

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY****FOR WRITTEN REPLY****QUESTION 510**

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**(INTERNAL QUESTION PAPER NO 4-2023)**

**510. Dr P J Groenewald (FF Plus) to ask the Minister of Police:**

- (1) What total number of members of the SA Police Service (SAPS) who were arrested in each of the (a) 2019-20, (b) 2020-21, (c) 2021-22 and (d) 2022-23 financial years, were involved in crime;
- (2) what number of the specified number of SAPS members were arrested in each specified financial year for (a) murder, (b) robbery and (c) rape;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

NW555E

**REPLY:**

(1)(a)(b)(c)(d), (2)(a)(b)(c) and (3)

The South African Police Service (SAPS) is fully aware of the implications of criminal charges against members of the SAPS, in terms of the impact that this has on the reputation of the organisation and the confidence and trust that the public have in the SAPS.

The SAPS is, however, equally aware of the need for the criminal allegations against its members to be thoroughly investigated, without fear or favour. It is for this reason that the mandates of certain law enforcement capabilities, such as the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID), the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) and the Risk and Integrity Management Component, enable them to investigate certain types of criminal cases against SAPS members, including serious criminal charges, serious corruption, organised crime, commercial crime and integrity/corruption-related charges. There are also certain charges against SAPS members, which are less serious in nature (in terms of the classification of the charges and not the impact that the charge has on public perception) and are investigated by



the Anti-Corruption units, within the Detective and Forensic Services, or by detectives at police stations.

The SAPS has established a system functionality which enables the tracking of criminal charges against members, however, the data that feeds this system is captured on the Crime Administration System (CAS) and/or Investigation Case Docket Management System (ICDMS), at station level, and as such, must be verified. This verification includes liaison with the relevant law enforcement entity, as indicated above, to which the investigation has been directed but also to ensure that the data, which has been captured in respect of each criminal charge is correct, including the charge itself, the actual identity of alleged suspect and the detail associated with the charge, as reflected in the A1 statement in the case docket.

The Division: Detective and Forensic Services has, therefore, already established nodal points at national and provincial levels, which are currently undertaking the verification process that has been described. This analysis has already revealed certain discrepancies in the data that has been captured on the system and the Detective Service National and Provincial Nodal Points are engaged in the thorough review of the actual dockets and the correction of inconsistencies, in order to validate the data and eliminate the risks associated with providing inaccurate information.

In the absence of the meticulous and stringent validation processes, inaccurate data may harm the reputation of innocent members or the SAPS. The validation process is essential to ensure that only reliable and verified information is used to report on SAPS members' involvement in criminal activity.

The aforementioned task has already been initiated and will be completed by 30 September 2023, after which the requested information will be made available.

Reply to question 510 recommended/~~not recommended~~



**GENERAL  
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE  
SF MASEMOLA (SOEG)**

Date: 2 JUL 2023 2023 -07-21

Reply to question 510 approved/~~not approved~~



**MINISTER OF POLICE  
GENERAL BH CELE, MP**

Date: 25/07/2023