <p>(C) To implement 90-90-90 strategy for TB by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Contributing to the SAPS TB strategy – embarked on the nationwide TB drive and conducting a TB risk-based assessment through a self-reported questionnaire. Presented the availability and accessibility of TB awareness sessions and screening services, mainly targeting rural and hard-to-reach areas (e.g. farms, ports of entry/borders, etc.). » The TB drive also focussed on the hotspots targeting members serving under the following units; Migration and Mobility/External Deployments (e.g. Operational Response Services, TRTs, Presidential Protection Services, etc.). » Ensuring referral of suspects to healthcare facilities for confirmation of their TB status (dotted line of reporting abnormal results to the Department of Health).



Categories of employees identified as being at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS and related diseases	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
	<p>GOAL 3: REACH ALL KEY AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS WITH CUSTOMISED AND TARGETED INTERVENTIONS</p> <p>(D) To increase engagement, collaboration and advocacy of key and vulnerable populations in the development and implementation of social and health support activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Formed partnership with civil society organisation (i.e. COC Netherlands) through the signing of a MoU. » Conducted a situational analysis on policing key and vulnerable population from a human rights based approach. » Recommendations from the situational analysis highlighted the imperative need for law enforcement to develop customised and targeted interventions, in order to police critical and vulnerable groups. » Development of a human rights-based sensitisation programme for policing critical and vulnerable populations. » Facilitation and maintenance of employee support groups with unique needs. <p>GOAL 4: ADDRESS SOCIAL AND STRUCTURAL DRIVERS OF HIV, TB AND STIs AND LINK THESE EFFORTS TO THE NDP</p> <p>(E) To ensure access to medical aid benefits and support for people living with HIV and TB within the organisation.</p> <p>(F) To ensure an enabling and accessible legal framework that protects and promotes human rights, in order to support the implementation of the NSP, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Ensuring the availability and accessibility of a HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB workplace policy. » Ensuring the effective implementation of a HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB workplace policy. <p>(G) To reduce self-reported stigma related to HIV and TB by 50%, in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Facilitation and sustenance of HIV/AIDS and TB support groups. » Mobilisation of employees living with HIV/AIDS and TB (Ambassadors) through programmes, such as Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV/AIDS (GIPA) and Meaningful Involvement of People Living with HIV/AIDS (MIPA). <p>GOAL 5: GROUND THE RESPONSE TO HIV, TB AND STIs IN HUMAN RIGHTS PRINCIPLES AND APPROACHES</p> <p>(H) To reduce the stigma and discrimination affecting people living with HIV, TB and STIs, by 2030.</p> <p>(I) To reduce self-reported stigma related to HIV and TB by 50%, in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Facilitation and sustenance of HIV/AIDS and TB support groups. » Mobilisation of employees living with HIV/AIDS and TB (Ambassadors) through programmes such as GIPA and MIPA.



Table 3.11.2 - Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS programmes

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
Has the Department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	X		Divisional Commissioner: Human Resource Management, Lieutenant General L Ntshiea SAPS Private Bag X94, Pretoria, 0001 Telephone number: 012 393 1504
Does the Department have a dedicated unit or has it designated specific staff members to promote the health and well-being of the employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	X		The EHW Component of the SAPS consists of four sections: Social Work Services, Psychological Services, Spiritual Services and Work Life Quality. These Sections employ a variety of specialists, including social workers, psychologists, psychometricians, chaplains and others. These professionals are primarily responsible for providing psychological, social, physical and spiritual interventions that are holistic in nature to all SAPS employees and their immediate families. Nationally, EHW employs just under 600 professionals who provide care and support services to SAPS personnel. The nature of the provided services is both proactive and reactive. The Quality of Work Life Section includes budgeted HIV/AIDS and Disability Management programmes. The HIV/AIDS management programmes receive an annual budget of R1.5 million, while the Disability Management Programme receives an annual budget of R1.5 million.
Has the Department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for the employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of the programme.	X		The EHW Component provides wellness support programmes, such as stress and trauma management, mental health, suicide prevention, spiritually-based programmes, life skills, money wise, colleagues' sensitivity, HIV/AIDS awareness programmes, disability sensitisation programmes, substance dependency, relationship-marriage, children and colleagues, sexual harassment and domestic violence, as the core elements of its services. The wellness support programmes are being expanded to include health promotion programmes, through which employees are tested voluntarily for HIV, TB and other chronic conditions, such as high blood pressure, diabetes and cholesterol, as well as body mass index.
Has the Department established (a) committee(s), as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	X		The Human Resource Management Division of the SAPS is the custodian of the National Wellness Strategic Forum, which oversees all aspects pertaining to the health and wellness of SAPS employees and their immediate families. The forum is comprised of representatives from various SAPS divisions, such as the Divisional Commissioners of Human Resource Development, Legal and Policy Services and Supply Chain Management, as well as representatives from organised labour unions (Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union and South African Police Union). The National Wellness Strategic Forum is presided over by the Deputy National Commissioner for Support Services. The NDPWI, the DPSA, the Department of Health, the Police Medical Scheme (POLMED), the Government Employees Medical Scheme (GEMS) and the SAPS Health Risk Manager are also important external role players. A similar structure has been implemented in all provinces. The national and provincial wellness forums are held quarterly and strategic reports regarding the health and wellness of employees are distributed to all stakeholders.
Has the Department reviewed the employment policies and practices of the Department, to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees based on their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	X		The SAPS's EHW policies and practices have been aligned with the Government's plan, under the auspices of the DPSA. The DPSA's EHW Strategic Framework provides for the development of four policies and operational plans: HIV/AIDS and TB Management, Health and Productivity Management, SHE Management, Quality and Risk Management and Wellness Management.
Has the Department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	X		The revised HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB Policy was approved, in August 2017 and is due for review/amendment, during 2023/24. Since HIV/AIDS is not a reportable disease, SAPS structures adhere to applicable laws, such as the Employment Equity Act, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act and the Labour Relations Act, which prohibit HIV/TB-related discrimination against employees.



Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
Does the Department encourage its employees to undergo voluntary counselling and testing? If so, list the results that the Department have achieved.	X		A growing number of SAPS employees participate in the HCT Programme. In all provinces, Wellness on Wheels services are available. The EHW Component and other service providers, including POLMED, GEMS and related healthcare providers, formed a partnership to promote health week campaigns within the SAPS. In addition, the Health Risk Manager ensures that HIV testing and counselling sessions are conducted continuously at a larger number of testing sites. Employees are encouraged to make optimal use of the available testing services, in order to determine their general health status, manage it accordingly and register for the relevant Disease Management Programmes of the medical aid schemes, when necessary. In addition, the SAPS provides care and assistance to all employees who require it through a variety of wellness support groups. Through the Peer Education Programme and the HIV/AIDS and TB Ambassadors, the Department embarks on a continuous drive of providing advocacy workshops to senior managers with the aim of setting positive examples and pledging care and support to those infected and affected by various health problems, including HIV/AIDS and TB.
Has the Department developed measures/indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	X		The Department has established a health profile that identifies the wellness status of its personnel. This is derived from the health and wellness assessments conducted, in collaboration with the EHW Component, POLMED, GEMS and the contracted Health Risk Manager. Various stakeholder committees are responsible for collecting and analysing of data, in order to establish trends and a profile of the organisation. In addition, there are continuously monitored organisational indicators, such as suicide rates and health trends, regarding referrals and medical boards.

3.12 LABOUR RELATIONS

Table 3.12.1 - Collective agreements, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Subject matter	Date
SSSBC Agreement 1/2023: Agreement of Service Allowance in the SAPS	13 March 2023

The following table summarises the outcome of disciplinary hearings conducted within the Department, during the year under review.

Table 3.12.2 - Misconduct and disciplinary hearings concluded, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	Percentage of total
Correctional counselling	62	3,6
Demotion	0	0,0
Dismissal	146	8,5
Final written warning	296	17,2
Fine	0	0,0
Suspended action	0	0,0
Suspended dismissal	0	0,0
Case withdrawn	161	9,4
Not guilty	600	34,9
Suspended without payment	261	15,2
Verbal warning	11	0,6
Written warning	180	10,5
Total	1 717	100



Table 3.12.3 - Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Regulation 5(3) of 2016	Nature	Number of employees found guilty	Percentage of total
Regulation 5(3)(a)	Failed to comply with or contravened an act, regulation or legal obligation.	430	17,3
Regulation 5(3)(b)	Performed any act or failed to perform any act with the intention to cause harm to or prejudice the interest of the Service.	161	6,5
Regulation 5(3)(c)	Wilfully or negligently mismanaged the finances of the State.	2	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(d)	Without permission possessed, used or appropriated property of the State or property under the control of the State.	63	2,5
Regulation 5(3)(e)	Intentionally or negligently damaged and or caused loss of State property.	37	1,5
Regulation 5(3)(f)	Endangered the lives of self or others by disregarding safety rules or regulations.	43	1,7
Regulation 5(3)(g)	Prejudiced the administration of a department.	22	0,9
Regulation 5(3)(h)	Misused his or her position in the Service, to promote the interest of a political party.	3	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(i)	Accepted any compensation, in cash, or otherwise, from a member of the public or another employee for performing his or her duties without written approval from the employer.	16	0,6
Regulation 5(3)(j)	Failed to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction.	138	5,5
Regulation 5(3)(k)	Absent from work without reason or permission.	182	7,3
Regulation 5(3)(l)	Failed without sufficient cause, to report for duty at the stipulated time at his or her station, place of work or any other place stipulated by a commander or his or her superior.	15	0,6
Regulation 5(3)(m)	Committed an act of sexual harassment.	6	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(n)	Unfairly discriminated against others on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds prohibited by the Constitution.	7	0,3
Regulation 5(3)(o)	Without written approval of the employer, performed work for compensation in a private capacity.	10	0,4
Regulation 5(3)(p)	Without authorisation, slept on duty.	4	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(q)	Accepted or demanded, in respect of the discharge, or the failure to discharge a function, any commission, fee rewards or favour.	5	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(r)	Reported on duty, whilst under the influence of liquor.	28	1,1
Regulation 5(3)(s)	Pretended to be ill, infirmed, indisposed, injured or suffering from pain or obtained or attempted to obtain exemption from duty, by advancing a false or exaggerated excuse on the grounds of illness, infirmity, indisposition, injury or pain.	11	0,4
Regulation 5(3)(t)	Conducted himself or herself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner.	429	17,2
Regulation 5(3)(u)	Contravened the prescribed Code of Conduct of the Service.	241	9,7
Regulation 5(3)(v)	Incited other employees to unlawfully or conducted in conflict with accepted procedure.	6	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(w)	Intimidated or victimised other employees.	12	0,5
Regulation 5(3)(x)	Assaulted or threatened to assault any other employee.	24	1,0
Regulation 5(3)(y)	Prevented another employee from belonging to any trade union.	6	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(z)	Operated any money lending scheme for employees during working hours or from premises of the Service.	4	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(aa)	Gave a false statement or evidence in the execution of his or her duties.	9	0,4
Regulation 5(3)(bb)	Falsified records or any other documentation.	15	0,6
Regulation 5(3)(cc)	Participated in any unlawful labour or industrial action.	0	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(dd)	Convicted of any common law statutory offence.	8	0,3
Regulation 5(3)(ee)	Without proper authority, released a prisoner.	90	3,6

Regulation 5(3) of 2016	Nature	Number of employees found guilty	Percentage of total
Regulation 5(3)(ff)	Used unlawful force against a prisoner or other person in custody or otherwise ill-treats such a person.	10	0,4
Regulation 5(3)(gg)	Neglected his or her duty or performance.	98	3,9
Regulation 5(3)(hh)	Left his or her post without permission or reason.	35	1,4
Regulation 5(3)(ii)	Failed to submit his or her financial disclosure, as may be required by the relevant prescripts and/or failed to disclose the required financial interests or provided false information in such disclosure.	3	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(jj)	Failed to report an act of misconduct committed in his or her presence by his or her commander or fellow employee.	5	0,2
Regulation 5(4) of 2016	Nature	Number of employees found guilty	Percentage of total
Regulation 5(4)(a)	Aiding an escapee	13	0,5
Regulation 5(4)(b)	Arson	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(c)	Robbery	2	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(d)	Assault GBH	55	2,2
Regulation 5(4)(e)	Bribery	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(f)	Corruption	33	1,3
Regulation 5(4)(g)	Dealing in drugs	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(h)	Defeating the course of justice	34	1,4
Regulation 5(4)(i)	Extortion	6	0,2
Regulation 5(4)(j)	Forgery and uttering	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(k)	Fraud	11	0,4
Regulation 5(4)(l)	Hijacking	3	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(m)	Housebreaking and theft	2	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(n)	Kidnapping	6	0,2
Regulation 5(4)(o)	Malicious damage to property of a serious nature	4	0,2
Regulation 5(4)(p)	Murder	20	0,8
Regulation 5(4)(q)	Rape	16	0,6
Regulation 5(4)(r)	Terrorism	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(s)	Theft	31	1,2
Regulation 5(4)(t)	Treason	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(u)	Any attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit any of the aforementioned offences.	19	0,8
Regulation 5(4)(v)	Sexual harassment	3	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(w)	Unlawful possession of the employer's property.	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(x)	Any act of misconduct, which detrimentally affected the image of the Service or brought the Service into disrepute or which involved an element of dishonesty.	33	1,3
Regulation 5(4)(y)	Any contravention of the Firearms Control Act, 2000.	22	0,9
Total		2 491	100

Table 3.12.4 - Grievances logged, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Number of grievances addressed	Number	Percentage of total
Not resolved	116	10,5
Resolved	991	89,5
Total	1 107	100

Table 3.12.5 - Disputes logged with Councils, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Number of disputes lodged	Number	Percentage of total
SSSBC	678	76,2
Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council	114	12,8
Commissioner for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration	86	9,7
Private arbitrations	12	1,3
Total	890	100

Table 3.12.6 - Strike actions, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Strike actions	Total
Total number of persons working days lost	18
Total cost (R'000) of working days lost	18
Amount (R'000) recovered as a result of no work no pay	6 712,4

Table 3.12.7 Precautionary suspensions, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Precautionary suspensions	Totals/amount
Number of employees suspended	193
Number of employees whose suspension exceeded 60 days	17
Average number of days suspended	60,48
Cost (R'000) of suspensions	8 503 698,83

*Note: Precautionary suspensions are Regulation 10 suspensions and exclude the following suspensions:

Section 43 - Imprisonments/detention

Regulation 15 (5) - Fail to appear at disciplinary hearing

In terms of Regulation 10 of the SAPS Discipline Regulations 2016, suspensions are regarded to have exceeded the prescribed time frame only when they are beyond 90 calendar days. In terms of these provisions, suspensions are automatically terminated, on the 90th calendar day. This implies that after 90 calendar days, employees will automatically resume their duties. If an employee is not at work, on the 1st day succeeding the 90 calendar days, the absence is no more as a result of a suspension.



3.13 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

This section highlights the efforts of the Department, with regard to skills development.

Table 3.13.1 - Employees attending training, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Occupational group	Gender	Course	Learnership	Learning programme	Qualification	Refreshers course	Skills programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior management	Female	26	0	0	0	0	0	1	27
	Male	45	0	1	0	0	0	9	55
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	366	0	55	0	0	3	53	477
	Male	515	0	55	0	0	5	80	655
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	6 544	15	294	10	1	141	997	8 002
	Male	11 635	90	433	0	10	193	2 253	14 614
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	9 015	3	94	2 144	0	117	748	12 121
	Male	11 020	47	124	2 075	0	127	1 136	14 529
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	10 591	0	0	15 015	0	1 006	31	26 643
	Male	17 411	0	0	27 031	0	1 363	17	45 822
Non-SAPS members	Female	12	0	0	3	0	0	0	15
	Male	117	0	0	1	0	0	0	118
Total		67 298	155	1 056	46 279	11	2 955	5 325	123 079



Table 3.13.2 - Employees found competent in training, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Occupational group	Gender	Course	Leavership	Learning programme	Qualification	Refreshers course	Skills programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior management	Female	26	0	0	0	0	0	1	27
	Male	45	0	1	0	0	0	9	55
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	366	0	53	0	0	3	53	475
	Male	515	0	47	0	0	5	80	647
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	6 488	15	292	10	1	141	995	7 942
	Male	11 566	90	430	0	10	192	2 249	14 537
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	8 964	3	94	2 144	0	117	744	12 066
	Male	10 960	47	124	2 075	0	126	1 134	14 466
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	10 580	0	0	15 005	0	1 006	31	26 622
	Male	17 389	0	0	27 030	0	1 363	17	45 799
Non-SAPS members	Female	12	0	0	3	0	0	0	15
	Male	117	0	0	1	0	0	0	118
Total		67 029	155	1 041	46 268	11	2 953	5 313	122 770



3.14 INJURY ON DUTY

The following table provides basic information on injury on duty.

Table 3.14.1 - Injury on duty, for the period, 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Nature of injury on duty	Number	Percentage of total
Required medical attention with no temporary disablement	1 474	34,2
Required medical attention with temporary disablement	2 608	60,6
Permanent disablement	146	3,4
Fatal	78	1,8
Total	4 306	100

3.15 UTILISATION OF CONSULTANTS

See page 355 which refers to goods and services, of which “consultants, contractors and special services” is a sub-classification.

3.16 SEVERANCE PACKAGES

None



PART E

PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT





1. IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL, UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE AND MATERIAL LOSSES

1.1 IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

a) Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	1 885 596	1 677 904
Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed	185 995	207 692
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned	(23)	0
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	0	0
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable	0	0
Less: Irregular expenditure not recovered and written off	0	0
Closing balance	2 071 568	1 885 596

The opening balance for 2021/2022 to the amount of R 1 677 904 000 consist of:

2021/22 Annual Financial Statements: Opening balance R 1 710 630 000

2021/22 Annual Financial Statements: Add irregular expenditure relating to prior year R 271 000

Irregular expenditure confirmed, in 2022/23 relating to prior 2021/22 R 16 287 000

Prior year error on 2021/22 opening balance: (R 49 284 000)

Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed to the amount of R 207 692 000 consist of:

Irregular expenditure confirmed, in 2022/23 relating to 2021/22 R 47 566 000

2021/22 Annual Financial Statements: Add irregular expenditure relating to current year: R 151 303 000

Prior year error for 2021/22 Annual Financial Statements for irregular expenditure added to current year R 8 823 000

Reconciling notes

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment, in 2021/22	0	10
Irregular expenditure that relates to 2021/22 and identified, in 2022/23	0	47 556
Irregular expenditure for the current year	185 995	160 126
Total	185 995	207 692

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

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment	316 818	304 807
Irregular expenditure under determination	185 995	151 574
Irregular expenditure under investigation	0	0
Total	502 813	456 381



c) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure condoned

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	23	0
Total	23	0

d) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure removed - (not condoned)

None

e) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure recovered

None

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

None

Additional disclosure relating to Inter-Institutional Arrangements**g) Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is not responsible for the non-compliance)**

None

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

None

i) Details of current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of irregular expenditure

Disciplinary steps taken	Number of incidents	Amount
		R'000
Corrective counselling	2	21
No discipline	2	3
Discipline in progress	23	393 176
Service termination	2	8
Written warning	3	139
Training	1	323
Verbal warning	1	17
Total	34	393 687

1.2 FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE**a) Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	202 154	206 686
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed	1 493	1 590
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	(2 796)	(5 836)
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	(170)	(286)
Closing balance	200 681	202 154



The opening balance for 2021/2022 to the amount of R 206 686 000 consist of:

2021/22 Annual Financial Statements: Opening balance R 14 037 000

2021/22 Annual Financial Statements: Add fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to prior year R 507 000

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed, in 2022/23 relating to prior 2021/22 R 192 142 000

Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed to the amount of R 1 590 000 consist of:

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed, in 2022/23 relating to 2021/22 R 962 000

2021/22 Annual Financial Statements: Add fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to current year: R 621 000

Prior year error for 2021/22 Annual Financial Statements for fruitless and wasteful expenditure added to current year R 7 000

Reconciling notes

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment, in 2021/22	0	71
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that relates to 2021/22 and identified, in 2022/23	0	891
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year	1 493	628
Total	1 493	1 590

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

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment	3 780	1 878 743
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination	200 681	1 128
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation	0	0
Total	204 461	1 879 871

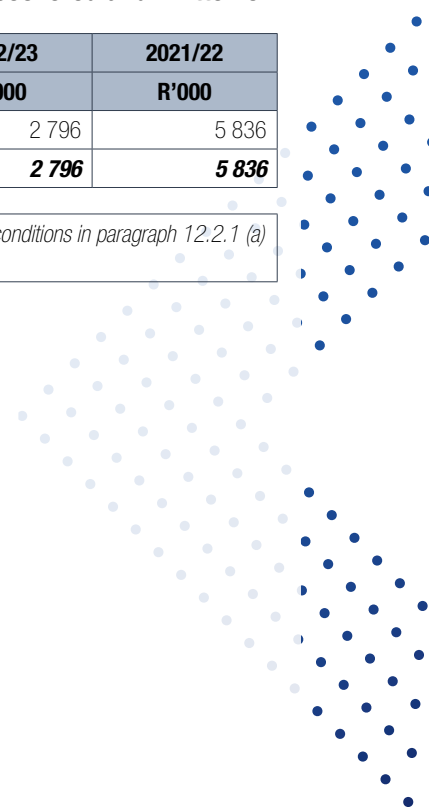
c) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered	170	286
Total	170	286

d) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recovered and written off

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	2 796	5 836
Total	2 796	5 836

Losses or damages through acts committed or omitted by officials are waived in terms of Treasury Regulations 12.7.3 if the conditions in paragraph 12.2.1 (a) to (g) of Treasury Regulations are not applicable.



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

Disciplinary steps taken	Number of incidents	Amount
		R'000
Corrective counselling	3	10
Deceased	2	18
Dismissed	2	1
Final written warning	1	2
No disciplinary steps taken	158	778
No prima facie case	1	1
Not guilty	1	45
Discipline in progress	447	2 154
Resigned	2	52
Service termination	1	1
Written warning	11	21
Total	629	3 083

1.3 UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE**a) Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure**

None

Reconciling notes

None

b) Details of current and previous year unauthorised expenditure (under assessment, determination and investigation)

None

1.4 ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE RELATING TO MATERIAL LOSSES IN TERMS OF PFMA SECTION 40(3)(B)(I) & (III)**a) Details of current and previous year material losses through criminal conduct**

None

b) Details of other material losses

None

c) Other material losses recovered

None

d) Other material losses written off

None



2. LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

Description	Number of invoices	Consolidated value
		R'000
Valid invoices received	1 130 878	12 440 654
Invoices paid within 30 days or agreed period	1 128 757	12 357 809
Invoices paid after 30 days or agreed period	2 121	82 845
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and without dispute)	0	0
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and in dispute)	0	0

Annually, the department processes and pay more than one million invoices to a value exceeding R12 billion for the 2022/23 financial year. Therefore the 2 121 invoices paid after 30 days, represents an insignificant deviation of 0,19%. This translates to 99,81% of invoices still being paid within the 30 day period from receipt of an invoice. On average, invoices are being paid within 10,5 days from receipt of an invoice.

No invoices older than 30 days remained unpaid at the end of a month, for all twelve months of the 2022/23 financial year. Invoices paid after 30 days, were, inter alia, due to suppliers changing banking details, which was subsequently not verified by the Central Supplier Database/Safety Net, incorrect deliveries from suppliers, incorrect invoicing from suppliers when compared to the quotation and the order form issued, duplicate invoice numbering from suppliers, etc. Consequence management was implemented when it was found that an official of the department did not process an invoice timeously.

3. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

3.1 PROCUREMENT BY OTHER MEANS

There are no deviations from financial reporting requirements submitted to National Treasury.

All procurement-related deviations were reported to National Treasury, for the 2022/23 financial year. A register is monitored by the Supply Chain Management Division. 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.

3.2 CONTRACT VARIATIONS AND EXPANSIONS

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (expansion or variation)	Contract number	Original contract value	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s (if applicable)	Value of current contract expansion or variation
				R'000	R'000	R'000
Rendering of archiving and retrieval service for forensic files for a period of two years	Iron Mountain	Extension of a contract on a month-to-month basis for a period not exceeding three months	19/1/9/1/09 TP (20)	R2 000 000.00	R0.00	No estimation given



Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (expansion or variation)	Contract number	Original contract value	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s (if applicable)	Value of current contract expansion or variation
				R'000	R'000	R'000
Supply and delivery of Silica membrane-based purification kit for Genomic DNA, including validation and training to the SAPS for Plattenkloof (Western Cape) and Pretoria (Gauteng), for a period of two years, Component: FSL: Section: Biology	The Scientific Group	Extension of a contract on a month-to-month basis for a period not exceeding three months	19/1/9/1/80 TD (19)	R22 584 580.00	R0.00	R7 298 130.00
Supply and delivery of Ante-mortem blood alcohol kit to the SAPS, for a period of two years	Acino Forensics	Extension of a contract on a month-to-month basis for a period not exceeding four months	19/1/9/1/11 TD (20)	R14 440 371.92	R0.00	No estimation given
Supply and delivery of DNA evidence collection kits to the SAPS, for a period of three years	Acino Forensics	Extension of a contract on a month-to-month basis for a period not exceeding four months	19/1/9/1/140 TD (18)	R497 679 306.82	No estimation given	No estimation given
Construction of Riemvasmaak Police Station	Zidlaphi Nkomo	Variation order	19/1/9/1/18 TB (18)	R41 508 060.43	R144 399.18	N/A
Completion of electrical and mechanical installation at Moeka Vuma Police Station	MLK Engineering and Consultants	Variation order	19/1/9/1/18 TB (21)	R5 323 546.55	R81 305.00	N/A
Construction of new police station: Kanana Police Station	ADL Construction and Labour Services	Variation order	19/1/9/1/9/1/47 TB (20)	R85 618 863.90	R5 647 183.23	N/A
Construction of Osuthu Police Station	Met Builders	Variation Order	19/1/9/1/72 TB (19)	R49 113 186.20	R109 580.63 - Additional funds for this requirement were taken from Terraces Provisional Bill	N/A
Total				R718 267 915.80	R5 982 468.00	R7 298 130.00

PART F

FINANCIAL INFORMATION



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE NO 28: DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Police set out on pages 306 to 380, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Police as at 31 March 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

AN UNCERTAINTY RELATING TO THE FUTURE OUTCOME OF EXCEPTIONAL LITIGATION

7. As disclosed in note 18 to the financial statements, the department is a defendant in a number of lawsuits. The department is opposing the claims, as it believes they are not valid. The ultimate outcome of these matters cannot be determined and no provision for any liability that may result was made in the financial statements.

OTHER MATTERS

8. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of those matters.

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

9. The supplementary information set out on pages 381 to 392 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on them.

UNAUDITED IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE AND FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE (UIFW EXPENDITURE)

10. On 23 December 2022 National Treasury issued Instruction Note No. 4: PFMA Compliance and Reporting Framework of

2022-23 in terms of section 76(1)(b), (e) and (f), 2(e) and (4)(a) and (c) of the PFMA, which came into effect on 3 January 2023. The PFMA Compliance and Reporting Framework also addresses the disclosure of unauthorised expenditure, irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure. Among the effects of this framework is that irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred in previous financial years and not addressed is no longer disclosed in the disclosure notes of the annual financial statements, only the current year and prior year figures are disclosed in note 24 to the financial statements. The movements in respect of irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure are no longer disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements of the department. The disclosure of these movements (e.g. condoned, recoverable, removed, written off, under assessment, under determination and under investigation) are now required to be included as part of other information in the annual report of the auditees.

11. I do not express an opinion on the disclosure of irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the annual report.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the MCS and the requirements of the PFMA and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
13. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

16. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance against predetermined objectives for selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.
17. I selected the following programmes presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2023 for auditing. I selected programmes that measure the department's performance on its primary mandated functions and that are of significant national, community or public interest.

Programme	Page numbers	Purpose
Programme two – Visible Policing	92 to102	To enable police stations to institute and preserve safety and security, and to provide for specialised interventions and the policing of South Africa's borders
Programme three – Detective Services	150 to 169 and 185 to 187	To enable the investigative work of the South African Police Service, including providing support to investigators, in terms of forensic evidence and criminal records

18. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected programmes against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the department's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.
19. I performed procedures to test whether:
- » the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the department's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives
 - » the indicators are well defined and verifiable to ensure that they are easy to understand and apply consistently and that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements
 - » the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated
 - » the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as what was committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents
 - » the reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner
 - » there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over- or underachievement of targets.
20. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion.
21. The material findings on the performance information of the selected programmes are as follows:

PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

VARIOUS INDICATORS

22. Based on audit evidence, the actual achievements for two indicators did not agree to what was reported. I could not determine the actual achievements, but I 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.

Indicator	Target	Reported achievement
Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS-owned firearms recovered	215	245
Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered	28 619	31 039

VARIOUS INDICATORS

23. Based on audit evidence, the actual achievements for three indicators did not agree to the achievements reported, but the targets were still not achieved.

Indicator	Target	Reported achievement
Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes	9,21% reduction	7,7% increase
Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against women (18 years and above)	9,17% reduction	8,1% increase
Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes against children (below 18 years)	7,36% reduction	2,1% increase



Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the top 30 high contact crime weight stations

24. 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, I 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.

Percentage of identified illegal liquor outlets closed

25. 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 I could verify the reliability of the identified liquor outlets closed, I 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.

PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICES

VARIOUS INDICATORS

26. Based on audit evidence, the actual achievements for two indicators did not agree to the achievements reported, but the targets were still achieved.

Indicator	Target	Reported achievement
Percentage of outstanding crime-to-crime DNA investigative leads finalised	6,3%	57,23%
Percentage of outstanding integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) investigative leads finalised	13,5%	38,14%

VARIOUS INDICATORS

27. I could not determine if the reported achievements were correct, as adequate supporting evidence was not provided for auditing. Consequently, the achievements might be more or less than reported and were not reliable for determining if the targets had been achieved.

Indicator	Target	Reported achievement
Percentage of outstanding case dockets related to contact crimes older than three years finalised	15,09%	13,45%
Detection rate for crimes against children	65%	62,95%

VARIOUS INDICATORS

28. Some supporting evidence was not provided for auditing; and, where it was, I identified material differences between the actual and reported achievements. Consequently, the achievements might be more or less than reported and were not reliable for determining if the targets had been achieved.



Indicator	Target	Reported achievement
Percentage of outstanding wanted persons already circulated at the top 30 high contact crime weight stations finalised	12%	35,93%
Percentage of outstanding person-to-crime DNA investigative leads finalised	17,5%	58,41%

OTHER MATTERS

29. I draw attention to the matters below.

ACHIEVEMENT OF PLANNED TARGETS

30. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- and underachievements. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the reported performance information.

MATERIAL MISSTATEMENTS

31. I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. These material misstatements were in the reported performance information of programme 2: visible policing, and programme 3: detective services. Management did not correct the misstatements and I reported material findings in this regard.

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

32. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting officer is responsible for the department's compliance with legislation.

33. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

34. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the department, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

35. The material findings on compliance with the selected legislative requirements, presented per compliance theme, are as follows:

EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT

36. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure, as disclosed in note 24 to the annual financial statements, 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

37. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred irregular expenditure as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA. This was because investigations into irregular expenditure were not performed.



38. Disciplinary steps were not taken against some of the officials who had incurred and permitted irregular expenditure, as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA.

PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

39. 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).

OTHER INFORMATION IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

40. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information referred to does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected programmes presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in this auditor's report.
41. My opinion on the financial statements, the report on the audit of the annual performance report and the report on compliance with legislation, do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
42. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
43. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES

44. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.
45. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the material findings on the annual performance report and the material findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.
46. Action plans to address prior year audit findings on performance information were not adequately implemented to ensure that key root causes were addressed.
47. Management did not implement adequate procurement processes to ensure compliance with supply chain management laws and regulations.
48. Consequence management was not effected against officials who incurred and permitted irregular expenditure in the previous periods.

MATERIAL IRREGULARITIES

49. In accordance with the PAA and the Material Irregularity Regulations, I have a responsibility to report on material irregularities identified during the audit.



MATERIAL IRREGULARITIES IN PROGRESS

50. I identified a material irregularity during the audit and notified the accounting officer of this, as required by material irregularity regulation 3(2).
51. By the date of this auditor's report, I had not yet completed the process of evaluating the responses from the accounting officer. These material irregularities will be included in next year's auditor's report.

Auditor General.

Pretoria

29 July 2023



**AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA**

Auditing to build public confidence



ANNEXURE TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure includes the following:

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

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT

PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENT AND PROFESSIONAL SCEPTICISM

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programmes and on the department's compliance with selected requirements in key legislation.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

- » identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
- » obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department's internal control
- » evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made
- » conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the department to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease operating as a going concern
- » evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

COMMUNICATION WITH THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

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

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



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Appropriation per Programme										
2022/23										
Programme	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	2021/22
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
1. Administration	20 511 990	0	(264 265)	20 247 725	20 244 603	3 122	100,0%	19 844 295	19 526 400	
2. Visible Policing	53 062 384	0	223 617	53 286 001	53 286 001	0	100,0%	52 610 222	52 597 380	
3. Detective Services	20 853 955	0	88 935	20 942 890	20 890 934	51 956	99,8%	20 232 517	19 713 853	
4. Crime Intelligence	4 372 568	0	(82 012)	4 340 556	4 340 556	0	100,0%	4 296 649	4 277 394	
5. Protection and Security Services	3 754 065	0	(16 275)	3 737 790	3 737 790	0	100,0%	3 490 150	3 480 365	
Total	102 554 962	0	0	102 554 962	102 499 884	55 078	99,9%	100 473 833	99 595 392	
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance										
Add:	Departmental receipts			762 036				662 344		
	Aid assistance			0				0		
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)				103 316 998				101 136 177		
Add:	Aid assistance									0
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Expenditure)					102 499 884					99 595 392

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Economic classification	Appropriation per Economic classification									
	2022/23					2021/22				
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	
Current payments	97 822 645	(263 768)	94 945	97 653 822	97 601 333	52 489	99,9%	95 190 598	94 754 519	
Compensation of employees	81 028 831	0	(164 256)	80 864 575	80 864 051	524	100,0%	78 668 276	78 411 934	
Salaries and wages	64 012 719	(700 739)	(180 525)	63 131 455	63 130 931	524	100,0%	61 424 315	61 191 182	
Social contributions	17 016 112	700 739	16 269	17 733 120	17 733 120	0	100,0%	17 243 961	17 220 752	
Goods and services	16 793 814	(263 768)	259 201	16 789 247	16 737 282	51 965	99,7%	16 522 322	16 342 585	
Administrative fees	97 338	6 864	0	104 202	104 202	0	100,0%	109 859	109 859	
Advertising	26 123	(5 742)	0	20 381	20 381	0	100,0%	7 388	7 388	
Minor assets	191 038	8 988	0	200 026	200 026	0	100,0%	235 102	235 102	
Audit costs: External	42 077	1 725	0	43 802	43 802	0	100,0%	37 963	37 963	
Bursaries: Employees	10 635	(814)	0	9 821	9 821	0	100,0%	8 792	8 792	
Catering: Departmental activities	38 312	(19 709)	0	18 603	18 603	0	100,0%	11 479	11 479	
Communication (G&S)	504 449	(105 288)	(49 772)	349 389	349 380	9	100,0%	401 765	382 285	
Computer services	2 385 083	(530 783)	(79 866)	1 774 434	1 774 434	0	100,0%	2 597 703	2 597 703	
Consultants: Business and advisory services	20 273	14 421	0	34 694	34 694	0	100,0%	23 067	23 067	
Laboratory services	5 007	(4 073)	0	934	934	0	100,0%	2 800	2 800	
Legal services	388 217	(34 133)	(51 591)	302 493	302 493	0	100,0%	372 351	371 161	
Contractors	482 930	(120 462)	(23 722)	338 746	321 170	17 576	94,8%	324 538	324 538	
Agency and support/ outsourced services	424 478	313 099	9 204	746 781	746 781	0	100,0%	392 152	392 152	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

		Appropriation per Economic classification									
		2022/23					2021/22				
Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Entertainment	2 545	(1 786)	0	759	759	0	0	586	586	586	
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	4 602 313	111 789	180 857	4 894 959	4 894 959	0	4 347 898	4 297 516	4 347 898	4 297 516	
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	303 634	(11 628)	0	292 006	292 006	0	293 256	293 256	293 256	293 256	
Inventory: Other supplies	98 227	53 939	0	152 166	152 166	0	36 911	36 911	36 911	36 911	
Consumable supplies	455 474	141 928	75 313	672 715	649 690	23 025	513 981	473 203	513 981	473 203	
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	394 663	(138 977)	0	255 686	244 331	11 355	278 957	258 676	278 957	258 676	
Operating leases	3 424 052	(44 626)	(967)	3 378 459	3 378 459	0	3 310 181	3 310 181	3 310 181	3 310 181	
Property payments	1 476 633	43 504	0	1 520 137	1 520 137	0	1 478 404	1 478 404	1 478 404	1 478 404	
Transport provided: Departmental activity	2 505	(1 871)	(44)	590	590	0	320	320	320	320	
Travel and subsistence	1 179 365	113 979	198 256	1 491 600	1 491 600	0	1 589 387	1 545 015	1 589 387	1 545 015	
Training and development	50 870	(44 677)	0	6 193	6 193	0	8 266	8 266	8 266	8 266	
Operating payments	155 012	8 087	1 533	164 632	164 632	0	133 031	129 777	133 031	129 777	
Venues and facilities	32 561	(17 522)	0	15 039	15 039	0	6 185	6 185	6 185	6 185	
Transfers and subsidies	1 259 399	110 092	164 256	1 533 747	1 533 747	0	2 069 007	2 068 007	2 069 007	2 068 007	
Provinces and municipalities	57 588	1 533	0	59 121	59 121	0	57 553	57 553	57 553	57 553	
Municipalities	57 588	1 533	0	59 121	59 121	0	57 553	57 553	57 553	57 553	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

		Appropriation per Economic classification									
		2022/23					2021/22				
Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure			
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Departmental agencies and accounts											
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	(2 598)	0	48 770	48 770	0	100,0%	47 494	47 494	47 494	47 494	
	(2 598)	0	48 770	48 770	0	100,0%	47 494	47 494	47 494	47 494	
Non-profit institutions											
Households	111 157	0	1 000	1 000	0	100,0%	1 000	1 000	0	0	
Social benefits	(140 176)	164 256	1 424 856	1 424 856	0	100,0%	1 445 936	1 445 936	1 445 936	1 445 936	
Other transfers to households	251 333	0	712 793	712 793	0	100,0%	517 024	517 024	517 024	517 024	
Payment for capital assets	78 913	(259 201)	3 292 630	3 290 041	2 589	99,9%	3 143 937	3 143 937	2 702 575	2 702 575	
Buildings and other fixed structures	(35 813)	(262 252)	446 127	443 538	2 589	99,4%	614 843	614 843	405 196	405 196	
Buildings	4 817	(262 252)	377 092	374 503	2 589	99,3%	317 484	317 484	317 484	317 484	
Other fixed structures	(40 630)	0	69 035	69 035	0	100,0%	297 359	297 359	87 712	87 712	
Machinery and equipment	43 820	3 051	2 728 478	2 728 478	0	100,0%	2 467 780	2 467 780	2 238 986	2 238 986	
Transport equipment	4 595	(183 202)	1 706 104	1 706 104	0	100,0%	1 773 277	1 773 277	1 759 822	1 759 822	
Other machinery and equipment	39 225	186 253	1 022 374	1 022 374	0	100,0%	694 503	694 503	479 164	479 164	
Biological assets	(2 849)	0	4 732	4 732	0	100,0%	7 310	7 310	4 389	4 389	
Software and other intangible assets	73 755	0	113 293	113 293	0	100,0%	54 004	54 004	54 004	54 004	
Payment for financial assets	74 763	0	74 763	74 763	0	100,0%	70 291	70 291	70 291	70 291	
Total	0	0	102 554 962	102 499 884	55 078	99,9%	100 473 833	100 473 833	99 595 392	99 595 392	
	102 554 962	0	102 554 962	102 499 884	55 078	99,9%	100 473 833	100 473 833	99 595 392	99 595 392	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Detail per programme 1 - Administration									
Sub Programme	2022/23					2021/22			
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
1.1 MINISTRY	64 000	(8 850)	0	55 150	55 150	0	100,0%	62 585	44 722
1.2 MANAGEMENT	107 215	(5 941)	0	101 274	101 274	0	100,0%	103 355	92 300
1.3 CORPORATE SERVICES	20 340 775	14 791	(264 265)	20 091 301	20 088 179	3 122	100,0%	19 678 355	19 389 378
Total for sub programmes	20 511 990	0	(264 265)	20 247 725	20 244 603	3 122	100,0%	19 844 295	19 526 400

Economic classification	2022/23					2021/22			
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	18 569 217	(239 983)	(318 032)	18 011 202	18 010 669	533	100,0%	17 990 780	17 885 491
Compensation of employees	13 874 376	0	(108 057)	13 766 319	13 765 795	524	100,0%	13 574 102	13 476 761
Salaries and wages	11 215 453	(178 010)	(108 057)	10 929 386	10 928 862	524	100,0%	10 915 424	10 819 133
Social contributions	2 658 923	178 010	0	2 836 933	2 836 933	0	100,0%	2 658 678	2 657 628
Goods and services	4 694 841	(239 983)	(209 975)	4 244 883	4 244 874	9	100,0%	4 416 678	4 408 730
Administrative fees	20 101	3 153	0	23 254	23 254	0	100,0%	23 305	23 305
Advertising	17 250	(8 464)	0	8 786	8 786	0	100,0%	3 488	3 488
Minor assets	41 642	13 670	0	55 312	55 312	0	100,0%	44 662	44 662
Audit costs: External	42 077	1 725	0	43 802	43 802	0	100,0%	37 963	37 963
Bursaries: Employees	10 635	(814)	0	9 821	9 821	0	100,0%	8 792	8 792
Catering: Departmental activities	15 484	(11 234)	0	4 250	4 250	0	100,0%	2 143	2 143

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Economic classification	2022/23						2021/22		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Communication (G&S)	107 935	0	(38 833)	69 102	69 093	9	100,0%	82 755	82 755
Computer services	2 338 231	(519 668)	(79 866)	1 738 697	1 738 697	0	100,0%	2 523 087	2 523 087
Consultants: Business and advisory services	14 895	9 624	0	24 519	24 519	0	100,0%	20 430	20 430
Legal services	386 994	(32 952)	(51 591)	302 451	302 451	0	100,0%	371 161	371 161
Contractors	204 628	(38 977)	(23 722)	141 929	141 929	0	100,0%	148 330	148 330
Agency and support / outsourced services	172 944	280 382	0	453 326	453 326	0	100,0%	105 787	105 787
Entertainment	1 572	(1 327)	0	245	245	0	100,0%	219	219
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	347 554	44 594	0	392 148	392 148	0	100,0%	301 071	301 071
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	303 634	(11 628)	0	292 006	292 006	0	100,0%	293 256	293 256
Inventory: Other supplies	91 965	60 200	0	152 165	152 165	0	100,0%	36 888	36 888
Consumable supplies	76 515	38 193	0	114 708	114 708	0	100,0%	68 915	68 915
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	80 026	(24 564)	0	55 462	55 462	0	100,0%	68 361	68 361
Operating leases	42 578	3 066	0	45 644	45 644	0	100,0%	44 645	44 645
Property payments	11 513	9 848	0	21 361	21 361	0	100,0%	10 261	10 261
Transport provided: Departmental activity	184	(183)	0	1	1	0	100,0%	7	7
Travel and subsistence	286 393	(29 919)	(15 963)	240 511	240 511	0	100,0%	166 763	158 815

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Economic classification	2022/23						2021/22		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Training and development	19 117	(13 597)	0	5 520	5 520	0	100,0%	7 331	7 331
Operating payments	43 202	(3 229)	0	39 973	39 973	0	100,0%	43 286	43 286
Venues and facilities	17 772	(7 882)	0	9 890	9 890	0	100,0%	3 772	3 772
Transfers and subsidies	693 198	103 559	129 766	926 523	926 523	0	100,0%	788 812	788 812
Provinces and municipalities	9 481	(1 250)	0	8 231	8 231	0	100,0%	7 864	7 864
Municipalities	9 481	(1 250)	0	8 231	8 231	0	100,0%	7 864	7 864
Departmental agencies and accounts	51 368	(2 598)	0	48 770	48 770	0	100,0%	47 494	47 494
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	51 368	(2 598)	0	48 770	48 770	0	100,0%	47 494	47 494
Households	632 349	107 407	129 766	869 522	869 522	0	100,0%	733 454	733 454
Social benefits	231 368	(141 528)	129 766	219 606	219 606	0	100,0%	262 651	262 651
Other transfers to households	400 981	248 935	0	649 916	649 916	0	100,0%	470 803	470 803
Payment for capital assets	1 249 575	61 661	(75 999)	1 235 237	1 232 648	2 589	99,8%	994 412	781 806
Buildings and other fixed structures	744 192	(41 346)	(262 252)	440 594	438 005	2 589	99,4%	603 311	393 664
Buildings	634 527	673	(262 252)	372 948	370 359	2 589	99,3%	315 029	315 029
Other fixed structures	109 665	(42 019)	0	67 646	67 646	0	100,0%	288 282	78 635
Machinery and equipment	464 845	50 263	186 253	701 361	701 361	0	100,0%	343 576	341 110
Transport equipment	116 772	(12 186)	0	104 586	104 586	0	100,0%	169 227	167 095
Other machinery and equipment	348 073	62 449	186 253	596 775	596 775	0	100,0%	174 349	174 015
Biological assets	1 000	(708)	0	292	292	0	100,0%	1 000	507
Software and other intangible assets	39 538	53 452	0	92 990	92 990	0	100,0%	46 525	46 525
Payment for financial assets	0	74 763	0	74 763	74 763	0	100,0%	70 291	70 291
Total	20 511 990	0	(264 265)	20 247 725	20 244 603	3 122	100,0%	19 844 295	19 526 400

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1.1 Ministry		2022/23							2021/22	
Economic classification		Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments		58 967	(6 780)	0	52 187	52 187	0	100,0%	57 759	42 028
	Compensation of employees	29 029	(3 709)	0	25 320	25 320	0	100,0%	32 237	24 454
	Goods and services	29 938	(3 071)	0	26 867	26 867	0	100,0%	25 522	17 574
Transfers and subsidies		19	38	0	57	57	0	100,0%	2	2
	Provinces and municipalities	19	(17)	0	2	2	0	100,0%	2	2
	Households	0	55	0	55	55	0	100,0%	0	0
Payment for capital assets		5 014	(2 108)	0	2 906	2 906	0	100,0%	4 824	2 692
	Machinery and equipment	5 014	(2 108)	0	2 906	2 906	0	100,0%	4 824	2 692
Total		64 000	(8 850)	0	55 150	55 150	0	100,0%	62 585	44 722

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1.2. Management		2022/23						2021/22	
Economic classification	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	101 240	(7 290)	0	93 950	93 950	0	100,0%	92 513	81 458
Compensation of employees	71 521	(2 636)	0	68 885	68 885	0	100,0%	76 120	65 065
Goods and services	29 719	(4 654)	0	25 065	25 065	0	100,0%	16 393	16 393
Transfers and subsidies	1 936	(1 190)	0	746	746	0	100,0%	3 408	3 408
Provinces and municipalities	35	56	0	91	91	0	100,0%	53	53
Households	1 901	(1 246)	0	655	655	0	100,0%	3 355	3 355
Payment for capital assets	4 039	2 539	0	6 578	6 578	0	100,0%	7 434	7 434
Machinery and equipment	4 039	2 539	0	6 578	6 578	0	100,0%	7 434	7 434
Total	107 215	(5 941)	0	101 274	101 274	0	100,0%	103 355	92 300

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1.3 Corporate Services		2022/23							2021/22	
		Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments		18 409 010	(225 913)	(318 032)	17 865 065	17 864 532	533	100,0%	17 840 508	17 762 005
	Compensation of employees	13 773 826	6 345	(108 057)	13 672 114	13 671 590	524	100,0%	13 465 745	13 387 242
	Goods and services	4 635 184	(232 258)	(209 975)	4 192 951	4 192 942	9	100,0%	4 374 763	4 374 763
Transfers and subsidies		691 243	104 711	129 766	925 720	925 720	0	100,0%	785 402	785 402
	Provinces and municipalities	9 427	(1 289)	0	8 138	8 138	0	100,0%	7 809	7 809
	Departmental agencies and accounts	51 368	(2 598)	0	48 770	48 770	0	100,0%	47 494	47 494
	Households	630 448	108 598	129 766	868 812	868 812	0	100,0%	730 099	730 099
Payment for capital assets		1 240 522	61 230	(75 999)	1 225 753	1 223 164	2 589	99,8%	982 154	771 680
	Buildings and other fixed structures	744 192	(41 346)	(262 252)	440 594	438 005	2 589	99,4%	603 311	393 664
	Machinery and equipment	455 792	49 832	186 253	691 877	691 877	0	100,0%	331 318	330 984
	Biological assets	1 000	(708)	0	292	292	0	100,0%	1 000	507
	Software and other intangible assets	39 538	53 452	0	92 990	92 990	0	100,0%	46 525	46 525
Payment for financial assets		0	74 763	0	74 763	74 763	0	100,0%	70 291	70 291
Total		20 340 775	14 791	(264 265)	20 091 301	20 088 179	3 122	100,0%	19 678 355	19 389 378

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing		2022/23						2021/22		
		Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
2.1	CRIME PREVENTION	40 813 494	91 740	98 987	41 004 221	41 004 221	0	100,0%	40 938 339	40 925 497
2.2	BORDER SECURITY	2 315 793	(47 435)	0	2 268 358	2 268 358	0	100,0%	2 214 799	2 214 799
2.3	SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS	5 208 368	0	124 630	5 332 998	5 332 998	0	100,0%	4 890 726	4 890 726
2.4	FACILITIES	4 724 729	(44 305)	0	4 680 424	4 680 424	0	100,0%	4 566 358	4 566 358
	Total for sub programmes	53 062 384	0	223 617	53 286 001	53 286 001	0	100,0%	52 610 222	52 597 380

Economic classification		2022/23						2021/22		
		Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments		51 215 036	7 045	282 419	51 504 500	51 504 500	0	100,0%	50 302 462	50 293 048
Compensation of employees		42 096 621	0	(7 872)	42 088 749	42 088 749	0	100,0%	41 005 575	41 005 575
	Salaries and wages	32 801 406	(46 662)	(24 141)	32 730 603	32 730 603	0	100,0%	31 533 188	31 533 188
	Social contributions	9 295 215	46 662	16 269	9 358 146	9 358 146	0	100,0%	9 472 387	9 472 387
Goods and services		9 118 415	7 045	290 291	9 415 751	9 415 751	0	100,0%	9 296 887	9 287 473
	Administrative fees	42 768	1 117	0	43 885	43 885	0	100,0%	49 119	49 119
	Advertising	3 692	(1 448)	0	2 244	2 244	0	100,0%	277	277
	Minor assets	122 036	(12 402)	0	109 634	109 634	0	100,0%	157 737	157 737
	Catering: Departmental activities	16 313	(4 215)	0	12 098	12 098	0	100,0%	7 836	7 836
	Communication (G&S)	278 574	(72 452)	(10 939)	195 183	195 183	0	100,0%	219 523	210 109

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Economic classification	2022/23						2021/22		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Computer services	3 158	(2 151)	0	1 007	1 007	0	100,0%	1 835	1 835
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 879	(641)	0	1 238	1 238	0	100,0%	804	804
Laboratory services	0	30	0	30	30	0	100,0%	32	32
Legal services	0	2	0	2	2	0	100,0%	0	0
Contractors	241 742	(111 444)	0	130 298	130 298	0	100,0%	131 885	131 885
Agency and support / outsourced services	237 659	24 275	9 204	271 138	271 138	0	100,0%	268 680	268 680
Entertainment	411	(141)	0	270	270	0	100,0%	209	209
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	2 586 192	37 061	92 986	2 716 239	2 716 239	0	100,0%	2 465 089	2 465 089
Inventory: Other supplies	5 468	(5 467)	0	1	1	0	100,0%	23	23
Consumable supplies	119 383	85 746	23 722	228 851	228 851	0	100,0%	172 736	172 736
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	200 974	(81 065)	0	119 909	119 909	0	100,0%	124 595	124 595
Operating leases	3 313 065	(41 075)	0	3 271 990	3 271 990	0	100,0%	3 202 461	3 202 461
Property payments	1 454 647	39 291	0	1 493 938	1 493 938	0	100,0%	1 462 548	1 462 548
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1 751	(1 205)	0	546	546	0	100,0%	118	118
Travel and subsistence	441 332	162 294	173 785	777 411	777 411	0	100,0%	1 007 662	1 007 662
Training and development	1 869	(1 860)	0	9	9	0	100,0%	8	8
Operating payments	34 678	0	1 533	36 211	36 211	0	100,0%	21 440	21 440
Venues and facilities	10 824	(7 205)	0	3 619	3 619	0	100,0%	2 270	2 270

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Economic classification	2022/23						2021/22		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Transfers and subsidies	365 298	(7 045)	28 024	386 277	386 277	0	100,0%	1 003 747	1 002 747
Provinces and municipalities	33 194	2 791	0	35 985	35 985	0	100,0%	35 045	35 045
Municipalities	33 194	2 791	0	35 985	35 985	0	100,0%	35 045	35 045
Non-profit institutions	1 000	0	0	1 000	1 000	0	100,0%	1 000	0
Households	331 104	(9 836)	28 024	349 292	349 292	0	100,0%	967 702	967 702
Social benefits	270 625	(8 995)	28 024	289 654	289 654	0	100,0%	923 901	923 901
Other transfers to households	60 479	(841)	0	59 638	59 638	0	100,0%	43 801	43 801
Payment for capital assets	1 482 050	0	(86 826)	1 395 224	1 395 224	0	100,0%	1 304 013	1 301 585
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	2 777	0	2 777	2 777	0	100,0%	2 455	2 455
Buildings	0	2 777	0	2 777	2 777	0	100,0%	2 455	2 455
Machinery and equipment	1 475 469	(636)	(86 826)	1 388 007	1 388 007	0	100,0%	1 295 248	1 295 248
Transport equipment	1 283 930	22 269	(86 826)	1 219 373	1 219 373	0	100,0%	1 124 531	1 124 531
Other machinery and equipment	191 539	(22 905)	0	168 634	168 634	0	100,0%	170 717	170 717
Biological assets	6 581	(2 141)	0	4 440	4 440	0	100,0%	6 310	3 882
Total	53 062 384	0	223 617	53 286 001	53 286 001	0	100,0%	52 610 222	52 597 380



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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.1 Crime Prevention		2022/23						2021/22	
Economic classification	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	39 184 275	183 363	157 789	39 525 427	39 525 427	0	100,0%	38 828 896	38 819 482
Compensation of employees	35 649 351	131 448	(28 024)	35 752 775	35 752 775	0	100,0%	34 950 708	34 950 708
Goods and services	3 534 924	51 915	185 813	3 772 652	3 772 652	0	100,0%	3 878 188	3 868 774
Transfers and subsidies	333 212	(21 673)	28 024	339 563	339 563	0	100,0%	950 666	949 666
Provinces and municipalities	23 567	1 039	0	24 606	24 606	0	100,0%	23 805	23 805
Non profit institutions	1 000	0	0	1 000	1 000	0	100,0%	1 000	0
Households	308 645	(22 712)	28 024	313 957	313 957	0	100,0%	925 861	925 861
Payment for capital assets	1 296 007	(69 950)	(86 826)	1 139 231	1 139 231	0	100,0%	1 158 777	1 156 349
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	2 446	0	2 446	2 446	0	100,0%	2 455	2 455
Machinery and equipment	1 289 426	(70 255)	(86 826)	1 132 345	1 132 345	0	100,0%	1 150 012	1 150 012
Biological assets	6 581	(2 141)	0	4 440	4 440	0	100,0%	6 310	3 882
Total	40 813 494	91 740	98 987	41 004 221	41 004 221	0	100,0%	40 938 339	40 925 497



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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Economic classification		2022/23						2021/22		
		Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
2.2 Border Security										
Current payments		2 279 435	(29 063)	0	2 250 372	2 250 372	0	100,0%	2 190 309	2 190 309
Compensation of employees		2 155 567	(4 537)	0	2 151 030	2 151 030	0	100,0%	2 101 014	2 101 014
Goods and services		123 868	(24 526)	0	99 342	99 342	0	100,0%	89 295	89 295
Transfers and subsidies		5 772	1 705	0	7 477	7 477	0	100,0%	9 146	9 146
Provinces and municipalities		997	6	0	1 003	1 003	0	100,0%	749	749
Households		4 775	1 699	0	6 474	6 474	0	100,0%	8 397	8 397
Payment for capital assets		30 586	(20 077)	0	10 509	10 509	0	100,0%	15 344	15 344
Machinery and equipment		30 586	(20 077)	0	10 509	10 509	0	100,0%	15 344	15 344
Total		2 315 793	(47 435)	0	2 268 358	2 268 358	0	100,0%	2 214 799	2 214 799

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.3 Specialised Interventions									
Economic classification	2022/23					2021/22			
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	5 026 597	(102 950)	124 630	5 048 277	5 048 277	0	100,0%	4 716 899	4 716 899
Compensation of employees	4 291 703	(126 911)	20 152	4 184 944	4 184 944	0	100,0%	3 953 853	3 953 853
Goods and services	734 894	23 961	104 478	863 333	863 333	0	100,0%	763 046	763 046
Transfers and subsidies	26 314	12 923	0	39 237	39 237	0	100,0%	43 935	43 935
Provinces and municipalities	8 630	1 746	0	10 376	10 376	0	100,0%	10 491	10 491
Households	17 684	11 177	0	28 861	28 861	0	100,0%	33 444	33 444
Payment for capital assets	155 457	90 027	0	245 484	245 484	0	100,0%	129 892	129 892
Building and other fixed structures	0	331	0	331	331	0	100,0%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	155 457	89 696	0	245 153	245 153	0	100,0%	129 892	129 892
Total	5 208 368	0	124 630	5 332 998	5 332 998	0	100,0%	4 890 726	4 890 726

2.4 Facilities									
Economic classification	2022/23					2021/22			
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	4 724 729	(44 305)	0	4 680 424	4 680 424	0	100,0%	4 566 358	4 566 358
Goods and services	4 724 729	(44 305)	0	4 680 424	4 680 424	0	100,0%	4 566 358	4 566 358
Total	4 724 729	(44 305)	0	4 680 424	4 680 424	0	100,0%	4 566 358	4 566 358

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services										
Sub Programme	2022/23					2021/22				
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
3.1 CRIME INVESTIGATIONS	14 314 168	14 454	53 994	14 382 616	14 382 616	0	100,0%	13 886 252	13 879 545	
3.2 CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE	2 815 373	(56 268)	(25 592)	2 733 513	2 681 557	51 956	98,1%	2 693 721	2 496 841	
3.3 FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY	1 548 872	31 608	0	1 580 480	1 580 480	0	100,0%	1 573 402	1 407 296	
3.4 SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS	2 175 542	10 206	60 533	2 246 281	2 246 281	0	100,0%	2 079 142	1 930 171	
Total for sub programmes	20 853 955	0	88 935	20 942 890	20 890 934	51 956	99,8%	20 232 517	19 713 853	
Economic classification										
Economic classification	2022/23					2021/22				
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
Current payments	20 109 947	(27 237)	141 803	20 224 513	20 172 557	51 956	99,7%	19 315 288	19 022 952	
Compensation of employees	17 689 197	0	(32 058)	17 657 139	17 657 139	0	100,0%	17 021 297	16 869 912	
Salaries and wages	14 027 356	(396 041)	(32 058)	13 599 257	13 599 257	0	100,0%	13 322 897	13 193 671	
Social contributions	3 661 841	396 041	0	4 057 882	4 057 882	0	100,0%	3 698 400	3 676 241	
Goods and services	2 420 750	(27 237)	173 861	2 567 374	2 515 418	51 956	98,0%	2 293 991	2 153 040	
Administrative fees	29 212	636	0	29 848	29 848	0	100,0%	30 765	30 765	
Advertising	4 335	4 701	0	9 036	9 036	0	100,0%	3 534	3 534	
Minor assets	19 268	8 629	0	27 897	27 897	0	100,0%	21 906	21 906	
Catering: Departmental activities	5 189	(3 446)	0	1 743	1 743	0	100,0%	989	989	
Communication (G&S)	97 181	(25 323)	0	71 858	71 858	0	100,0%	82 711	75 082	

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Economic classification	2022/23						2021/22		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Computer services	41 982	(7 310)	0	34 672	34 672	0	100,0%	72 571	72 571
Consultants: Business and advisory services	3 403	5 493	0	8 896	8 896	0	100,0%	1 833	1 833
Laboratory services	5 007	(4 103)	0	904	904	0	100,0%	2 768	2 768
Legal services	1 223	(1 223)	0	0	0	0	0,0%	1 190	0
Contractors	29 720	32 243	0	61 963	44 387	17 576	71,6%	36 615	36 615
Agency and support / outsourced services	12 695	9 373	0	22 068	22 068	0	100,0%	15 311	15 311
Entertainment	322	(212)	0	110	110	0	100,0%	75	75
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1 452 946	22 553	72 676	1 548 175	1 548 175	0	100,0%	1 379 598	1 329 216
Inventory: Other supplies	689	(689)	0	0	0	0	0,0%	0	0
Consumable supplies	244 960	16 603	51 591	313 154	290 129	23 025	92,6%	256 258	215 480
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	88 643	(22 479)	0	66 164	54 809	11 355	82,8%	69 051	52 056
Operating leases	45 949	(7 768)	0	38 181	38 181	0	100,0%	37 476	37 476
Property payments	6 943	(4 061)	0	2 882	2 882	0	100,0%	2 149	2 149
Transport provided: Departmental activity	405	(386)	0	19	19	0	100,0%	20	20
Travel and subsistence	237 765	(27 604)	49 594	259 755	259 755	0	100,0%	229 378	205 401
Training and development	29 786	(29 167)	0	619	619	0	100,0%	926	926
Operating payments	59 569	8 392	0	67 961	67 961	0	100,0%	48 740	48 740
Venues and facilities	3 558	(2 089)	0	1 469	1 469	0	100,0%	127	127

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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Economic classification	2022/23						2021/22		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Transfers and subsidies	155 243	9 985	6 466	171 694	171 694	0	100,0%	207 549	207 549
Provinces and municipalities	12 106	(221)	0	11 885	11 885	0	100,0%	11 916	11 916
Municipalities	12 106	(221)	0	11 885	11 885	0	100,0%	11 916	11 916
Households	143 137	10 206	6 466	159 809	159 809	0	100,0%	195 633	195 633
Social benefits	143 137	7 131	6 466	156 734	156 734	0	100,0%	193 939	193 939
Other transfers to households	0	3 075	0	3 075	3 075	0	100,0%	1 694	1 694
Payment for capital assets	588 765	17 252	(59 334)	546 683	546 683	0	100,0%	709 680	483 352
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	2 756	0	2 756	2 756	0	100,0%	9 077	9 077
Buildings	0	1 367	0	1 367	1 367	0	100,0%	0	0
Other fixed structures	0	1 389	0	1 389	1 389	0	100,0%	9 077	9 077
Machinery and equipment	588 765	(5 807)	(59 334)	523 624	523 624	0	100,0%	693 124	466 796
Transport equipment	367 016	(18 890)	(59 334)	288 792	288 792	0	100,0%	366 215	354 892
Other machinery and equipment	221 749	13 083	0	234 832	234 832	0	100,0%	326 909	111 904
Software and other intangible assets	0	20 303	0	20 303	20 303	0	100,0%	7 479	7 479
Total	20 853 955	0	88 935	20 942 890	20 890 934	51 956	99,8%	20 232 517	19 713 853

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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Economic classification		2022/23						2021/22		
		Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
3.1 Crime Investigations										
Current payments		13 852 561	5 944	106 862	13 965 367	13 965 367	0	100,0%	13 368 686	13 361 979
	Compensation of employees	12 332 353	(12 791)	(6 466)	12 313 096	12 313 096	0	100,0%	11 914 348	11 907 641
	Goods and services	1 520 208	18 735	113 328	1 652 271	1 652 271	0	100,0%	1 454 338	1 454 338
Transfers and subsidies		129 817	2 022	6 466	138 305	138 305	0	100,0%	167 412	167 412
	Provinces and municipalities	9 310	(186)	0	9 124	9 124	0	100,0%	9 104	9 104
	Households	120 507	2 208	6 466	129 181	129 181	0	100,0%	158 308	158 308
Payment for capital assets		331 790	6 488	(59 334)	278 944	278 944	0	100,0%	350 154	350 154
	Buildings and other fixed structures	0	935	0	935	935	0	100,0%	0	0
	Machinery and equipment	331 790	5 553	(59 334)	278 009	278 009	0	100,0%	350 154	350 154
Total		14 314 168	14 454	53 994	14 382 616	14 382 616	0	100,0%	13 886 252	13 879 545

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

3.2 Criminal Record Centre												
Economic classification	2022/23						2021/22					
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Current payments	2 690 902	(61 910)	(25 592)	2 603 400	2 551 444	51 956	98,0%	2 568 100	2 450 147	51 956	98,0%	2 450 147
Compensation of employees	2 353 275	13 938	(25 592)	2 341 621	2 341 621	0	100,0%	2 280 770	2 280 770	0	100,0%	2 280 770
Goods and services	337 627	(75 848)	0	261 779	209 823	51 956	80,2%	287 330	169 377	51 956	80,2%	169 377
Transfers and subsidies	8 926	(2 654)	0	6 272	6 272	0	100,0%	13 610	13 610	0	100,0%	13 610
Provinces and municipalities	1 312	(186)	0	1 126	1 126	0	100,0%	1 188	1 188	0	100,0%	1 188
Households	7 614	(2 468)	0	5 146	5 146	0	100,0%	12 422	12 422	0	100,0%	12 422
Payment for capital assets	115 545	8 296	0	123 841	123 841	0	100,0%	112 011	33 084	0	100,0%	33 084
Machinery and equipment	115 545	8 296	0	123 841	123 841	0	100,0%	112 011	33 084	0	100,0%	33 084
Total	2 815 373	(56 268)	(25 592)	2 733 513	2 681 557	51 956	98,1%	2 693 721	2 496 841	51 956	98,1%	2 496 841



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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory		2022/23						2021/22		
		Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification										
Current payments		1 456 682	31 673	0	1 488 355	1 488 355	0	100,0%	1 371 880	1 350 836
	Compensation of employees	1 173 628	(1 425)	0	1 172 203	1 172 203	0	100,0%	1 082 319	1 082 319
	Goods and services	283 054	33 098	0	316 152	316 152	0	100,0%	289 561	268 517
Transfers and subsidies		1 646	(74)	0	1 572	1 572	0	100,0%	2 470	2 470
	Provinces and municipalities	269	(4)	0	265	265	0	100,0%	325	325
	Households	1 377	(70)	0	1 307	1 307	0	100,0%	2 145	2 145
Payment for capital assets		90 544	9	0	90 553	90 553	0	100,0%	199 052	53 990
	Buildings and other fixed structures	0	1 389	0	1 389	1 389	0	100,0%	9 077	9 077
	Machinery and equipment	90 544	(21 683)	0	68 861	68 861	0	100,0%	182 496	37 434
	Software and other intangible assets	0	20 303	0	20 303	20 303	0	100,0%	7 479	7 479
Total		1 548 872	31 608	0	1 580 480	1 580 480	0	100,0%	1 573 402	1 407 296



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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Economic classification		2022/23						2021/22		
		Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	2 109 802	(2 944)	60 533	2 167 391	2 167 391	0	100,0%	100,0%	2 006 622	1 859 990
Compensation of employees	1 829 941	278	0	1 830 219	1 830 219	0	100,0%	100,0%	1 743 860	1 599 182
Goods and services	279 861	(3 222)	60 533	337 172	337 172	0	100,0%	100,0%	262 762	260 808
Transfers and subsidies	14 854	10 691	0	25 545	25 545	0	100,0%	100,0%	24 057	24 057
Provinces and municipalities	1 215	155	0	1 370	1 370	0	100,0%	100,0%	1 299	1 299
Households	13 639	10 536	0	24 175	24 175	0	100,0%	100,0%	22 758	22 758
Payment for capital assets	50 886	2 459	0	53 345	53 345	0	100,0%	100,0%	48 463	46 124
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	432	0	432	432	0	100,0%	100,0%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	50 886	2 027	0	52 913	52 913	0	100,0%	100,0%	48 463	46 124
Total	2 175 542	10 206	60 533	2 246 281	2 246 281	0	100,0%	100,0%	2 079 142	1 930 171

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence									
Sub Programme	2022/23					2021/22			
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
4.1 CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS	1 803 683	0	(80 277)	1 773 406	1 773 406	0	100,0%	1 764 665	1 753 026
4.2 INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	2 568 885	0	(1 735)	2 567 150	2 567 150	0	100,0%	2 531 984	2 524 368
Total for sub programmes	4 372 568	0	(32 012)	4 340 556	4 340 556	0	100,0%	4 296 649	4 277 394

Economic classification	2022/23					2021/22			
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	4 273 221	(2 515)	(24 720)	4 245 986	4 245 986	0	100,0%	4 178 112	4 158 857
Compensation of employees	3 991 266	0	(13 781)	3 977 485	3 977 485	0	100,0%	3 920 381	3 912 765
Salaries and wages	3 187 684	(50 941)	(13 781)	3 122 962	3 122 962	0	100,0%	3 094 459	3 086 843
Social contributions	803 582	50 941	0	854 523	854 523	0	100,0%	825 922	825 922
Goods and services	281 955	(2 515)	(10 939)	268 501	268 501	0	100,0%	257 731	246 092
Administrative fees	3 376	314	0	3 690	3 690	0	100,0%	3 669	3 669
Advertising	275	(67)	0	208	208	0	100,0%	79	79
Minor assets	2 698	1 651	0	4 349	4 349	0	100,0%	4 435	4 435
Catering: Departmental activities	590	(382)	0	208	208	0	100,0%	74	74
Communication (G&S)	14 793	(5 131)	0	9 662	9 662	0	100,0%	12 960	10 523
Computer services	1 702	(1 662)	0	40	40	0	100,0%	192	192

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Economic classification	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Consultants: Business and advisory services	72	(31)	0	41	41	0	100,0%	0	0
Legal services	0	40	0	40	40	0	100,0%	0	0
Contractors	3 134	(1 779)	0	1 355	1 355	0	100,0%	904	904
Agency and support / outsourced services	5	83	0	88	88	0	100,0%	37	37
Entertainment	147	(82)	0	65	65	0	100,0%	47	47
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	128 380	7 582	0	135 962	135 962	0	100,0%	115 315	115 315
Consumable supplies	10 137	634	0	10 771	10 771	0	100,0%	11 213	11 213
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	16 834	(6 717)	0	10 117	10 117	0	100,0%	12 528	9 242
Operating leases	19 278	(1 374)	(1 735)	16 169	16 169	0	100,0%	22 407	22 407
Property payments	2 835	(1 317)	0	1 518	1 518	0	100,0%	3 063	3 063
Transport provided: Departmental activity	164	(96)	(44)	24	24	0	100,0%	175	175
Travel and subsistence	63 664	0	(9 160)	54 504	54 504	0	100,0%	51 477	48 815
Training and development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0%	1	1
Operating payments	13 680	6 010	0	19 690	19 690	0	100,0%	19 139	15 885
Venues and facilities	191	(191)	0	0	0	0	0,0%	16	16



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Economic classification	2022/23						2021/22		
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Transfers and subsidies	36 997	2 515	0	39 512	39 512	0	100,0%	51 015	51 015
Provinces and municipalities	1 488	160	0	1 648	1 648	0	100,0%	1 467	1 467
Municipalities	1 488	160	0	1 648	1 648	0	100,0%	1 467	1 467
Households	35 509	2 355	0	37 864	37 864	0	100,0%	49 548	49 548
Social benefits	35 509	1 527	0	37 036	37 036	0	100,0%	49 548	49 548
Other transfers to households	0	828	0	828	828	0	100,0%	0	0
Payment for capital assets	62 350	0	(7 292)	55 058	55 058	0	100,0%	67 522	67 522
Machinery and equipment	62 350	0	(7 292)	55 058	55 058	0	100,0%	67 522	67 522
Transport equipment	47 177	1 055	(7 292)	40 940	40 940	0	100,0%	53 332	53 332
Other machinery and equipment	15 173	(1 055)	0	14 118	14 118	0	100,0%	14 190	14 190
Total	4 372 568	0	(32 012)	4 340 556	4 340 556	0	100,0%	4 296 649	4 277 394



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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4.1 Crime Intelligence Operations		2022/23							2021/22	
		Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Current payments		1 758 066	889	(22 985)	1 735 970	1 735 970	0	100,0%	1 709 931	1 698 292
Compensation of employees		1 648 796	16 592	(13 781)	1 651 607	1 651 607	0	100,0%	1 618 351	1 618 351
Goods and services		109 270	(15 703)	(9 204)	84 363	84 363	0	100,0%	91 580	79 941
Transfers and subsidies		12 580	1 681	0	14 261	14 261	0	100,0%	24 032	24 032
Provinces and municipalities		951	(111)	0	840	840	0	100,0%	755	755
Households		11 629	1 792	0	13 421	13 421	0	100,0%	23 277	23 277
Payment for capital assets		33 037	(2 570)	(7 292)	23 175	23 175	0	100,0%	30 702	30 702
Machinery and equipment		33 037	(2 570)	(7 292)	23 175	23 175	0	100,0%	30 702	30 702
Total		1 803 683	0	(30 277)	1 773 406	1 773 406	0	100,0%	1 764 665	1 753 026



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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4.2. Intelligence and Information Management									
Economic classification	2022/23					2021/22			
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	2 515 155	(3 404)	(1 735)	2 510 016	2 510 016	0	100,0%	2 468 181	2 460 565
Compensation of employees	2 342 470	(16 592)	0	2 325 878	2 325 878	0	100,0%	2 302 030	2 294 414
Goods and services	172 685	13 188	(1 735)	184 138	184 138	0	100,0%	166 151	166 151
Transfers and subsidies	24 417	834	0	25 251	25 251	0	100,0%	26 983	26 983
Provinces and municipalities	537	271	0	808	808	0	100,0%	712	712
Households	23 880	563	0	24 443	24 443	0	100,0%	26 271	26 271
Payment for capital assets	29 313	2 570	0	31 883	31 883	0	100,0%	36 820	36 820
Machinery and equipment	29 313	2 570	0	31 883	31 883	0	100,0%	36 820	36 820
Total	2 568 885	0	(1 735)	2 567 150	2 567 150	0	100,0%	2 531 984	2 524 368



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services										
Sub Programme	2022/23					2021/22				
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
5.1 VIP PROTECTION SERVICES	1 967 203	13 717	(13 787)	1 967 133	1 967 133	0	100,0%	1 869 533	1 863 193	
5.2 STATIC PROTECTION	1 404 447	(599)	0	1 403 848	1 403 848	0	100,0%	1 261 741	1 261 741	
5.3 GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR	88 914	(507)	0	88 407	88 407	0	100,0%	76 961	75 932	
5.4 OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	293 501	(12 611)	(2 488)	278 402	278 402	0	100,0%	281 915	279 499	
Total for sub programmes	3 754 065	0	(16 275)	3 737 790	3 737 790	0	100,0%	3 490 150	3 480 365	

Economic classification										
Economic classification	2022/23					2021/22				
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Current payments	3 655 224	(1 078)	13 475	3 667 621	3 667 621	0	100,0%	3 403 956	3 394 171	
Compensation of employees	3 377 371	0	(2 488)	3 374 883	3 374 883	0	100,0%	3 146 921	3 146 921	
Salaries and wages	2 780 820	(29 085)	(2 488)	2 749 247	2 749 247	0	100,0%	2 558 347	2 558 347	
Social contributions	596 551	29 085	0	625 636	625 636	0	100,0%	588 574	588 574	
Goods and services	277 853	(1 078)	15 963	292 738	292 738	0	100,0%	257 035	247 250	
Administrative fees	1 881	1 644	0	3 525	3 525	0	100,0%	3 001	3 001	
Advertising	571	(464)	0	107	107	0	100,0%	10	10	
Minor assets	5 394	(2 560)	0	2 834	2 834	0	100,0%	6 362	6 362	
Catering: Departmental activities	736	(432)	0	304	304	0	100,0%	437	437	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Economic classification	2022/23						2021/22		
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Communication (G&S)	5 966	(2 382)	0	3 584	3 584	0	100,0%	3 816	3 816
Computer services	10	8	0	18	18	0	100,0%	18	18
Consultants: Business and advisory services	24	(24)	0	0	0	0	0,0%	0	0
Contractors	3 706	(505)	0	3 201	3 201	0	100,0%	6 804	6 804
Agency and support/ outsourced services	1 175	(1 014)	0	161	161	0	100,0%	2 337	2 337
Entertainment	93	(24)	0	69	69	0	100,0%	36	36
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	87 241	(1)	15 195	102 435	102 435	0	100,0%	86 825	86 825
Inventory: Other supplies	105	(105)	0	0	0	0	0,0%	0	0
Consumable supplies	4 479	752	0	5 231	5 231	0	100,0%	4 859	4 859
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	8 186	(4 152)	0	4 034	4 034	0	100,0%	4 422	4 422
Operating leases	3 182	2 525	768	6 475	6 475	0	100,0%	3 192	3 192
Property payments	695	(257)	0	438	438	0	100,0%	383	383
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1	(1)	0	0	0	0	0,0%	0	0
Travel and subsistence	150 211	9 208	0	159 419	159 419	0	100,0%	134 107	124 322
Training and development	98	(53)	0	45	45	0	100,0%	0	0
Operating payments	3 883	(3 086)	0	797	797	0	100,0%	426	426
Venues and facilities	216	(155)	0	61	61	0	100,0%	0	0

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VOTE 28

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Economic classification	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final Budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Transfers and subsidies	8 663	1 078	0	9 741	9 741	0	100,0%	17 884	17 884
Provinces and municipalities	1 319	53	0	1 372	1 372	0	100,0%	1 261	1 261
Municipalities	1 319	53	0	1 372	1 372	0	100,0%	1 261	1 261
Households	7 344	1 025	0	8 369	8 369	0	100,0%	16 623	16 623
Social benefits	7 344	1 689	0	9 033	9 033	0	100,0%	15 897	15 897
Other transfers to households	0	(664)	0	(664)	(664)	0	100,0%	726	726
Payment for capital assets	90 178	0	(29 750)	60 428	60 428	0	100,0%	68 310	68 310
Machinery and equipment	90 178	0	(29 750)	60 428	60 428	0	100,0%	68 310	68 310
Transport equipment	69 816	12 347	(29 750)	52 413	52 413	0	100,0%	59 972	59 972
Other machinery and equipment	20 362	(12 347)	0	8 015	8 015	0	100,0%	8 338	8 338
Total	3 754 065	0	(16 275)	3 737 790	3 737 790	0	100,0%	3 490 150	3 480 365



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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

5.1 VIP Protection Services		2022/23						2021/22	
Economic classification	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	1 896 035	5 868	15 963	1 917 866	1 917 866	0	100,0%	1 808 411	1 802 071
Compensation of employees	1 692 207	919	0	1 693 126	1 693 126	0	100,0%	1 624 166	1 624 166
Goods and services	203 828	4 949	15 963	224 740	224 740	0	100,0%	184 245	177 905
Transfers and subsidies	3 813	1 977	0	5 790	5 790	0	100,0%	9 804	9 804
Provinces and municipalities	827	69	0	896	896	0	100,0%	735	735
Households	2 986	1 908	0	4 894	4 894	0	100,0%	9 069	9 069
Payment for capital assets	67 355	5 872	(29 750)	43 477	43 477	0	100,0%	51 318	51 318
Machinery and equipment	67 355	5 872	(29 750)	43 477	43 477	0	100,0%	51 318	51 318
Total	1 967 203	13 717	(13 787)	1 967 133	1 967 133	0	100,0%	1 869 533	1 863 193



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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

5.2 Static Protection		2022/23						2021/22	
Economic classification	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	1 388 520	1 155	0	1 389 675	1 389 675	0	100,0%	1 246 066	1 246 066
Compensation of employees	1 345 676	(2 873)	0	1 342 803	1 342 803	0	100,0%	1 199 440	1 199 440
Goods and services	42 844	4 028	0	46 872	46 872	0	100,0%	46 626	46 626
Transfers and subsidies	3 084	(309)	0	2 775	2 775	0	100,0%	5 379	5 379
Provinces and municipalities	293	18	0	311	311	0	100,0%	305	305
Households	2 791	(327)	0	2 464	2 464	0	100,0%	5 074	5 074
Payment for capital assets	12 843	(1 445)	0	11 398	11 398	0	100,0%	10 296	10 296
Machinery and equipment	12 843	(1 445)	0	11 398	11 398	0	100,0%	10 296	10 296
Total	1 404 447	(599)	0	1 403 848	1 403 848	0	100,0%	1 261 741	1 261 741



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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

5.3 Government Security Regulator		2022/23						2021/22		
Economic classification		Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments		84 793	(671)	0	84 122	84 122	0	100,0%	72 839	71 810
	Compensation of employees	75 852	2 027	0	77 879	77 879	0	100,0%	65 873	65 873
	Goods and services	8 941	(2 698)	0	6 243	6 243	0	100,0%	6 966	5 937
Transfers and subsidies		56	87	0	143	143	0	100,0%	992	992
	Provinces and municipalities	47	3	0	50	50	0	100,0%	43	43
	Households	9	84	0	93	93	0	100,0%	949	949
Payment for capital assets		4 065	77	0	4 142	4 142	0	100,0%	3 130	3 130
	Machinery and equipment	4 065	77	0	4 142	4 142	0	100,0%	3 130	3 130
Total		88 914	(507)	0	88 407	88 407	0	100,0%	76 961	75 932



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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Economic classification		2022/23						2021/22		
		Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
5.4 Operational Support										
Current payments		285 876	(7 430)	(2 488)	275 958	275 958	0	100,0%	276 640	274 224
	Compensation of employees	263 636	(73)	(2 488)	261 075	261 075	0	100,0%	257 442	257 442
	Goods and services	22 240	(7 357)	0	14 883	14 883	0	100,0%	19 198	16 782
Transfers and subsidies		1 710	(677)	0	1 033	1 033	0	100,0%	1 709	1 709
	Provinces and municipalities	152	(37)	0	115	115	0	100,0%	178	178
	Households	1 558	(640)	0	918	918	0	100,0%	1 531	1 531
Payment for capital assets		5 915	(4 504)	0	1 411	1 411	0	100,0%	3 566	3 566
	Machinery and equipment	5 915	(4 504)	0	1 411	1 411	0	100,0%	3 566	3 566
Total		293 501	(12 611)	(2 488)	278 402	278 402	0	100,0%	281 915	279 499

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1. Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement):

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 7 to the Annual Financial Statements.

2. Detail on payments for financial assets

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 6 to the Annual Financial Statements.

3. Explanations of material variances from Amounts Voted (after Virement):**3.1 Per programme:**

	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Administration	20 247 725	20 244 603	3 122	0,02%
Visible Policing	53 286 001	53 286 001	0	0,00%
Detective Services	20 942 890	20 890 934	51 956	0,25%
Crime Intelligence	4 340 556	4 340 556	0	0,00%
Protection and Security Services	3 737 790	3 737 790	0	0,00%
Total	102 554 962	102 499 884	55 078	0,05%

National Treasury provided approval for the Department to utilise some funding that was specifically and exclusively appropriated to defray financial pressures experienced in other categories. Total virement of 0,09% was also approved by the Accounting Officer between the Programmes that was well within the 8% threshold.

3.2 Per economic classification:

	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Current expenditure	97 653 822	97 601 333	52 489	0,05%
Compensation of employees	80 864 575	80 864 051	524	0,00%
Goods and services	16 789 247	16 737 282	51 965	0,31%
Transfers and subsidies	1 533 747	1 533 747	0	0,00%
Provinces and municipalities	59 121	59 121	0	0,00%
Departmental agencies and accounts	48 770	48 770	0	0,00%
Non-profit institutions	1 000	1 000	0	0,00%
Households	1 424 856	1 424 856	0	0,00%
Payments for capital assets	3 292 630	3 290 041	2 589	0,08%
Buildings and other fixed structures	446 127	443 538	2 589	0,58%
Machinery and equipment	2 728 478	2 728 478	0	0,00%
Biological assets	4 732	4 732	0	0,00%
Software and other intangible assets	113 293	113 293	0	0,00%
Payments for financial assets	74 763	74 763	0	0,00%
Total	102 554 962	102 499 884	55 078	0,05%

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	102 554 962	100 473 833
Departmental revenue	2	762 036	662 344
TOTAL REVENUE		103 316 998	101 136 177
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	80 864 051	78 411 934
Goods and services	5	16 737 282	16 342 585
Total current expenditure		97 601 333	94 754 519
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	7	1 533 747	2 068 007
Total transfers and subsidies		1 533 747	2 068 007
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets	8	3 176 748	2 648 571
Intangible assets	8	113 293	54 004
Total expenditure for capital assets		3 290 041	2 702 575
Payments for financial assets	6	74 763	70 291
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		102 499 884	99 595 392
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		817 114	1 540 785
Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		55 078	878 441
Annual appropriation		55 078	878 441
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts	13	762 036	662 344
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		817 114	1 540 785

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
ASSETS		
Current assets		
	292 548	1 038 310
Cash and cash equivalents	9 17 356	781 323
Prepayments and advances	10 90 372	65 563
Receivables	11 184 820	191 424
Non-current assets		
	147 891	190 915
Receivables	11 147 891	190 915
TOTAL ASSETS	440 439	1 229 225
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
	222 249	976 478
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	12 55 078	878 441
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13 0	29
Bank overdraft	14 99 905	0
Payables	15 67 266	98 008
TOTAL LIABILITIES	222 249	976 478
NET ASSETS	218 190	252 747
Represented by:		
Recoverable revenue	218 190	252 747
TOTAL	218 190	252 747

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		252 747	261 418
Transfers:		(34 557)	(8 671)
Irrecoverable amounts written off	6.3	(57 267)	(40 321)
Debts revised	11.4	(58 753)	(31 711)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(120 318)	(99 555)
Debts raised		201 781	162 916
Closing balance		218 190	252 747

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 28
 CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		103 170 734	101 014 746
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	102 554 962	100 473 833
Departmental revenue received	2	613 613	538 846
Interest received	2.3	2 159	2 067
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		(48 947)	23 889
Surrendered to Revenue Fund	12&13	(1 640 506)	(4 740 066)
Current payments		(97 601 333)	(94 754 519)
Payments for financial assets		(74 763)	(70 291)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(1 533 747)	(2 068 007)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	16	2 271 438	(594 248)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	8	(3 290 041)	(2 702 575)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.4	146 264	121 431
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables		43 024	21 139
Net cash flows from investing activities		(3 100 753)	(2 560 005)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		(34 557)	(8 671)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(34 557)	(8 671)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(863 872)	(3 162 924)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		781 323	3 944 247
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	17	(82 549)	781 323

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 28

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

PART A: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information.

The historical cost convention has been used, except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements. These are based on the best information available at the time of preparation.

Where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA and the annual Division of Revenue Act.

1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard.

2. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3. Presentation currency

Amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the department.

4. Rounding

Unless otherwise stated financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).

5. Foreign currency translation

Cash flow arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into South African Rands using the spot exchange rates prevailing at the date of payment/receipt.

6. Comparative information**6.1 Prior period comparative information**

Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.

6.2 Current year comparison with budget

A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.

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7. Revenue**7.1 Appropriated funds**

Appropriated funds comprises of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against the revenue fund (i.e. statutory appropriation).

Appropriated funds are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the adjustments become effective.

Appropriated funds are measured at the amounts receivable.

The net amount of any appropriated funds due to / from the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable / receivable in the statement of financial position.

7.2 Departmental revenue

Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund, unless stated otherwise.

Departmental revenue is measured at the cash amount received.

In-kind donations received are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and are measured at fair value.

Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

7.3 Accrued departmental revenue

Accruals in respect of departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the department; and
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable.

Accrued tax revenue (and related interest and / penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents.

Write-offs are made according to the department's debt write-off policy.

8 Expenditure**8.1 Compensation of employees****8.1.1 Salaries and wages**

Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

8.1.2 Social contributions

Social contributions made by the department in respect of current employees are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

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Social contributions made by the department in respect of ex-employees are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

8.2 Other expenditure

Other expenditure (such as goods and services, transfers and subsidies and payments for capital assets) is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. The expense is classified as a capital expense if the total consideration paid is more than the capitalisation threshold.

Donations made in kind are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of transfer and are measured at cost or fair value.

8.3 Accruals and payables not recognised

Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value at the reporting date.

8.4 Leases**8.4.1 Operating leases**

Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Operating lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

8.4.2 Finance leases

Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Finance lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.

Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of:

- cost, being the fair value of the asset; or
- the sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.

9 Aid assistance**9.1 Aid assistance received**

Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value.

Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unutilised funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donor are recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

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10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the statement of financial position.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.

11 Prepayments and advances

Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash.

Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.

12 Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off. Write-offs are made according to the department's write-off policy.

13 Financial assets**13.1 Financial assets (not covered elsewhere)**

A financial asset is recognised initially at its cost plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

At the reporting date, a department shall measure its financial assets at cost, less amounts already settled or written-off, except for recognised loans and receivables, which are measured at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off.

14 Impairment of financial assets.

Where there is an indication of impairment of a financial asset, an estimation of the reduction in the recorded carrying value, to reflect the best estimate of the amount of the future economic benefits expected to be received from that asset, is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

15 Payables

Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.

16 Capital assets**16.1 Immovable capital assets**

Immovable assets reflected in the asset register of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value where the cost cannot be determined reliably. Immovable assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the asset register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment.

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Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.
Additional information on immovable assets not reflected in the assets register is provided in the notes to financial statements

16.2 Movable capital assets

Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined reliably, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the movable assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Biological assets are subsequently carried at fair value

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

16.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project.

Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the intangible assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

16.4 Project Costs: Work-in-progress

Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid.

Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use. Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register. Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register.

Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.

17 Provisions and Contingents**17.1 Provisions**

Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

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17.2 Contingents liabilities

Contingent liabilities are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department or when there is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

17.3 Capital Commitments

Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements.

18 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of changes in net assets until such time as the expenditure is either:

- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature with funding and the related funds are received; or
- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance; or
- transferred to receivables for recovery.

Unauthorised expenditure recorded in the notes to the financial statements comprise of

- unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- unauthorised expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- Unauthorised incurred in the current year.

19 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed, and comprises of:

- fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred in the current year.

20 Irregular expenditure

Losses emanating from irregular expenditure are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed and comprises of:

- irregular expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- irregular expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- irregular expenditure incurred in the current year.

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21 Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and errors

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

22 Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

23 Recoverable revenue

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written-off.

24 Related party transactions

Related party transactions within the Minister/MEC's portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.

The number of individuals and the full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

25 Inventories (Effective from date determined in a Treasury Instruction)

At the date of acquisition, inventories are recognised at cost in the statement of financial performance.

Where inventories are acquired as part of a non-exchange transaction, the inventories are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Inventories are subsequently measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value or where intended for distribution (or consumed in the production of goods for distribution) at no or a nominal charge, the lower of cost and current replacement value.

The cost of inventories is assigned by using the weighted average cost basis.

26 Employee benefits

The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is disclosed in the Employee benefits note.

Accruals and payables not recognised for employee benefits are measured at cost or fair value at the reporting date.

The provision for employee benefits is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1. Annual Appropriation

1.1. Annual Appropriation

Programmes	2022/23			2021/22		
	Final Budget	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/ not received	Final Budget	Appropriation Received	Funds not requested/ not received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	20 247 725	20 247 725	0	19 844 295	19 844 295	0
Visible Policing	53 286 001	53 286 001	0	52 610 222	52 610 222	0
Detective Services	20 942 890	20 942 890	0	20 232 517	20 232 517	0
Crime Intelligence	4 340 556	4 340 556	0	4 296 649	4 296 649	0
Protection and Security Services	3 737 790	3 737 790	0	3 490 150	3 490 150	0
Total	102 554 962	102 554 962	0	100 473 833	100 473 833	0

2. Departmental revenue

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	383 341	362 182
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	35 415	38 670
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	2 159	2 067
Sales of capital assets	2.4	146 264	121 431
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	194 857	137 994
Departmental revenue collected		762 036	662 344

2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	2	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		374 097	357 231
Administrative fees		48 700	46 952
Other sales		325 397	310 279
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		9 244	4 951
Total		383 341	362 182

2.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits

	2	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Fines		465	429
Forfeits		34 950	38 241
Total		35 415	38 670

2.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land

	2	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Interest		2 159	2 067
Total		2 159	2 067

2.4 Sale of capital assets

	2	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Tangible assets		146 264	121 431
Machinery and equipment	30.1	146 252	121 348
Biological assets	30.1	12	83
Total		146 264	121 431

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		2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
2.5	Transactions in financial assets and liabilities		
	Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue	194 857	137 994
	Total	194 857	137 994
3	Aid Assistance		
3.1	Donations received in kind		
	<i>(Treasury Regulations 21.2.4)</i>		
	Consumables, Inventory, Clothing and Protective gear (PPE)	35	32
	Computer Equipment	0	2
	Dogs	182	100
	Furniture & Equipment	517	109
	Machinery and Equipment	1 407	0
	Medical Equipment	0	125
	National Police day	329	820
	Transport asset/Service and Equipment	69 230	38 446
	Stationery	1 611	0
	Travel & Accommodation and Training	9 277	4 286
	Catering for Functions	0	109
	Excellence Awards	1 152	0
	Total	83 740	44 029
4.	Compensation of employees		
4.1	Salaries and wages		
	Basic salary	48 963 644	47 385 953
	Performance award	46 260	40 453
	Service Based	191 932	187 393
	Compensative/circumstantial	2 291 154	2 461 989
	Other non-pensionable allowances	11 637 941	11 115 394
	Total	63 130 931	61 191 182
4.2	Social contributions		
	Employer contributions		
	Pension	7 605 429	7 411 725
	Medical	10 110 308	9 792 009
	Official unions and associations	17 383	17 018
	Total	17 733 120	17 220 752
	Total compensation of employees	80 864 051	78 411 934
	Average number of employees	180 841	178 351

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5. Goods and services	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Administrative fees		104 202	109 859
Advertising		20 381	7 388
Minor assets	5.1	200 026	235 102
Bursaries (employees)		9 821	8 792
Catering		18 603	11 479
Communication		349 380	382 285
Computer services	5.2	1 774 434	2 597 703
Consultants: Business and advisory services		34 694	23 067
Laboratory services		934	2 800
Legal services		302 493	371 161
Contractors		321 170	324 538
Agency and support/outsourced services		746 781	392 152
Entertainment		759	586
Audit cost - external	5.3	43 802	37 963
Fleet services		4 894 959	4 297 516
Inventory	5.4	444 172	330 167
Consumables	5.5	894 021	731 879
Operating leases		3 378 459	3 310 181
Property payments	5.6	1 520 137	1 478 404
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		590	320
Travel and subsistence	5.7	1 491 600	1 545 015
Venues and facilities		15 039	6 185
Training and development		6 193	8 266
Other operating expenditure	5.8	164 632	129 777
Total		16 737 282	16 342 585

5.1 Minor Assets	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets	5	200 026	235 102
Machinery and equipment		200 026	235 102

5.2 Computer services	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
SITA computer services	5	1 277 969	1 440 105
External computer service providers		496 465	1 157 598
Total		1 774 434	2 597 703

5.3 Audit cost - External	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Regularity audits	5	41 812	36 755
Investigations		1 990	1 208
Total		43 802	37 963

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Detail note 5 continued

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
5.4 Inventories	5		
Clothing material and accessories		292 006	293 256
Other supplies	5.4.1	152 166	36 911
Total		444 172	330 167
5.4.1 Other Supplies			
Ammunition and security supplies		152 166	36 911
Total		152 166	36 911
5.5 Consumables	5		
Consumable supplies		649 691	473 203
Uniform and clothing		109 413	96 824
Household supplies		80 220	105 233
Building material and supplies		25 032	22 835
Communication accessories		13	21
Other consumables		435 013	248 290
Stationery, printing and office supplies		244 330	258 676
Total		894 021	731 879
5.6 Property payments	5		
Municipal services		1 403 612	1 368 723
Property management fees		65 984	67 738
Other		50 541	41 943
Total		1 520 137	1 478 404
5.7 Travel and subsistence	5		
Local		1 424 656	1 511 198
Foreign		66 944	33 817
Total		1 491 600	1 545 015
5.8 Other operating expenditure	5		
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		11 729	14 230
Resettlement costs		85 903	46 488
Other		67 000	69 059
Total		164 632	129 777

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		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
6. Payments for financial assets			
Material losses through criminal conduct		0	0
Theft		0	0
Other material losses	6.1	0	0
Other material losses written off	6.2	61	15 200
Debts written off	6.3	74 702	55 091
Total		74 763	70 291
Nature of other material losses	6		
Incident	Disciplinary Steps taken/ Criminal proceedings		
Total		0	0
6.2 Other material losses written off	6		
Nature of losses			
Cash: Cashier		47	158
Advances		5	105
Erroneous payments		9	374
Fraud		0	103
Donor Funds		0	14 460
Total		61	15 200
6.3 Debts written off			
Nature of debts written off			
Recoverable revenue written off			
Salary related debt	6	51 423	35 392
Property related debt		5 558	4 522
Admin related debt		243	329
Fruitless and Wasteful		43	78
Total		57 267	40 321
Other debt written off			
Salary related debt		17 232	14 170
Property related debt		75	247
Admin related debt		57	282
Fruitless and Wasteful		71	71
Total		17 435	14 770
Total debt written off		74 702	55 091

Debts written off are in terms of the departmental policies as per Treasury Regulations 11.4.3.

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		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
7. Transfers and subsidies			
Provinces and municipalities	7.1	59 121	57 553
Departmental agencies and accounts	7.2	48 770	47 494
Non-profit institutions	7.3	1 000	0
Households	7.4	1 424 856	1 962 960
Total		1 533 747	2 068 007
7.1 Provinces and municipalities	7		
Fines and penalties		1 092	506
Vehicle licences		58 029	57 047
Total		59 121	57 553
7.2 Departmental agencies and accounts	7		
Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority		48 770	47 494
Total		48 770	47 494
7.3 Non - Profit Institutions	7		
South African Police Service Education Trust		1 000	0
Total		1 000	0
7.4 Households			
Employee social benefit	7	712 062	1 445 936
Claims against the State (Households)		667 854	476 249
Payment as an act of grace		0	0
Medical expenses detainees		44 940	40 775
Total		1 424 856	1 962 960
7.5 Donations made in kind (not included in the main note)			
<i>List in-kind donations made</i>			
Dogs		1 047	27
Fleet Service		0	3
Furniture and Equipment		0	212
Inventory: Clothing Uniform		1	1
Medical Equipment		92	23
Total		1 140	266

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		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
8 Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets		3 176 748	2 648 571
Buildings and other fixed structures	30	443 538	405 196
Machinery and equipment	30	2 728 478	2 238 986
Biological assets	30	4 732	4 389
Intangible assets		113 293	54 004
Software	31.1	113 293	54 004
Total		3 290 041	2 702 575

8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2022/23

	Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets	3 176 748	0	3 176 748
Buildings and other fixed structures	443 538	0	443 538
Machinery and equipment	2 728 478	0	2 728 478
Biological assets	4 732	0	4 732
Intangible assets	113 293	0	113 293
Software	113 293	0	113 293
Total	3 290 041	0	3 290 041

8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2021/22

	Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets	2 648 571	0	2 648 571
Buildings and other fixed structures	405 196	0	405 196
Machinery and equipment	2 238 986	0	2 238 986
Biological assets	4 389	0	4 389
Intangible assets	54 004	0	54 004
Software	54 004	0	54 004
Total	2 702 575	0	2 702 575

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Detail note 8 continued

8.3 Finance lease expenditure included in Expenditure for capital assets	2022/23	2021/22
Tangible assets	R'000	R'000
Machinery and equipment	178 778	188 639
Total	178 778	188 639

9. Cash and cash equivalents		
Consolidated Paymaster General Account	0	762 181
Cash on hand	16 701	18 342
Cash with commercial banks (Local)	655	800
Total	17 356	781 323

10. Prepayments and advances	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Staff advances		291	188
Travel and subsistence		87 562	56 444
Advances paid (Not expensed)	10.1	2 519	8 931
Total		90 372	65 563

Analysis of Total Prepayments and advances

Current Prepayments and advances	90 372	65 563
Non current Prepayments and advances	0	0
Total	90 372	65 563

		2022/23				
Note	Amount as at 1 April 2022	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2023	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
10.1 Advances paid (Not expensed)						
National departments	7 102	(42 374)	(9 250)	45 047	525	
Other institutions	1 829	(95 932)	(12 821)	108 918	1 994	
Total	8 931	(138 306)	(22 071)	153 965	2 519	

The total amount of R22, 071 million under Add/Less:Other represent advances returned, advances not used, advances written off and advances recovered.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Detail note 10 continued

2021/22					
Note	Balance as at 1 April 2021	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2022
10	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Advances paid (Not expensed)					
National departments	4 572	(42 064)	(3 392)	47 986	7 102
Other institutions	1 750	(47 491)	(12 502)	60 072	1 829
Total	6 322	(89 555)	(15 894)	108 058	8 931

11. Receivables	2022/23			2021/22		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims recoverable	82 941	271	83 212	87 081	0	87 081
ANNEXURE 2						
Staff debt	94 526	142 333	236 859	94 298	186 943	281 241
Other debtors	7 353	5 287	12 640	10 045	3 972	14 017
Total	184 820	147 891	332 711	191 424	190 915	382 339

11.1 Claims recoverable	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
National departments	11	60 354	60 355
Provincial departments		22 712	26 343
Public entities		146	383
Total		83 212	87 081

11.2 Staff debt	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Salary related debt	11	189 780	251 054
Administration related debt		27 273	12 945
Inventory/property related debt		19 806	17 242
Total		236 859	281 241

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Detail note 11 continued

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
11.3 Other receivables		
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	561	751
Administration related debt	393	218
Salary related debt	856	2 807
Inventory/property related debt	10 830	10 241
Total	12 640	14 017
11.4 Debts revised		
Capital increase	(5 736)	(3 756)
Capital decrease	64 463	35 398
Interest correction	26	69
Total	58 753	31 711

Included in capital decrease are three remissions amounting to R129 157,84 relating to 2022/23 financial year and two remissions amounting to R40 804,10 relating to 2021/22 financial year as disclosed in the comparative figures. The remissions are in terms of Treasury Regulations 22.1

12. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund		
Opening balance	878 441	4 077 751
Transfer from statement of financial performance	55 078	878 441
Paid during the year	(878 441)	(4 077 751)
Closing balance	55 078	878 441
13. Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund		
Opening balance	29	0
Transfer from statement of financial performance	762 036	662 344
Paid during the year	(762 065)	(662 315)
Closing balance	0	29
14. Bank Overdraft		
Consolidated Paymaster General Account	99 905	0
Total	99 905	0

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		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
15. Payables – current			
Clearing accounts	15.1	395	22 073
Other payables	15.2	66 871	75 935
Total		67 266	98 008
15.1 Clearing accounts	15		
Salary deductions to be paid over to institutions		395	22 073
Total		395	22 073
15.2 Other payables	15		
External receivables		58 006	10 277
Debt related payables		1 619	2 644
Government Employees Housing Scheme (GEHS)		1 804	57 004
Service Terminations		5 442	5 715
Administration Related		0	295
Total		66 871	75 935
16. Net cash flow available from operating activities			
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		817 114	1 540 785
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		1 454 324	(2 135 033)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		6 604	(3 675)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		(24 809)	(14 392)
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		(30 742)	41 956
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(146 264)	(121 431)
Expenditure on capital assets		3 290 041	2 702 575
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(1 640 506)	(4 740 066)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor		0	0
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		2 271 438	(594 248)
17. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes			
Consolidated Paymaster General account		(99 905)	762 181
Cash on hand		16 701	18 342
Cash with commercial banks		655	800
Total		(82 549)	781 323

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18. Contingent liabilities	Liable to	Nature	Note	2022/23	2021/22
				R'000	R'000
	Housing loan guarantees	Employees	ANNEXURE 1	459	390
	Claims against the department	Private parties	ANNEXURE 5	7 995 324	6 785 440
	Other departments (unconfirmed balances)		ANNEXURE 3	487 839	396 328
Total				8 483 622	7 182 158

Included in the claims against the Department are civil claims against the State that have not been settled which consist of various categories such as unlawful arrest and detention, assault, shooting incidents, vehicle collisions and others. Certain types of claims are normally overstated and amounts disclosed are not necessary the amount claimed, rather the amount determined as the most likely amount the court will settle on.

19. Capital Commitments	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Building and other fixed structures		501 233	470 881
Machinery and equipment		215 391	649 821
Biological assets		877	443
Intangible assets		5 009	9 243
Total Commitments		722 510	1 130 388

20. Accruals and payables not recognised	20.1 Accruals	Listed by economic classification	2022/23			2021/22
			30 Days	30+ Days	Total	R'000
		Goods and services	484 840	24 774	509 614	369 003
		Transfers and subsidies	21 282	45 217	66 499	64 718
		Capital assets	94 209	787	94 996	50 764
		Other	0	0	0	2 666
		Total	600 331	70 778	671 109	487 151

Listed by programme level	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Administration	216 114	133 441
Visible Policing	390 530	295 150
Detective Services	51 080	43 277
Crime Intelligence	7 373	9 143
Protection and Security Services	6 012	6 140
Total	671 109	487 151

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

20.2 Payables not recognised	2022/23			2021/22
	R'000			R'000
Listed by economic classification	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services	463 046	293 435	756 481	21 591
Transfers and subsidies	5 515	8 153	13 668	1 925
Capital assets	91 573	7 853	99 426	7 662
Other	0	1 904	1 904	0
Total	560 134	311 345	871 479	31 178

Listed by programme level	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Administration	343 797	12 646
Visible Policing	357 076	15 328
Detective Services	139 342	2 470
Crime Intelligence	16 189	274
Protection and Security Services	15 075	460
Total	871 479	31 178

Included in the above totals are the following:

Confirmed balances with departments	ANNEXURE 3	397 787	195 162
Confirmed balances with other government entities		177 028	14 485
Total		574 815	209 647

21. Employee benefits	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Leave entitlement	3 387 536	3 465 213
Service bonus (Thirteenth cheque)	2 136 300	2 075 768
Capped leave commitments	2 860 866	3 225 677
Long Service Awards	213 510	191 538
Total	8 598 212	8 958 196

Negative leave amounting to R86.5 million included in the Leave entitlement, represents the current leave cycle pro-rata leave credits as a result of the following:
At the beginning of the calendar year, an official is allocated 22 or 30 annual leave days for the whole year which is pro-rated from month to month. In cases where officials take leave that is more than the leave accumulated for a particular period, the leave will result in the pro-rated days of that particular period being exceeded hence the negative balance.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

22. Lease Commitments**22.1 Operating leases expenditure****2022/23**

Not later than 1 year

Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years

Later than five years

Total lease commitments

Machinery and equipment	Total
R'000	R'000
73 373	73 373
47 055	47 055
0	0
120 428	120 428

2021/22

Not later than 1 year

Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years

Later than five years

Total lease commitments

Machinery and equipment	Total
R'000	R'000
82 254	82 254
60 690	60 690
0	0
142 944	142 944

22.2 Finance leases expenditure**2022/23**

Not later than 1 year

Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years

Later than five years

Total lease commitments

Machinery and equipment	Total
R'000	R'000
857	857
1 540	1 540
0	0
2 397	2 397

2021/22

Not later than 1 year

Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years

Later than five years

Total lease commitments

Machinery and equipment	Total
R'000	R'000
36 276	36 276
181	181
0	0
36 457	36 457

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23. Accrued departmental revenue	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	398	628
Fines, penalties and forfeits	20	474
Interest, dividends and rent on land	0	0
Sale of capital assets	0	0
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	28	188
Total	446	1 290

23.1 Analysis of accrued departmental revenue	2022/23	2021/22
Opening balance	1 290	457
Less: amounts received	1 290	457
Add: amounts recognised	446	1 290
Closing balance	446	1 290

24. Unauthorised, Irregular and Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure - current year	0	0
Irregular expenditure - current year	185 995	207 692
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure - current year	1 493	1 590
Closing balance	187 488	209 282

Disciplinary steps taken as a result of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Incident description	Number of Incidents	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Corrective Counselling	3	1	9
Deceased	2	0	18
Dismissed	2	0	1
Final Written warning	1	2	0
No Discipline	158	234	544
No prima facie case	1	0	1
Not guilty	1	0	45
Discipline in progress	447	1 187	967
Resigned	2	52	0
Service termination	1	1	0
Written warning	11	16	5
Total	629	1 493	1 590

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Detail note 24 continued

Disciplinary steps taken as a result of irregular expenditure

Incident description	Number of Incidents	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Corrective Counselling	2	0	21
No Discipline	2	2	1
Discipline in progress	23	185 646	207 530
Service Termination	2	3	5
Written warning	3	4	135
Training	1	323	0
Verbal warning	1	17	0
Total	34	185 995	207 692

25. Related party transactions

List related party relationships

Private Security Industry Regulator Authority

Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service

Independent Police Investigative Directorate

Expenditures were incurred by the Executive Authority on the Vote of SAPS.
The amounts incurred for PSIRA, CSPS and IPID cannot be determined due to the indirect nature thereof.

26. Key management personnel

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Political Office Bearers	4 642	4 423
Officials:		
Board of Commissioners	72 671	73 375
Family members of key management personnel	6 231	6 033
Total	83 544	83 831

27. Impairment

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Staff debtors	41 482	35 063
Other debtors	2 214	1 733
Total	43 696	36 796

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

28. Provisions	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Civil claims	152 665	140 524
Retention fee	12 450	10 404
Total	165 115	150 928

28.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions	2022/23		
	Civil Claims	Retention Fee	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	140 524	10 404	150 928
Increase in provision	30 406	2 162	32 568
Settlement of provision	(189 593)	(740)	(190 333)
Change in provision due to change in estimation of inputs	171 328	624	171 952
Closing balance	152 665	12 450	165 115

Civil claims against the State are inclusive of various categories such as unlawful arrest and detention, assault, shooting incidents, vehicle collisions and others, where uncertainty as to when the amounts will be paid exists. Certain types of claims are normally overstated and amounts disclosed are not necessary the amount claimed, rather a reasonable estimated amount to be paid.

Reconciliation of movement in provisions 2021/22

	2021/22		
	Civil Claims	Retention Fee	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	220 087	9 479	229 566
Increase in provision	67 407	925	68 332
Settlement of provision	(173 999)	0	(173 999)
Change in provision due to change in estimation of inputs	27 029	0	27 029
Closing balance	140 524	10 404	150 928

29 Non-adjusting events after reporting date

Events that occurred after the reporting date 31 March 2023 relates to an application for the certification of class action proceedings relating to damages against the Department of Police. The application was lodged in the Western Cape High Court during May 2023. An estimate of the financial effect are not yet determined.

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

30 Movable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2022/23				Closing balance R'000
	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
HERITAGE ASSETS	41 848	0	0	0	41 848
Heritage assets	41 848	0	0	0	41 848
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	25 586 923	0	2 642 141	1 314 958	26 914 106
Transport assets	17 010 100	0	1 716 850	1 191 295	17 535 655
Computer equipment	2 444 602	0	496 758	46 567	2 894 793
Furniture and Office equipment	375 753	0	38 463	7 187	407 029
Other machinery and equipment	5 756 468	0	390 070	69 909	6 076 629
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	48 113	0	5 259	11 378	41 994
Biological assets	48 113	0	5 259	11 378	41 994
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	25 676 884	0	2 647 400	1 326 336	26 997 948

The department appointed a specialist for the correct classification of Heritage assets to assist with the accurate and complete disclosure of Heritage assets. No additions and disposals were made in the 2022/23 financial year, however the disclosed amount is as a result of a prior period error.

Movable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:

	Note	Number	Value R'000
Heritage assets		143	249
Biological assets		39	869
Total		182	1 118

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Detail note 30 continued

30.1 MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	1 102	40 746	0	0	41 848
Heritage assets	1 102	40 746	0	0	41 848
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	24 244 860	12 526	2 233 287	903 750	25 586 923
Transport assets	15 852 344	402	1 860 535	703 181	17 010 100
Computer equipment	2 386 851	5 629	94 717	42 595	2 444 602
Furniture and office equipment	338 698	153	39 840	2 938	375 753
Other machinery and equipment	5 666 967	6 342	238 195	155 036	5 756 468
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	47 438	0	4 432	3 757	48 113
Biological assets	47 438	0	4 432	3 757	48 113
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	24 293 400	53 272	2 237 719	907 507	25 676 884

30.1.1 Prior period error

	Note	2021/22 R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to prior 2021/22 (affecting the opening balance)		53 272
Heritage assets		40 746
Transport assets		402
Computer equipment		5 629
Furniture and office equipment		153
Other machinery and equipment		6 342
Biological assets		0
Relating to 2021/22		98 448
Transport assets		18 487
Computer equipment		4 146
Furniture and Office equipment		1 295
Other Machinery and equipment		74 520
Total		151 720

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Detail note 30 continued

30.2 Minor Assets

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSETS REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2022/23				Total
	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Opening balance	0	0	1 749 250	0	1 749 250
Additions	0	0	44 626	0	44 626
Disposals	0	0	59 770	0	59 770
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	0	0	1 734 106	0	1 734 106

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of minor assets at cost	0	0	551 334	0	551 334
Total number of minor assets	0	0	551 334	0	551 334

Minor Assets

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2021/22				Total
	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Opening balance	0	0	1 746 112	0	1 746 112
Prior period error	0	0	1 106	0	1 106
Additions	0	0	64 948	0	64 948
Disposals	0	0	62 916	0	62 916
Total minor assets	0	0	1 749 250	0	1 749 250

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Detail note 30 continued

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of minor assets at cost	0	0	555 896	0	555 896
Total number of minor assets	0	0	555 896	0	555 896

30.2.1 Prior period error

	Note	2021/22
		R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to period prior 2021/2022 (affecting the opening balance)		1 106
Machinery and Equipment		1 106
Relating to 2021/22		828
Machinery and Equipment		828
Total prior period errors		1 934

30.3 Movable tangible capital assets written off

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2022/23					Total
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Assets written off	0	0	0	1 314 958	11 378	1 326 336
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	0	0	0	1 314 958	11 378	1 326 336

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Detail note 30 continued

MOVABLE CAPITAL ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2021/22					Total R'000
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Assets written off	0	0	0	903 750	3 757	907 507
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	0	0	0	903 750	3 757	907 507

30.4 Movable tangible capital assets: Capital Work-in-progress

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Note	Opening Balance 1 April 2022	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing Balance 31 March 2023
Annexure 7	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Heritage assets	0	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment	783	174 736	783	174 736
Biological assets	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	783	174 736	783	174 736

	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Payables not recognised relating to Capital WIP [Amounts relating to progress certificates received but not paid at year end and therefore not included in capital work-in-progress]	0	0
Total	0	0

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Detail note 30 continued

30.4 Movable tangible capital assets: Capital Work-in-progress

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note	Opening Balance 1 April 2021	Prior period error	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing Balance 31 March 2022
Annexure 7	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Heritage assets	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery and equipment	0	0	783	0	783
Biological assets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	783	0	783

31. Intangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2022/23				Closing balance
	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Software	507 928	0	111 926	0	619 854
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	507 928	0	111 926	0	619 854

31.1 Movement for 2021/22

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	Software	420 611	0	87 317	0
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	420 611	0	87 317	0	507 928

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Detail note 31 continued

31.2	Prior period error	Note	2021/22 R'000
	Nature of prior period error		
	Relating to period prior 2021/2022 (affecting the opening balance)		
	Software		0
			0
	Relating to 2021/22		0
	Software		0
			0
	Total		0

31.3 **Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress**
MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Note	Opening balance	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
Annexure 7	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Intangible assets	54 619	1 367	0	55 986
TOTAL	54 619	1 367	0	55 986

31.4 **Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress**
MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note	Opening balance	Prior period errors	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
Annexure 7	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Intangible assets	87 932	0	613	33 926	54 619
TOTAL	87 932	0	613	33 926	54 619

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

32. Immovable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	4 061 722	0	139 435	243 929	3 957 228
Dwellings	46 161	0	2 201	1 028	47 334
Non-residential buildings	650 733	0	94 686	242 901	502 518
Other fixed structures	3 364 828	0	42 548	0	3 407 376
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	4 061 722	0	139 435	243 929	3 957 228

Included as part of the disposals to Non-residential buildings are section 42 transfers to the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure.

32.1 Movement for 2021/22

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	3 794 889	28 155	239 159	481	4 061 722
Dwellings	46 047	0	514	400	46 161
Non-residential buildings	430 924	499	219 391	81	650 733
Other fixed structures	3 317 918	27 656	19 254	0	3 364 828
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	3 794 889	28 155	239 159	481	4 061 722

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Detail note 32 continued

32.1.1 Prior period error

Note

2021/22

R'000

Nature of prior period error

Relating to period prior 2021/2022 (affecting the opening balance)

28 155

Dwellings

0

Non-residential buildings

499

Other fixed structures

27 656

Relating to 2021/22

1 211

Dwellings

0

Non-residential buildings

1 211

Other fixed structures

0

Total prior period errors

29 366

Capital Work-in-progress**32.2 CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

Note

Opening
Balance 01
April 2022Current
Year WIPReady for
use (Assets
to the AR)
/ Contracts
terminatedClosing
Balance 31
March 2023

Annexure 7

R'000

R'000

R'000

R'000

Buildings and other fixed structures

340 075

199 265

(106 626)

432 714

TOTAL

340 075

199 265

(106 626)

432 714

2022/23

2021/22

R'000

R'000

Accruals and payables not recognised relating to Capital WIP

1 651

1 114

[Amounts relating to progress certificates received but not paid at year end and therefore not included in capital work-in-progress]

Total

1 651

1 114

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Detail note 32 continued

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Opening Balance 01 April 2020	Prior period error	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing Balance 31 March 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	359 214	(136 544)	329 967	(212 562)	340 075
TOTAL	359 214	(136 544)	329 967	(212 562)	340 075

32.3 Immovable assets written off

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	243 929	0	0	243 929
TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	243 929	0	0	243 929

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	481	0	0	481
TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	481	0	0	481

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

33 Prior period errors

33.1 Correction of prior period errors

	2021/22		
	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Note			
Other: (e.g. Irregular expenditure, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, etc.)			
Provisions Civil Claims)	140 524	43 027	183 551
Contingent Liabilities	6 785 440	230 022	7 015 462
Movable Tangible Capital Assets	25 525 164	151 720	25 676 884
Immovable Tangible Capital Assets	4 032 356	29 366	4 061 722
Minor Assets	1 747 316	1 934	1 749 250
Net effect	38 230 800	456 069	38 686 869

Through continuous improvement of departmental processes and recommendations by the combined assurance forums, as well as the implementation of the post audit action plans the department identified errors that needed to be corrected for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, Movable Tangible Capital Assets, Immovable Tangible Capital Assets and Minor Assets.

These prior period errors are raised in line with chapter 4 of the Modified Cash Standards.

34. BROAD BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PERFORMANCE

Information on compliance with the B-BBEE Act is included in the annual report under the section titled B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information

35. COVID 19 Response Expenditure

	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Compensation of employees		0	0
Goods and services		7 651	73 923
Transfers and subsidies		0	0
Expenditure for capital assets		0	20
Other		0	0
Total		7 651	73 943



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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

ANNEXURE 1

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2023 - LOCAL

GUARANTOR INSTITUTION	Guarantee in respect of	Original Guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1 April 2022	Guarantees draw downs during the year	Guaranteed repayments/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Revaluation due to foreign currency movements	Closing balance 31 March 2023	Revaluations due to inflation rate movements	Accrued guaranteed interest for year ended 31 March 2023
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	HOUSING								
STANDARD BANK			104	0	0	0	0	0	104
NEDBANK PTY LTD			87	0	0	0	0	0	87
ABSA			199	69	0	0	0	0	268
Total			390	69			0	0	459



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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

ANNEXURE 2

CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
DEPARTMENTS						
The Presidency	0	0	518	533	518	533
Department of Defence	0	0	70	57	70	57
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0	0	49	55	49	55
Department of Arts and Culture	0	0	33	129	33	129
Civilian Secretariat for Police	0	0	384	2 642	384	2 642
Department of Communications	0	0	168	187	168	187
Department of Correctional Services	0	0	91	25	91	25
Department of Cooperative Governance	0	6	53	90	53	96
Department of Basic Education	0	0	125	106	125	106
Department of Higher Education and Training	0	0	65	23	65	23
Department of Environmental Affairs	0	0	4	4	4	4
Department of Energy	0	0	55	56	55	56
Department of International Relation & Cooperation	0	12	35 288	35 124	35 288	35 136
Department of Health	0	62	307	453	307	515
Department of Home Affairs	0	0	25	27	25	27
Department of Human Settlement	0	25	21	22	21	47
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	0	6 320	17 198	9 285	17 198	15 605
Department of Labour	0	21	57	100	57	121
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	0	0	2	2	2	2
Parliament : National Assembly	0	27	359	287	359	314
Parliament : National Council of Provinces	0	72	123	167	123	239
Department of Public Enterprises	0	0	28	18	28	18
Department of Public Works	0	0	1 757	1 722	1 757	1 722
Department of Social Development	0	0	173	211	173	211
Department of Trade and Industry	0	0	722	332	722	332
Department of Transport	1 009	0	71	68	1 080	68
Department of Water and Sanitation	0	0	7	9	7	9
Department of Mineral Resources	0	2	159	164	159	166
Department of Public Service and Administration	0	0	60	78	60	78
Department of Science and Technology	0	0	645	1	645	1
Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa	0	0	0	17	0	17
Statistics South Africa	0	0	24	24	24	24
Department of Telecommunication and Postal Services	0	0	19	1 258	19	1 258
National Prosecuting Authority (Justice)	0	266	406	20	406	286
National Treasury	0	0	0	71	0	71

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

ANNEXURE 2 Continued

Department of Small Business	0	0	18	16	18	16
Public Protector	0	0	6	2	6	2
Planning Monitoring and Evaluation	0	1	105	5	105	6
State Security Agency (SSA)	0	0	130	130	130	130
Department of Tourism	0	0	4	5	4	5
Government Printing Works	0	0	16	16	16	16
SUB TOTAL	1 009	6 814	59 345	53 541	60 354	60 355

PROVINCES	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
OFFICES OF THE PREMIERS	0	0	14 680	19 245	14 680	19 245
MEC SAFETY AND SECURITY	0	0	377	509	377	509
KWAZULU NATAL: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	132	1 792	1 414	1 792	1 546
FREE STATE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	322	324	322	324
WESTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	267	336	267	336
LIMPOPO PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	918	4	382	565	1 300	569
EASTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	1 522	1 294	1 522	1 294
GAUTENG PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	825	853	825	853
NORTH WEST PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	118	96	118	96
MPUMALANGA: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	23	1 030	965	1 030	988
NORTHERN CAPE: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	479	583	479	583
SUB TOTAL	918	159	21 794	26 184	22 712	26 343

OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National Intelligence Agency	0	0	54	21	54	21
South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)	0	0	67	93	67	93
South African Revenue Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Road Traffic Management Corporative	0	0	25	269	25	269
SUB TOTAL	0	0	146	383	146	383
TOTAL	1 927	6 973	81 285	80 108	83 212	87 081

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

ANNEXURE 3

INTER- GOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL		Cash in transit at year end 2022/23* Payment date up to six (6) working days before year end	Amount R'000
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		
DEPARTMENTS								
Current								
International Relations and Cooperation	4 544	5 708	5 163	3 763	9 707	9 471		
Justice and Constitutional Development	142 955	38 429	48 550	33 472	191 505	71 901	31/03/2023	777
Government Communication and Information System	232	1 414	0	256	232	1 670		
KZN Prov Government Social Development	0	0	0	1	0	1		
MP Provincial Government	1	0	0	1	1	1		
Public Works	249 841	149 593	426 072	344 889	675 913	494 482	31/03/2023	11 659
Civilian Secretariat for Police	0	0	0	12	0	12		
National Intelligence Agency	0	6	0	0	0	6		
Defence	0	12	0	0	0	0		
Correctional Service	214	0	0	1	0	0		
TOTAL	397 787	195 162	479 785	382 395	877 358	577 544		12 436
OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITY								
Current								
State Information Technology Agency	172 899	10 544	8 054	13 933	180 953	24 477	31/03/2023	85 748
South African Post Office	0	5	0	0	0	5		
Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA)	4 129	3 936	0	0	4 129	3 936		
TOTAL	177 028	14 485	8 054	13 933	185 082	28 418		85 748
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL	574 815	209 647	487 839	396 328	1 062 440	605 962		98 184

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

ANNEXURE 4

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Received in cash			
		0	0
Received in kind			
Public & Businesses	Consumables, Inventory, Clothing and Protective gear (PPE)	35	32
Public & Businesses	Computer Equipment	0	2
Public & Businesses	Dogs	182	100
Public & Businesses	Furniture & Equipment	517	109
Public & Businesses	Machinery and Equipment	1 407	0
Public & Businesses	Medical Equipment	0	125
Public & Businesses	National Police day	329	820
Public & Businesses	Transport assets/Service and Equipment	69 230	38 446
Public & Businesses	Stationery	1 611	0
Public & Businesses	Travel & Accommodation and Training	9 277	4 286
Public & Businesses	Catering for Functions	0	109
Public & Businesses	Excellence Awards	1 152	0
Subtotal		83 740	44 029
TOTAL		83 740	44 029

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

NATURE OF LIABILITY	Opening balance 1 April 2022	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder)	Closing balance 31 March 2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department					
Claims against the department	6 785 440	1 963 134	(753 250)	0	7 995 324
Total	6 785 440	1 963 134	(753 250)	0	7 995 324

Included in the claims against the Department are civil claims against the State that have not been settled which consist of various categories such as unlawful arrest and detention, assault, shooting incidents, vehicle collisions and others.
Certain types of claims are normally overstated and amounts disclosed are not necessary the amount claimed, rather the amount determined as the most likely amount the court will settle on.

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

Nature of recoverability	Opening Balance 1 April 2022	Details of liability and recoverability		Movement during the year	Closing balance 31 March 2023
	R'000		R'000	R'000	R'000
Civil claims against the Department	440 669	Written off (TR 11.4 & 12)	173	160 471	601 140
		Claim by the Department	128		
		Waiver of claims (TR 12.7.3)	486 924		
		Merits of loss cannot be determined	651		
Total	440 669		487 876	160 471	601 140

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

ANNEXURE 6

INVENTORIES

INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	Ammunition	Uniform	TOTAL
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		74 333	409 525	483 858
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		4 383	0	4 383
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		134 503	296 004	430 507
Add: Additions - Non-cash		0	14	14
(Less): Disposals		0	(200)	(200)
(Less): Issues		(87 899)	(327 158)	(415 057)
Add/(Less): Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)		0	0	0
Add/(Less): Adjustments		6 733	4 245	10 978
Closing balance		132 053	382 430	514 483

INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	Ammunition	Uniform	TOTAL
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		113 679	367 938	481 617
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		0	0	0
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		25 511	293 536	319 047
Add: Additions - Non-cash		0	0	0
(Less): Disposals		(1 969)	(182)	(2 151)
(Less): Issues		(66 835)	(255 083)	(321 918)
Add/(Less): Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)		0	0	0
Add/(Less): Adjustments		3 947	3 316	7 263
Closing balance		74 333	409 525	483 858

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

ANNEXURE 7

Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Opening balance	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	783	174 736	(783)	174 736
Transport assets	0	130 272	0	130 272
Computer equipment	0	0	0	0
Furniture and office equipment	0	1 345	0	1 345
Other machinery and equipment	783	43 119	(783)	43 119
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	340 075	199 265	(106 626)	432 714
Dwellings	0	0	0	0
Non-residential buildings	227 624	139 298	(90 229)	276 693
Other fixed structures	112 451	59 967	(16 397)	156 021
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	54 619	1 367	0	55 986
Computer Software	54 619	1 367	0	55 986
TOTAL	395 477	375 368	(107 409)	663 436

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress**MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Opening balance	Prior period errors	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	0	0	783	0	783
Transport assets	0	0	783	0	783
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	359 214	(136 544)	329 967	(212 562)	340 075
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	0
Non-residential buildings	327 431	(136 544)	247 746	(211 009)	227 624
Other fixed structures	31 783	0	82 221	(1 553)	112 451
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	87 932	0	613	(33 926)	54 619
Computer Software	87 932	0	613	(33 926)	54 619
TOTAL	447 146	(136 544)	331 363	(246 488)	395 477

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

ANNEXURE 8

INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 10.1)

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2023 R'000	31/03/2022 R'000	31/03/2023 R'000	31/03/2022 R'000	31/03/2023 R'000	31/03/2022 R'000
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS						
Government Communication and Information System	464	2 517	0	0	464	2 517
International Relations and Cooperation	61	4 585	0	0	61	4 585
Subtotal	525	7 102	0	0	525	7 102
Other Institutions						
Police Actions	271	369	0	0	271	369
Temporary Advances	1	11	0	0	1	11
Purchases	1 722	1 449	0	0	1 722	1 449
Subtotal	1 994	1 829	0	0	1 994	1 829
TOTAL	2 519	8 931	0	0	2 519	8 931



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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

ANNEXURE 9**STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE****NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP****(Group major categories but list material items including name of organisation)**

	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Made in kind		
Dogs	1 047	27
Fleet Service	0	3
Furniture & Equipment	0	212
Inventory: Clothing Uniform	1	1
Medical Equipment	92	23
TOTAL	1 140	266



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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

ANNEXURE 10

COVID 19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE

Per quarter and in total

Expenditure per economic classification	APRIL 2022	MAY 2022	JUN 2022	Subtotal Q1	JUL 2022	AUG 2022	SEPT 2022	Subtotal Q2	OCT 2022	NOV 2022	DEC 2022	Subtotal Q3	JAN 2023	FEB 2023	MAR 2023	Subtotal Q4	2022/23 TOTAL	2021/22 TOTAL
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Compensation of employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goods services	482	1 913	2 320	1 830	600	193	242	19	12	16	12	12	12	12	12	7 651	73 923	73 923

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Minor assets	0	2	204	206	0	9	18	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	8 346
Catering: Departmental activities	120	146	15	281	236	503	12	751	242	12	12	266	11	12	12	35	1 333	2 867	
Communication (G&S)	362	1 765	2 101	4 228	1 525	157	163	1 845	0	7	0	7	5	0	0	5	6 085	56 296	
Consultants: Business and advisory services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Contractors	0	0	0	0	69	(69)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 310
Agency and support/outourced services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 033
Expenditure for capital assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Other machinery and equipment	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
TOTAL COVID 19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE	482	1 913	2 320	4 715	1 830	600	193	2 623	242	19	12	273	16	12	12	40	7 651	73 943	73 943



ENDNOTES:

PART B

1. Reported performance has been aligned with the mandate of the DPCI, as per Section 17(D) of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). The element of "fraud" is not reported on, as fraud and corruption are two distinct crimes and the focus of the revised MTSF is on addressing serious corruption, specifically.
2. Reported performance has been aligned with the mandate of the DPCI, as per Section 17(D) of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). The element of "fraud" is not reported on, as fraud and corruption are two distinct crimes and the focus of the revised MTSF is on addressing serious corruption, specifically.
3. By the end of March 2021, there were 1 155 police stations, countrywide. Although Boetsap, Kubusiedrift and Mokopong Police Stations are functional, these police stations are exempted from having a CPF, as they have no community in the policing precinct, only seasonal workers and are, therefore, excluded from the number of police stations.
4. By the end of March 2022, there were 1 158 police stations, countrywide. Although Boetsap, Kubusiedrift and Mokopong Police Stations are functional, these police stations are exempted from having a CPF, as they have no community in the policing precinct, only seasonal workers. Mabeskraal and Moeka Vuma Police Stations, in the North West Province and Chatty Police Station, in the Eastern Cape are newly established police stations and are not fully operational. These police stations are excluded from the number of functional police stations.
5. Over the medium-term, the SAPS will focus on maintaining the initiation of the Concept.
6. The performance indicator was amended to: Number of Provinces in which the Traditional Policing Concept has been initiated in the 2022/23 APP, due to the dependency that the SAPS has, in respect of the role that is required of traditional leaders, in this regard.
7. The Traditional Policing Concept was partially implemented, in the Mpumalanga Province.
8. The performance indicator was amended, in 2022/23, to ensure that the initiation of the Safer Cities Project in the identified cities and towns includes tangible deliverables that provide sustainable benefits related to the safety and security of the citizens who reside in and use the specified cities/towns. The performance indicator has, therefore, been amended to: Number of cities and towns in which the initiation of the SAPS's Safer Cities Project has been confirmed, in the Addendum to the 2022/23 APP.
9. Members were deployed to Darfur, Abyei (Darfur), South Sudan, Somalia and New York.
10. A total of 500 SAPS members, as per Cabinet approval.
11. Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
12. The 2021 SAPS CSS is available for perusal, upon request.
13. Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
14. Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
15. The baseline includes actual performance for 2015/16 to 2018/19, as well as the first three quarters of 2019/20.
16. The baseline includes actual performance for 2015/16 to 2018/19, as well as the first three quarters of 2019/20.
17. As this was a new performance indicator, the baseline is for the period 2020/21.
18. Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
19. This outcome is related to the outcome that has been included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024): Improvement in CPI rating.



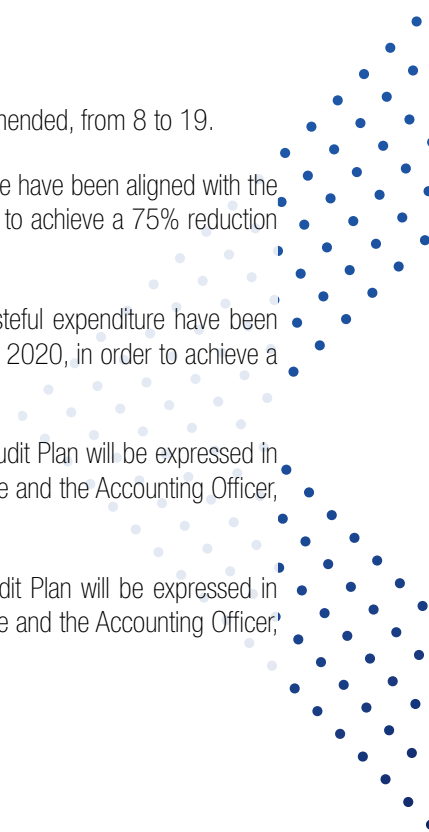
20. This performance indicator has been included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's Strategic Plan. The reported performance has been aligned with the mandate of the DPCI, as per Section 17(D) of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). The element of "fraud" is not reported on in the actual achievement, as fraud and corruption are two distinct crimes and the focus of the MTSF is on addressing serious corruption, specifically. The overall conviction rate for the private sector, inclusive of fraud, in 2022/23 is 99,14% (3 105 from a total of 3 132).
21. This performance indicator has been included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's Strategic Plan. The reported performance has been aligned with the mandate of the DPCI, as per Section 17(D) of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). The element of "fraud" is not reported on in the actual achievement, as fraud and corruption are two distinct crimes and the focus of the MTSF is on addressing serious corruption, specifically. The overall conviction rate for the public sector, inclusive of fraud, in 2022/23 is 90,61% (29 from a total of 32).
22. This performance indicator has been included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's Strategic Plan. The reported performance has been aligned with the mandate of the DPCI, as per Section 17(D) of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). The element of "fraud" is not reported on in the actual achievement, as fraud and corruption are two distinct crimes and the focus of the MTSF is on addressing serious corruption, specifically. The overall conviction rate for the JCPS Cluster, inclusive of fraud, in 2022/23 is 81,67% (49 from a total of 60).
23. This outcome has been included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's Strategic Plan.
24. As this was a revised performance indicator, the baseline is for the period 2020/21.
25. The performance indicator was revised from "conviction rate for serious commercial crime-related charges" to "conviction rate for serious commercial crime". The reported performance has been aligned with the mandate of the DPCI, as per Section 17(D) of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). The element of "fraud" is not reported on in the actual achievement, as fraud and corruption are two distinct crimes and the focus of the MTSF is on addressing serious corruption, specifically. The overall conviction rate for serious commercial crime, inclusive of fraud, in 2022/23 is 90,52% (28 806 from a total of 26 299).
26. As this was a revised performance indicator, the baseline is for the period 2020/21.
27. Forensic investigative leads includes, DNA investigative leads (person-to-crime and crime-to-crime), ballistic and fingerprint leads.
28. This baseline reflects outstanding forensic investigative leads, as at the end of February 2019.
29. Refer to the SAPS Value-add of Crime Intelligence Products Survey 2021.
30. The performance indicator was initiated, in 2019/20. The baseline represents the actual performance, at the end of the third quarter.
31. The number of severe threats may vary from one year, to the next, which necessitates that a targeted percentage, per annum, be provided, which may be revised during the five-year period.
32. This performance indicator was established fully, in 2019/20. The baseline represents the estimated performance for 2019/20, based on the actual performance of the first three quarters and an average of these quarters, representing the 4th Quarter.
33. The prioritised positions are determined, in consultation with the National Commissioner, on an annual basis.
34. The baseline represents the average performance, per year, for the period 2017/18 to 2019/20.
35. The five-year target is dependent on the allocation of additional vetting capacity. The actual number will be determined on an annual basis.
36. The baseline represents the average performance for the period 2017/18 to 2019/20.
37. Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
38. Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.



39. The performance indicator has been aligned with the GBVF National Strategic Plan.
40. Note that as this was a revised performance indicator, the baseline is for the period 2020/21.
41. Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
42. The SAPS Service Values Barometer includes the levels of satisfaction with the following key policing services: Final resolution of case/incident reported; Accuracy of dealing with an incident or crime report; Timelines of dealing with an incident or crime report; Compassion/empathy of SAPS staff dealing with a case/incident; Attitude of SAPS staff members when dealing with a case/incident; Openness/transparency of SAPS staff dealing with a case/incident; Courtesy/politeness of SAPS staff dealing with a case/incident and Professionalism of SAPS staff dealing with a case/incident.
43. Refer to the SAPS CSS 2021.
44. Resources refers to the two primary categories of resources, namely; human resources and vehicles. Additional categories of resources will be added, during the period 2020 to 2025.
45. The baseline is as at 31 March 2020.
46. The baseline is as at 31 March 2020.
47. Refer to the SAPS OCS 2021.
48. Refer to the SAPS OCS 2021.
49. Note that the baseline includes the actual performance from 2015/16 to the 3rd Quarter of 2019/20.
50. Note that the baseline includes 2017/18, 2018/19 to the 3rd Quarter of 2019/20, as the performance indicator was introduced in 2017/18.
51. Refer to the SAPS OCS 2021.
52. Refer to the SAPS OCS 2021.
53. Refer to the SAPS OCS 2021.
54. The SAPS Corporate Governance Framework is based on the King IV Principles and Recommended Practices.

PROGRAMME 1

55. The actual performance, for 2020/21, was reviewed. As a result, the reported performance was amended, from 8 to 19.
56. The medium-term targets in respect of the percentage reduction in incidents of irregular expenditure have been aligned with the requirements in terms of Circular 30 of 2020, issued by the DPSA, on 30 August 2020, in order to achieve a 75% reduction by the end of 2024/25.
57. The medium-term targets in respect of the percentage reduction in incidents of fruitless and wasteful expenditure have been aligned with the requirements in terms of Circular 30 of 2020, issued by the DPSA, on 30 August 2020, in order to achieve a 75% reduction by the end of 2024/25.
58. The annual and quarterly targets for the percentage of audits completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan will be expressed in percentage, due to the fact that the Internal Audit Plan is authorised by the SAPS's Audit Committee and the Accounting Officer, after the tabling of the APP. Numerical data will be provided during quarterly and annual reporting.
59. The annual and quarterly targets of forensic investigations completed, in terms of the Internal Audit Plan will be expressed in percentage, due to the fact that the Internal Audit Plan is authorised by the SAPS's Audit Committee and the Accounting Officer, after the tabling of the APP. Numerical data will be provided during quarterly and annual reporting.



PROGRAMME 2

60. The number of stolen, lost and illegal firearms recovered was significantly affected by the introduction of Lockdown levels 5 and 4, in terms of the Disaster Management Act. During lockdown levels 5 and 4, the movement of persons and goods was severely restricted.
61. The SAPS will address disaggregated data for this performance indicator in the Annual Report. The Division cannot plan the percentage of firearm applications to be finalised in terms of gender, age or disability, taking into consideration all the challenges relating to the CFR environment, such as, *inter alia*, systems, forms and registers.
62. The 30 stations referred to are specifically the High Contact Crime Weight stations in respect of reported contract crime.
63. Empangeni Police Station was identified as a Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight station, in 2019/20 and was replaced with Phoenix Police Station, in the 2020/21 financial year. Therefore, the difference in the number of reported contact crimes published in the 2019/20 Annual Report.
64. The number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered was significantly affected by the introduction of Lockdown levels 5 and 4, in terms of the Disaster Management Act. During lockdown levels 5 and 4, the movement of persons and goods was severely restricted.
65. Mabeskraal and Moeka Vuma Police Stations, in the North West Province and Chatty Police Station, in the Eastern Cape are newly established police stations and are not fully operational.
66. Contact crimes against women include the following: murder, attempted murder, sexual offences (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault and contact related sexual offences), assault GBH and common assault.
67. Contact crimes against children include the following: murder, attempted murder, sexual offences (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault and contact related sexual offences), assault GBH and common assault.
68. The Community-in-Blue Concept was initiated in all nine provinces, in 2020/21. The focus, in 2021/22, was placed on the issuing of provincial instructions, as well as the registration of Community-in-Blue patrollers, in six identified provinces, namely; the Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, North West and the Western Cape.
69. The implementation of the Safer Cities Project is driven by the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. The cities in which the Safer Cities Project will be initiated during 2022/23 will, therefore, be provided by the aforementioned department.
70. Arrests for serious crime, includes arrests for contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime, other serious crime, other serious crime not listed in the table and crimes dependant on police action for detection categories.

PROGRAMME 3

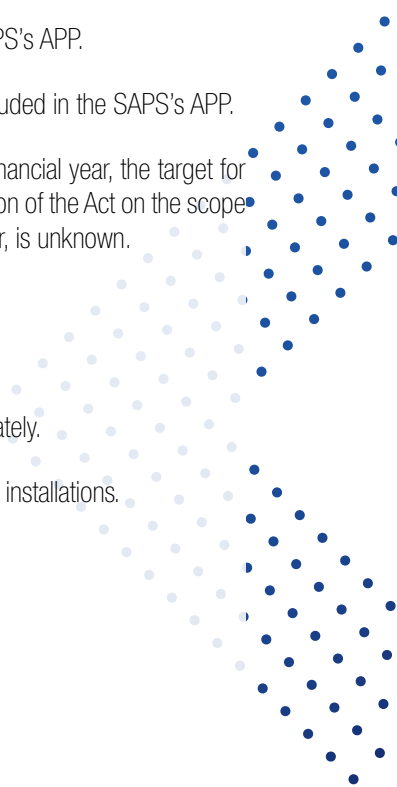
71. This outcome is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
72. This output is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
73. This output is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
74. Please note that contact crimes against women include the following: murder, attempted murder, sexual offences (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault and contact-related sexual offences), assault GBH and common assault.
75. This output is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
76. Contact crimes against children include the following: murder, attempted murder, sexual offences (rape, attempted rape, sexual assault and contact-related sexual offences), assault GBH and common assault.

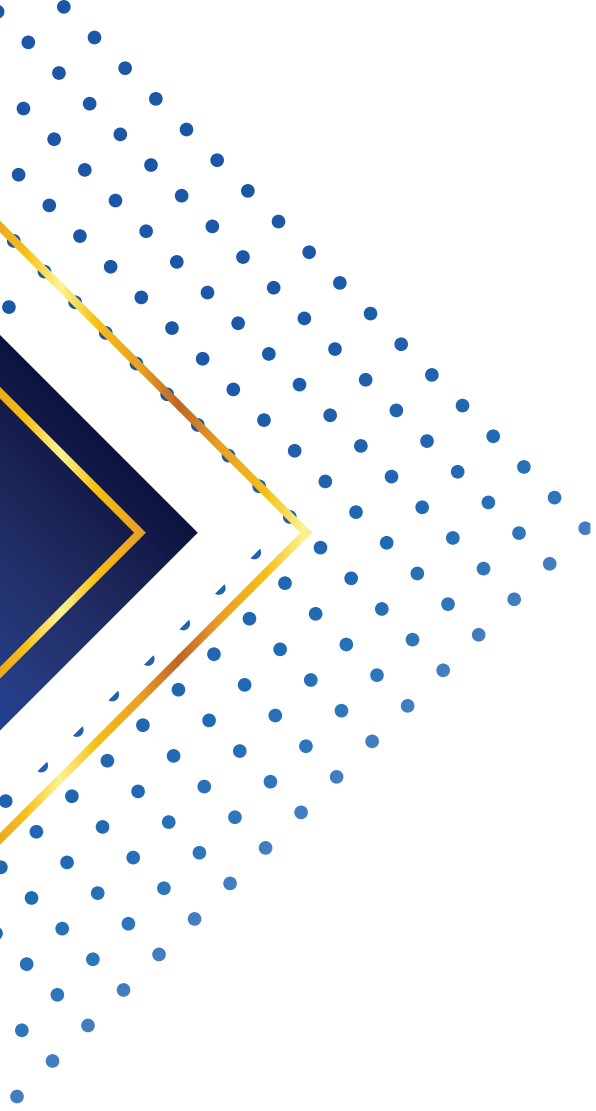


77. This outcome is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
78. This output is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
79. This performance indicator is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
80. The Organised Crime capability within the Detective Service has not yet been capacitated to the level that it can adequately respond to a higher target. In addition, it is anticipated that the achievement of targeted percentages may be compromised by small actual numbers. The target will, however, be revised upwards, over the medium-term as additional capacity is allocated to the Organised Crime capability.
81. The actual performance, for 2020/21, was reviewed and the indicator description was revised, due to findings raised by the AGSA. As a result, the achievement was amended to 42,62% (174 arrests, compared with 122 arrests, in 2019/20).
82. This performance indicator is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
83. This output is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
84. The Detective Service Division is reliant on the availability of buccal sample kits, at police stations, which are procured by the Supply Chain Management Division, for distribution by the office of the Provincial Commissioners.
85. The performance indicators linked to this output are related to the implementation of the DNA Act and the investigation/resolution of reported crime.
86. The calculation for the detection rate is the total number of charges referred to court (column 3), added to charges withdrawn before court (column 4), plus charges closed as unfounded (column 6), divided by the total number of charges reported (column 1) and brought forward (column 2), expressed as a percentage.
87. The requirement that a separate programme be established for the DPCI, as per Section 17H(4)(d), read with Section 17K(2), of the SAPS Act, is being addressed.
88. This output is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
89. The inclusive trial-ready rate for cases of serious corruption investigated by the Serious Corruption Component, within the DPCI is 85,76% (494 from a total of 576), in 2019/20, 81,44% (496 from a total of 609), in 2020/21, 83,02% (528 from a total of 636), in 2021/22 and 84,30% (638 from a total of 739), in 2022/23..
90. This outcome is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
91. This output is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
92. This performance indicator is included in the Revised MTSF (2019-2024) and must, therefore, be included in the SAPS's APP.
93. Due to the implementation of the Cybercrimes Act, 2020 (Act no 19 of 2020) during the 2021/22 financial year, the target for this performance indicator will be maintained at 65%. This is because the full impact of the implementation of the Act on the scope of the investigations and workload at the section responsible for reporting on this performance indicator, is unknown.

PROGRAMME 5

94. The Presidential Protection Service Component does not provide in-transit and static protection, separately.
95. The Presidential Protection Service Component provides security at a specified number of government installations.





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