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SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE
MINISTER OF POLICE

Mr FA Mbalula, MP
MINISTER OF POLICE

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Police, for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.



LJ MOTHIBA
LIEUTENANT GENERAL
LJ MOTHIBA

31 August 2017



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PART A:
GENERAL INFORMATION

1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

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2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ACTT	Anti-Corruption Task Team
AFIS	Automatic Fingerprint Identification System
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
AOP	Annual Operational Plan
APP	Annual Performance Plan
ATM	Automatic Teller Machine
AU	African Union
BAC	Bid Adjudication Committee
BBBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BEC	Bid Evaluation Committee
BMA	Border Management Authority
BRRR	Budget Review Recommendation Report
BRV	Bullet-resistant Vest
CAS	Crime Administration System
CBM	Citizen-based Monitoring
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CFR	Central Firearms Register
CIT	Cash-in-Transit
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CMA	Criminal Matters Amendment
CMIS	Crime Management Information System
COCC	Cluster Operational Command Centre
CPF	Community Police Forum
CR&CSM	Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management
CSC	Community Service Centre
CSD	Central Supplier Database
CTICC	Cape Town International Convention Centre
DCS	Department of Correctional Services
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DoH	Department of Health
DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DPW	Department of Public Works
DSC	Detective Service Centres
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry

EFRS	Enhanced Firearms Register System
EHW	Employee Health and Wellness
EMCS	Enhanced Movement Control System
ENE	Estimates of National Expenditure
ERMC	Enterprise Risk Management Committee
ETD	Education, Training and Development
EUE	End-user Equipment
FCS	Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences
FLASH	Firearms, Liquor and Second-Hand Goods
FPS	Firearm Permit System
FSD	Frontline Service Delivery
FSDM	Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring
FSL	Forensic Science Laboratory
FSW	Forensic Social Worker
GPA	Government Pensions Administration Agency
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HRD	Human Resource Development
IBIS	Integrated Ballistic Identification System
ICDMS	Investigation Case Docket Management System
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IJS	Integrated Justice System
INTERPOL	International Police
IPID	Independent Police Investigative Directorate
IS	Information Systems
IS/ICT	Information Systems and Information Communication Technology
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
JCPS	Justice Crime Prevention and Security
JSLP	Junior Supervisory Learning Programme
LAN	Local Area Network
LRAD	Long Range Acoustic Device
MCS	Movement Control System
MPAT	Management Performance Assessment Tool
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NATJOC	National Joint Operational Centre
NATJOINTS	National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
NDP	National Development Plan
NFDD	National Forensic DNA Database
NFMCCC	Non-Ferrous Metal Crime Combating Committees
NICOC	National Intelligence Coordinating Committee
NIU	National Intervention Unit

NKP	National Key Point
NMF	National Management Forum
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
OCPI	Organised Crime Project Investigations
OPAM	Operational Planning and Monitoring
ORS	Operational Response Services
PAS	Provisioning Administration System
PEP	Performance Enhancement Plan
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
POLMED	Police Medical Aid
POP	Public Order Policing
PPGM	Procurement Process Governance Management
PPS	Presidential Protection Service
PSS	Protection and Security Services
RRP	Rapid Rail Police
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANDF	South African National Defence Force
SANEB	South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARPCCO	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SASSETA	Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SCOPA	Standing Committee on Public Accounts
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Programme
SHE	Safety, Health and Environmental
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SOP	Standard Operational Procedure
STF	Special Task Force
TETRA	Terrestrial Trunked Radio
TID	Technical Indicator Description
TMS	Technology Management Services
TRT	Tactical Response Team
UAMP	User Asset Management Plan
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNISA	University of South Africa
USA	United States of America
VAT	Value Added Tax

VFR	Victim-Friendly Room
VIC	Victim Identification Centre
VIP	Very Important Person
VIS	Victim Identification Section
WAN	Wide Area Network

3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



Minister of Police, MP
FA Mbalula

I would like to start by acknowledging Minister NPT Nhleko, who until March 2017, was the cabinet member responsible for policing. We present this Annual Report, having been in office for just four months. We thank Minister Nhleko for his service to the people of South Africa.

The environment, the Ministry of Police and the different departments it oversees, is a dynamic one. The main department, the South African Police Service, is the face, not just of the Ministry, but of the entire government. With 1 144 police stations and a fixed establishment of 194 605.

The Ministry also has three other entities, The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service, the Independent Police Investigative Directorate and the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority.

The governing party draws its mandate from the people of South Africa, to govern in a democratic way under the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. In its 5th administration manifesto, the governing party stated its commitments to four key safety and security platforms:

- Work to further reduce the levels of crime, specifically contact crimes like murder, rape and assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm.
- Increase intelligence support and coordination, enhanced police visibility, enhanced focus on hot-spot areas and to address the proliferation of firearms.
- Improve the Criminal Justice System, the capacity of police, legal aid, courts and prosecutors.
- To partner with communities, which will include the formation of street committees, Community Safety Forums, strengthening the anti-crime awareness campaigns and introduce stronger legislation to combat substance abuse.

The Ministry showed improvements on all these four platforms, as evidenced by the results contained in this Annual Report.

Under my Ministry, we shall re-affirm the Vision 2030 of the National Development Plan, on peace and stability matters which states that:

“People living in South Africa feel safe at home, at school and at work, and they enjoy a community life free of fear. Women walk freely in the street and children play safely outside. As a result of substantially reduced levels of serious and violent crime, businesses are thriving, and local and foreign investors are establishing new businesses. This, in turn, leads to the creation of new job opportunities and the reduction of poverty and inequality. The Criminal Justice System is well-resourced, professional and is staffed by highly skilled officials who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect communities and citizens against violent crime and respect people’s rights to equality and justice. South Africa’s borders are effectively safeguarded, secured and well-managed”.

As 2017 has been declared the Year of Oliver Reginald Tambo, we re-affirm the orientation of our government, informed by the Freedom Charter, which declares that:

“South Africa shall be a fully independent State which respects the right and sovereignty of all nations”.

“South Africa shall strive to maintain world peace and the settlement of all international disputes by negotiations, not war”.

“Peace and friendship among all our people shall be secured by upholding the equal rights, opportunities and status of all”.

The safety of all our people and visitors, is the most important service any government should provide. This

safety must be provided within the ambits of our human rights obligations. The South African Police Service is obligated to design itself as a people centred organisation, with Community Policing Forums and Community Safety Forums, working hand-in-hand with their local police stations.

Shortly after the publication of this Annual Report, I shall be releasing the national crime statistics for 2016/2017. The statistical information aims to inform the police on crime trends and whether the methods adopted to deal with crime are responding or not. Through these statistics, we will be able to adjust our plans or change them altogether.

Our country remains seized with extreme violence, especially in poor communities. Violent property-related crimes are also showing a stubborn streak.

I wish to emphasise that in our plans going forward, the Division Crime Intelligence is to be at the forefront of our planning and strategy, as we adopt a complete intelligence led crime-fighting machinery.

There are a number of lessons in this Annual Report that will assist us in making our operations better. The noted overspending in certain components, will be our main attention.

The challenges of fixed establishment reduction, remain a matter requiring re-thinking, in order to align ourselves with the realities of an increasing urban population and weakening economy. This increases the burden on the departments I lead.

The Ministry will seek to analyse the budget for 2017/2018, in order to make necessary adjustments to respond to new priorities, based on the findings contained in this Annual Report and the upcoming Annual Crime Report.

Subsequent to the financial year-end, I have instructed the Ministry and departments to start a process of reviewing the 1996 Crime Prevention Strategy and other subsequent strategies, ensuing to respond to the new trends and the 4th industrial revolution criminal environment, including terrorism and others.

I wish to thank the Deputy Minister of Police, Mr Bongani Mkongi for his support in the past few months, the Acting National Police Commissioner and Police Management as a whole.

More importantly, I would like to thank our employees and members in uniform, who continue to serve South Africa well.



F. MBALULA
Minister of the Department of Police
31 August 2017

4. DEPUTY MINISTER'S STATEMENT



Deputy Minister of
Police, MP
BM Mkongi

I would like to echo Minister FA Mbalula's acknowledgment of Minister NPT Nhleko, who until March 2017, together with Deputy Minister MM Soty, led the Executive portfolio, responsible for policing. The results we present here reflect on the work that the previous Ministry has done. I also extend my gratitude to the Executive team and wish them good luck in their new roles.

Key to this report, are the observations regarding the official response to the Farlam Commission Recommendations and the central issue regarding the transformation of the South African Police Service. We are happy to report that, subsequent to the year under review, the Transformation Panel has begun its work and the Panel of Experts is expected to submit their recommendations to the Minister, by the end of October 2017. This will be a very important milestone towards the professionalisation of the South African Police Service. Another key issue on the policy agenda is our attempt to resolve the integration of the South African Police Services Non-Statutory Forces, which by structural design, encountered challenges in terms of its seamless integration into SAPS. Much has been done to achieve parity, in terms of leave, recognition of pension benefits, and other matters.

What now remains is the finalisation of the re-ranking of these members, so as to finalise the process of integration and the creation of a single and unified police service our Constitution demands. It is envisaged that before the end of the coming financial year, the remaining matters would be resolved and all stakeholders, including organised worker unions and cabinet, would be consulted. Given the infrastructural demands facing SAPS, such as the building of police stations, the Ministry of Police came up with the initiative of providing mobile police stations across the country. These mobile police stations are now reaching areas that were not easily reached before. The Ministry will continue this service in the 2017/2018 financial year.

The South African Government promotes a people-centered approach. This approach enabled members of the public to present complaints and grievances to the relevant office bearers, which resulted in such complaints receiving the highest possible attention and action. The Ministry of Police, together with other stakeholders, attended to these complaints and got an opportunity to engage with various sectors of our communities, through Izimbizo across the country. The problems identified during these Izimbizo, are diverse in nature and touch upon areas such as police conduct, performance, compliance, trust, and confidence matters. These community engagements have revealed that, the SAPS and police oversight institutions have made great strides within our society. Most of the challenges encountered by the community have to do with other service delivery points, such as local government services, justice and others. A multi-sectoral and integrated approach with all the stakeholders including private sector, non-governmental organisations, labour and other government departments seem to be the way to go.

In the 2017/2018 financial year, more efforts should go into focusing on crime and violent hotspot areas, such as Nyanga, which continues to be the murder capital of South Africa. In addition, we are trying to focus on national issues such as gender-based violence and strengthening our community policing initiatives. In the coming fiscal year, the SAPS will undertake scientific research in the Nyanga area, which will also be followed by a series of anti-gender based violence initiatives across the country.

The wellness of our service members is crucial to our success against criminality. As Minister Mbalula has noted, this Annual Report will be of great assistance in our work, as it provides us with a clear view of the challenges our department faces.

We are pleased to present the results and wish to thank Minister Mbalula for his consistent support. We extend our gratitude to the SAPS leadership, management and staff for carrying out the legislative mandate and their concerted efforts in making South African citizens feel safe.

BM MKONGI
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Police
31 August 2017

5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



Acting National
Commissioner
Lt Gen LJ Mothiba

OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

I am honoured to present the Annual Report of the South African Police Service (SAPS), as a comprehensive account to Parliament, the country, and every member of society. This report is on our performance, as based on the priorities and objectives, which were reflected in the Annual Performance Plan (APP) for 2016/2017. As the Acting National Commissioner of the SAPS, it was necessary to continue with strategies and plans, that we as management had prioritised for implementation, which would contribute to an improvement in performance and the sustainability thereof.

The aspiration of our government, is to build a strong developmental state that is able to respond to the needs and dreams of the people of the country, as well as be able to perform better and faster. The approach by the management of this Department, was a shift towards performance management, accountability and an action driven approach, to ensure that gains made, are implemented across the country, at all our police stations.

The National Development Plan (NDP) envisions that by 2030, people living in South Africa, are and feel safe, enjoying a community life, free of fear, especially vulnerable groups; such as women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. In this regard, the NDP specifically emphasises “building safer communities”; “building a capable state”; “promoting accountability” and “fighting corruption”, which are fundamentals that are relevant to the department in realising this vision. The SAPS continues to make positive strides in our daily struggle of conquering the menace of crime in our communities and in the country. I am incredibly proud of the work done by our men and women in blue who ensure that the perpetrators of crime are relentlessly pursued and are brought to book. We, as police officials are expected to always uphold our solemn oath of office and steadfastly strive to ensure that the people of the Republic of South Africa, are and feel safe.

The 2016/2017 financial year, which is the third stage of the five-year period, comes to an end, but is a stepping stone towards government’s five-year trajectory. These are the steps that the Department takes as it advances towards the realisation of the government’s vision 2030, for the country. The Annual Report for 2016/2017, is a consolidated report of performance of the Department and some highlights of achievement.

The 2015/2016 financial year heralded in the introduction of the Back-to-Basics Approach, which advocated that every police employee was to simply do “the right things right, every time”. The management of the SAPS had taken the Back-to-Basics Approach to every member, explaining its rationale in support of the NDP, as well as its requirements, in relation to fundamental policing practice. This initial communication of the Back-to-Basics Approach, was taken a step further when the core elements of the Approach will be introduced as the building blocks of the SAPS forthcoming strategic planning processes.

The Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster has identified a number of medium-term priorities, that impact directly on the SAPS. Contact crime has been prioritised by the management and during analysis of the various crime levels, it was determined that carjacking, house robbery and business robbery, generally referred to as trio crimes, were on the increase.

Despite the existence of operational and tactical plans, these crimes continued to increase unabated. Firstly, a concerted effort was and is still required, to reduce the unacceptably high levels of serious crime, in particular contact crime. The management decided that it was necessary to initiate the establishment of a national trio task team to implement a feasible approach, to reduce these stubborn crimes and to focus their concentrated efforts, at identified stations.

From a policing point of view, the 2016/2017 financial year was further characterised by the consistently increasing levels of violent public protests, which placed the SAPS under considerable pressure to tangibly demonstrate its ability to not only stabilise and contain such protests, but to do so within the context of the proportional use of force, guided by the principle of maximum restraint. Public dissent was characterised by the #FeesMustFall campaign, which led to the almost total disruption of the activities of the majority of tertiary academic institutions, significant damage to private and public property and in certain instances, the

unfortunate loss of life. Public protests, resulted in the large-scale mobilisation of SAPS members at many metropolitan areas around the country, diverting critical resources from day-to-day policing activities. These men and women in blue, the majority of whom are not dedicated Public Order Policing personnel, generally conducted themselves with professional dignity, which unfortunately, was not mirrored by participants in these public protests. For the considerable restraint demonstrated in the face of significant provocation, these police officers deserve the highest praise and the gratitude of the country, as a whole. While citizens of this country have a constitutionally guaranteed right to voice their dissent, publically, the men and women in blue will not compromise its mandated obligation to uphold and enforce the law. However, it will ensure that public protest is policed within the confines of the law and of internationally accepted public order policing practices. The SAPS is deeply concerned about the prevalence of crime in colleges and universities, across the country. The crime experienced in the education sector is a microcosm of the general crime manifested within communities nationwide, as well as in civil society, generally, in the country. For this reason, the SAPS is to form strategic partnerships with the various stakeholders, to address issues which relate to crimes, including protest actions in campuses.

The Department's overall performance is showing some tangible signs of improvement. The incidence of some categories of crime were on the decline. The SAPS's ability to resolve crime, which is reported by citizens or detected by law enforcement, has shown considerable improvement and public protest, while increasing, in terms of its tendency towards violence, is being effectively controlled. This performance must, however, be properly contextualised within the broader performance of government, in order to focus on the SAPS's contribution to government's vision for the country, but also to prevent unintended consequences. There are certain measures of performance that are completely within the control of the SAPS and others which are reliant on a coordinated multidisciplinary approach by all spheres of society.

A key dimension of the Back-to-Basics Approach is the inculcating of a culture of performance management and accountability. This process, initiated at the highest level within the organisation, involves managers and members at all levels, being called to account, in terms of performance in support of the objectives and performance indicators that were and are embedded in the Department's APP's. Integrated performance management and accountability will be cascaded down the line of command, to ensure that management and members are aware of the performance commitments which are made in the APP and the role that they have to play, in ensuring that these commitments are achieved.

It will take careful and thorough analysis, planning, adequate resourcing, rigorous performance management, but most importantly, it will require a change in the mindset of every member. The SAPS is here to serve the citizens of this country, without fear or favour, in compliance with the laws that govern the citizens of the country, taking care, as the NDP requires, that none are marginalised from the services we provide.

A number of tactical and operational intelligence products were generated and these products were an important tool in the fight against crime. The products comprised of 102 270 profiles, 134 243 intelligence analysis reports, 11 948 communication analysis reports, 1 704 communication interception analysis reports and 28 022 threat and risk assessment reports.

The reduction of serious crime remains a challenge for the SAPS. Unacceptably high levels of crime, especially serious and violent crime, result in people in South Africa living in fear and feeling unsafe, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children, older persons and people with disabilities. Therefore, the reduction of the number of reported serious crimes, crimes against women, crimes against children and the increasing number of detected crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs, continues to be priorities for the SAPS. Enhanced police visibility and targeted crime prevention operations are intended to deter and detect the perpetration of crime. Proactive police actions are conducted, informed by crime analysis and identified prevailing threats, within a particular policing precinct, either at station, cluster or provincial levels. A total of 17 260 stolen/lost and illegal firearms were recovered by through various policing interventions.

The scourge and availability of drugs, affects the moral fabric of society. Increased illicit drug use and alcohol consumption, are some of the main contributors to the perpetration of violent crime. The numerous and significant illicit drug seizures, by authorities at international airports and at ports of entry, point to South Africa as being considered a lucrative market for international drug syndicates. The successes achieved with the dismantling of clandestine drug laboratories, locally, also indicate that the drug market in South Africa is not solely supplied by international sources. Illicit drugs were confiscated as a result of police actions amounted to 364 315,873 kg cannabis, 3 277 158 Mandrax tablets, 84,081 kg cocaine, 658,960 kg crystal meth (Tik-

Tik) and 601,878 kg heroin. In addition, liquor consisting of 1 345 092,865 litres was confiscated as a result of various police actions. A total of 83 crime awareness campaigns were conducted, both nationally and provincially.

The SAPS is responsible for the control of the legal/illegal cross-border movement of all persons and goods, at all identified and declared ports of entry, thereby ensuring that all people in South Africa, are and feel safe. As a result of Movement Control System/Enhanced Movement Control System a total screening of 2 723 wanted persons, 3 411 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles, which were crime related, were responded to. At various ports of entry, a total of 8 787 profiled vehicles, 7 810 containers and 8 635 cargo were searched for illicit drugs, firearms, stolen/robbed vehicles, consignment, smuggled persons and counterfeit goods/contraband. Public Order Policing Units across the various provinces received a total of 14 693 requests, of which 3 715 of these incidents were unrest-related incidents and 10 978 of these incidents, were considered to be peaceful incidents.

Policing plays a major role in combating crime in the community, by reassuring and assisting persons who are affected by crime, so that they can continue or return to enjoying their lives. Increasingly, crime investigation depends upon the collection, processing and analysis of forensic physical evidence for exoneration of the innocent or the conviction of the perpetrator.

The officers appointed as detective court case officers; act as a liaison between the prosecutors and detectives, in the management of case dockets. This has resulted in the improvement of relations with the National Prosecution Authority (NPA). These detective court case officers have improved the accessibility and communication between the SAPS and the NPA.

The following outputs have been achieved by the Detective Service amongst others, the **detection rate** of 99,75% (384 349) and 69,91% (39 629), were achieved for crimes dependent on police action for detection and crimes against persons younger than 18 years (children), respectively.

The **trial-ready rate** of 83,63% (183 087), 84,21% (313 981), 77,46% (168 628), 84,07% (918) and 78,51% (29 681) were achieved for contact crimes, all serious crimes combined, crimes dependent on police action for detection, criminal and violent conduct during public protest, crimes against persons younger than 18 years (children), respectively.

The **conviction rate** of 80,94% (50 751), 88,64% (141 783), 97,68% (170 210), 60,56% (86) and 86% (12 192), were achieved for contact crimes (crimes against persons), all serious crimes combined, crimes dependent on police action for detection, criminal and violent conduct during public protest, crimes against persons younger than 18 years (children), respectively.

The detection rate for serious crimes, contact crimes and the crimes against women and the detection and conviction rates for public violence, remains an area of concern for management. Measures are to be instituted, to improve the detection and conviction rates in identified areas of underperformance.

Outputs achieved by the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) include amongst others, the percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations, which were successfully terminated, increased from 9,62%, in 2015/2016, to 51,61%, in 2016/2017. This is an increase of 41,99% as compared to the previous financial year. The South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau (SANEB) and National Bureau for Illegal Firearm Control and Priority Violent Crime Units, dismantled a total of 45 clandestine laboratories. A detection rate of 95,37% (126 870 from a total of 133 035), was achieved in serious commercial crime-related charges.

The Criminal Record Centre, in managing criminal records, has expanded its Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) capacity, by an additional eight Local Criminal Record Centres, to enhance service delivery and support police stations and detectives in the investigation of crime. Technological capacity was also enhanced, through the opening of a state-of-the-art forensic science laboratory. Forensic Science Laboratories provides specialised technical analysis, in support of investigators, in respect of evidence.

The impact of the implementation of the DNA Act and awareness initiatives, which were undertaken during the 2016/2017 financial year, resulted in the number of forensic DNA cases, which were submitted to the FSL, to increase by 204%, from 165 852 DNA cases, to 505 257 DNA cases. A total number of 357 719 from a total of 415 029 or 86,19% of the forensic DNA profiles that were obtained, were finalised, within 30 days, from the

submission date for DNA analysis, by the FSL.

A total of 97,89% (1 178 912 of 1 204 379) original previous conviction reports were generated, within 15 calendar days. A total of 71,84% (4 240 from a total of 5 902) non-routine case exhibits (entries) were finalised within 75 working days. A total of 87,62% (367 791 from a total of 419 765) of Biology Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) intelligence case exhibits (entries) were processed, within 63 working days. A total of 99,12% (34 327 from a total of 34 631) of integrated ballistics intelligence case exhibits (entries) were finalised (acquired), within 28 working days.

To ensure that the SAPS contributes towards a South Africa where all people are and feel safe, specific attention was given to improving training in the areas of forensics, crime investigations, the public order policing environment and preventing crimes against women and children. Overall, a total of 126 481 learners attended training interventions and 125 470 or 99,20%, were declared competent upon completion of their training.

During 2016/2017, a total of 83 members were murdered countrywide, 34 were murdered, on duty and 49 were murdered, off duty. Attacks on members of the South African Police Service are unacceptable and armed assaults on police stations should be condemned by all sectors of our society. A police station is a place where community members go to report a crime or to seek help. These premises are safe havens for victims and the communities that we serve. It is shocking that criminal elements enter with firearms and injure and kill police officials in this manner.

Communities play a crucial role in assisting the SAPS, to end the scourge of violence against women and children. It is important to note that much still needs to be done to root out gender-based violence, as well other crimes which are perpetrated against women and children. We have, however, made progress in fighting the scourge of violence against women and children. The SAPS, does not function in isolation from the communities. I, therefore urge every citizen of our beautiful and great country, to support and work together with us, in the Department's efforts to ensure a safe and secure South Africa.

I wish to extend my appreciation to the Community Policing Forums, reservists, other force multipliers, local, national and international law enforcement agencies, non-governmental organisations, community based organisations, faith based organisations, oversight bodies, the JCPS cluster, other government departments and entities, all our strategic partners, stakeholders and roleplayers, that have contributed to the performance of the department, which has led to areas of success.

In conclusion, I together with the management of the SAPS, acknowledge the dedication, loyalty and commitment of the men and women of the SAPS, who on a daily basis, strive to ensure that all people in South Africa, are and feel safe.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS

Departmental receipts	2016/2017			2015/2016		
	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	236 818	265 508	(28 690)	177 349	237 620	(60 271)
Fines, penalties and forfeits	1 573	9 740	(8 167)	10 650	11 184	(534)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	1 133	1 375	(242)	821	1 128	(307)
Sale of capital assets	83 100	89 539	(6 439)	19 108	62 650	(43 542)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	175 369	389 854	(214 485)	135 913	165 610	(29 697)
Total	497 993	756 016	(258 023)	343 841	478 192	(134 351)

Departmental revenue collection destined for the National Revenue Fund, is mostly derived from services rendered to the public: such as firearm licence 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.

All fees, charges and tariffs which are not fixed by law, are addressed by the Department's Tariff Committee.

The reasons for overperformance are as follows:

- **Sales of goods and services produced by the department:** The positive deviation of R28,690 million is, inter alia, due to the increase of commission on insurance deductions on PERSAL (R4,9 million), the increase in police services rendered (R5,1 million) and the increase in the sale of scrap (R19,5 million), as a result of more auctions for non-capital assets.
- **Fines, penalties and forfeits:** The positive deviation of R8,167 million is mainly due to money forfeited to the State during the latter part of the financial year that was unforeseen.
- **Sale of capital assets:** The positive deviation of R6,439 million is mainly due to more auctions that were held, especially during the latter part of the reporting period.
- **Financial transactions in assets and liabilities:** The positive deviation of R214,485 million is mainly due to an amount of R144,480 million, which was paid by State Information Technology Agency (SITA) to the Department, as a result of accumulated credits relevant to previous financial years, as well as an amount of R56,001 million, which was paid by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) to the Department, for expenditures that were incurred by the Department, in the previous financial year. More departmental debt related to previous financial years had also been recovered.

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure for the 2016/2017 financial year amounted to R80 984 836 000, which represents a spending rate of 100%. An insignificant amount of R15 235,19 remained from the voted allocation for the financial year. The expenditure was made up as follows:

Programmes	2016/2017			2015/2016		
	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
Administration	17 715 067	17 715 067	-	16 936 289	16 936 289	-
Visible Policing	40 612 424	40 612 409	15	38 321 152	38 321 105	47
Detective Service	16 723 126	16 723 126	-	15 947 270	15 947 270	-
Crime Intelligence	3 387 920	3 387 920	-	3 102 039	3 102 039	-
Protection and Security Services	2 546 314	2 546 314	-	2 414 098	2 414 098	-
Total	80 984 851	80 984 836	15	76 720 848	76 720 801	47

VIREMENTS/ROLLOVERS

No amounts will be requested for rollover to the 2017/2018 financial year, since the full amount as allocated for the 2016/2017 financial year was expended.

In respect of virements applied, the National Treasury provided approval for the Department to utilise funds allocated for capital purchases in order to defray current expenditure and the Accounting Officer approved that the following amounts could be viremented between the programmes of the Vote: Police for the 2016/2017 financial year.

Programmes	Adjusted estimates R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Virement R'000	Variance %
1. Administration	17 382 497	17 715 067	332 570	1,91%
2. Visible Policing	40 865 906	40 612 409	(253 482)	(0,62%)
3. Detective Service	16 772 488	16 723 126	(49 362)	(0,29%)
4. Crime Intelligence	3 354 818	3 387 920	33 102	0,99%
5. Protection and Security Services	2 609 142	2 546 314	(62 828)	(2,41%)
Total	80 984 851	80 984 836	-	-

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

A net overspending realised as a result of increased spending on compensation of employees. Higher than planned cost-of-living increases were paid and certain functions received additional capacity that also contributed towards the increased spending, i.e. Programme and Project Management, National Management Interventions and Integrity Management. Other environments also experienced financial pressures that resulted in increased spending, i.e. levies payable to the Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA), computer services affected by higher exchange rates and more expenditure on civil claims than estimated.

PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

A net underspending realised mainly as a result of the timing of personnel losses, which influenced the spending performance on compensation of employees. With regards to goods and services, the underspending is mainly as a result of a reclassification, in order to allow for finance leases, i.e. a recurring fixed cost element of cellular phone contracts to be capitalised. This in itself realised increased spending under payment for capital assets. In addition, a decreased level of spending realised under payments for capital assets mainly as a result of certain vehicle deliveries that did not realise, as well as lower levels of spending on reimbursements to the Department of Public Works based on invoices received in the facilities environment (devolved functions). The underspending on the Programme is marginal, i.e. 0,62%.

PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICE

A net underspending realised mainly as a result of the timing of personnel losses, which influenced the spending performance on compensation of employees. With regards to goods and services, the overspending is mainly as a result of spending on certain Criminal Justice System (CJS) capital projects that did not materialise as anticipated, due to certain contracts being disputed or not awarded and tenders not being published by SITA. In addition, a decreased level of spending realised under payments for capital assets, mainly as a result of certain vehicle deliveries that did not realise. The underspending on the Programme is marginal, i.e. 0,29%.

PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

The total net overspending of R33,1 million on this programme essentially realised as a result of increased spending on compensation of employees, due to higher than planned cost-of-living increases which were paid. With regards to goods and services, the underspending is mainly as a result of a reclassification in order to allow for finance leases, i.e. a recurring fixed cost element of cellular phone contracts to be capitalised. In addition, a decreased level of spending realised under payments for capital assets, mainly as a result of certain vehicle deliveries that did not realise. The overspending on the Programme is 0,99%.

PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

A net underspending of 2,41% realised on total programme spending. When considering the economical classifications; compensation overspent by 0,12% and goods and services underspent by 0,44%, the latter that was insignificant of nature. However, payments for capital assets underspent, as a result of certain vehicle deliveries that did not realise, as well as other machinery and equipment ordered but could not be delivered by year end.

UNAUTHORISED, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Refer to Part E: Notes to the financial statements.

FUTURE PLANS OF THE DEPARTMENT

The department is currently three years towards the achievement of the medium-term strategic priorities, as determined by Government, in the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), for the period 2014 to 2019. This is a critical stepping stone towards the achievement of the vision of Government, as encapsulated in the NDP. The end-term performance report which will be generated by the SAPS, following the completion of the 2014 to 2019 strategic period, will comprise of the consolidated results of performance during this period.

In order for the JCPS Cluster to realise the vision of ensuring that in 2030, people living in South Africa, feel safe at home, at school and at work and that they enjoy a community life free of fear, consideration must be given to achieving the following suboutcomes of Outcome 3, which relate to the Department. The suboutcomes are the reduction of levels of contact crime, an efficient and effective Criminal Justice System, South Africa's borders effectively defended, protected, secured and well-managed, a secured cyber space, domestic stability ensured and corruption in the public and private sectors reduced.

Over the medium term, the SAPS, will focus on intensifying the implementation of the Back-to-Basics Approach on policing, which was adopted by Cabinet, in August 2015. The Approach aims to improve police performance and conduct, by ensuring that every member of the police service does the basics of policing properly and consistently, in line with the regulatory framework for policing. This entails addressing past underperformance and organisational deficiencies that are identified in fundamental areas, such as discipline and police conduct, police visibility and the deployment of operational resources. Addressing these deficiencies lays the groundwork for a police service that is responsive to the safety and security needs of society and which upholds a high standard of conduct and professionalism, in line with the goals in the NDP, of building safer communities and Outcome 3 (all people in South Africa are and feel safe).

The Back-to-Basics Approach on policing is made up of nine elements that cut across all of the Department's programmes. However, spending on them will mainly take place in the Visible Policing and Detective Service programmes, which are the Department's core service delivery programmes. Implementing this approach is expected to improve the Department's performance on the prevention, detection and investigation of crime.

TRANSFORMING THE POLICE SERVICE

The **transformation** of the SAPS, as informed by the NDP, including, inter alia, demilitarisation, professionalism, integrity and discipline, in other words, the manner in which police officers' conduct themselves, guided by the Code of Conduct, as distinctive characteristics of policing.

ENHANCING POLICE VISIBILITY

Political and/or domestic instability is a serious challenge that if left unabated, will destabilise our fledgling democracy, rule of law and the advancement of the country from a developmental state to a capable state. Issues that contribute to this instability are violent industrial and service delivery-related protest actions, as well as disrespect for authority. Therefore, it is imperative to prevent and combat violent crimes that accompany what is otherwise considered as legitimate industrial protest action and service delivery actions.

The **maintenance of internal stability** remains a challenge for the SAPS, as the key drivers of broad public discontent persisted, during 2016/2017. A growing culture of lawlessness, impunity and violence during protest actions, including disrespecting state authority, continues to be a threat to the continued development of the democratic dispensation in the country. In addition, partnerships with other government departments become crucial in addressing the root causes of public protest. The department seeks to develop a plan to expand public order policing; re-establish units in Cape Town, Durban and Nelspruit; re-establish dormant units; establish new units; and increase the number of public order policing personnel, across the country.

Enhancing police visibility entails optimising spending on personnel, vehicles and infrastructure, to ensure that the police service is accessible to communities and can make its presence felt. A significant number of police stations are to be built, upgraded and maintained. The Department also plans to prioritise the replacement of vehicles that have mileage, which is in excess of 200 000 kilometres, as these vehicles, require significant maintenance each year.

The SAPS's **specialised tactical emergency response** capability comprises of Tactical Response Teams (TRT), the National Intervention Units (NIU) and the Special Task Force (STF) and they provide a tactical solution to high-risk and strategic threats. The revitalisation of the STF will take place over the medium-term, to ensure its importance and promote proficiency in its deployment and utilisation.

The SAPS's **air wing fleet** is a crucial operational resource and the demand for air support has increased. A need exists for the current fleet to be increased and the obsolete aircraft to be replaced, thereby ensuring that the Department's ability to provide the critically needed airborne support, is not compromised.

The establishment of a Border Management Authority (BMA) to oversee **effective border control**, has been prioritised and the SAPS actively participates in the BMA, contributing, thereby to the securing of South Africa's borders, including borderlines and ports of entry and exit. The centralisation of the management of all ports of entry have improved command and control over this crucial capability.

To enhance the **African Agenda and promote peace and stability** on the continent, the SAPS will deploy members on peacekeeping missions and other interventions, as required by the United Security Council Resolutions, as and when approved by cabinet.

Effective **crime scene investigation and forensic analysis**, in support of the investigation of crime, will be enhanced through continued skills development and the modernising of forensic technologies, to support the Seven Point Plan of the CJS. The implementation of the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2010 (Act No 6 of 2010), requires the SAPS to update and maintain criminal records.

The **safety of SAPS employees** in the line of duty remains a priority, which will be enhanced through improved operational readiness and targeted resourcing of identified vulnerable areas.

In line with the NDP, the department will not only improve the **quality of service**, it provides, but also increase its footprint, in terms of fixed and mobile infrastructure. This is, however, a budget-driven matter that can only be addressed over the medium-term period, but extending into the subsequent MTSF cycle.

The management has prioritised the process of the re-engineering of frontline service delivery, by the identification of all key services provided from the community service centre (CSC). A business process mapping would be undertaken of all identified services in the CSC, taking into account the different categorisation of police stations. A focused approach would be considered to develop/review standards for all services provided from the CSC. Analysis of the eight Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring (FSDM) focus areas would be undertaken, to identify standards for implementation at all police stations.

The fixed establishment of police station, provincial and national levels, will provide a structure to inform the capacity at the respective business units of the Department. Crime patterns will also direct the deployment of personnel, within the respective criteria of the fixed establishment, which was delegated to all provincial and divisional commissioners. During 2017/2018, the SAPS will enlist 5 000 new entry-level personnel consisting out of 3 800 Police Service Act and 1 200 Public Service Act personnel. The funding of posts will be informed by the National Treasury and will be addressed by SAPS, during the 2017/2018 financial year. The capacity of specialised units will also be closely monitored and their capacity would be enhanced to ensure effective policing, in specialised environments.

The information systems priorities for 2017/2018 for consideration of system development and/or enhancements are the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), National Forensic DNA Database, Investigation Case Docket Management System (ICDMS) and Second-Hand Goods, whilst the National Photo Imaging System, ICDMS (Administer Case Functionality) and Judicial Document Image Storage System, are to be considered for implementation.

Addressing the **contributors to crime**, which include illegal drugs, vehicles and firearms, will be intensified,

with the focus shifting to the closure of identified clandestine laboratories and the targeting of drug dealers. The development of a National Implementation Plan for the Drug Master Plan, will ensure that action taken to address this crime contributor, will be properly coordinated and integrated across the SAPS's various operational capabilities.

Several **strategic partnerships** have been established, with key institutions representing various sectors of society, including, inter alia, agriculture, business and various tertiary institutions. These partnerships focused on enhancing an integrated approach to safety and security and will be developed further.

Research is a key element underlying the Department's capabilities, which necessitate the development and implementation of a structured medium-term research agenda, which is informed by management and members. The research agenda would guide external stakeholders into areas of focus where the department requires an in-depth research analysis.

The Department will prioritise the development of a number of strategies that are linked to the SAPS Strategic Plan and other emerging areas that are going to be addressed. A few of the key strategies that would be developed, during 2017/2018, are as follows:

Communication strategy and implementation plan. The purpose of this communication strategy will be to render a professional communication service, which is aimed at advancing the strategic objectives of the SAPS.

Public Order Policing (POP) Strategy: Arising from the findings of the Farlam Commission of Enquiry, it is a prerequisite for the SAPS to relook at the functioning and execution of the mandate by the Public Order Units, throughout the country. In the development of a Public Order Policing Strategy, key issues or recommendations that were made by the Commission, would be taken into account.

Rural Safety Strategy: Arising from the Human Rights Commission recommendations, the SAPS would conduct a Rural Safety Summit. During this summit, the Rural Safety Strategy would be reviewed.

The National Crime Combating Strategy and the Crime Combating Strategy: During 2016, the Civilian Secretariat of Police Service developed two white papers namely, the White Paper on Policing and the White Paper on Safety and Security. The SAPS will embark on a process of analysis, conceptualisation and operationalisation of both these papers.

In conclusion, communities are invited to join the police, in the fight against crime, with the view in working together in combating crime. Citizens are therefore urged to take part in the country's effort to ensuring a safe and secure South Africa. We would like to welcome partners and various stakeholders who would be joining us in the journey in ensuring a safe and crime free South Africa.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

No Public Private Partnership arrangements/approvals currently exist.

DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES/ACTIVITIES TO BE DISCONTINUED

None

NEW OR PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

None

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

None

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

UNSOLICITED BID PROPOSALS

There were no unsolicited bids for the year under review.

IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

The National Treasury Guideline relating to irregular expenditure/Log Forum/Procurement Forum/National Management Forum (NMF) is circulated to all end-users, via email each year.

Training is provided to responsible members in provinces and divisions, with regard to irregular expenditure, who must in return provide training to other members in the province and divisions.

Monthly reconciliation was implemented and the SITA and the Financial Management and Administration Division are in the process to develop a system to report on irregular expenditure on POLFIN, that will assist with the financial statements.

National Treasury's Guideline on Irregular Expenditure was circulated to provide clarity on the procedures to be followed when dealing with the identification and application of irregular expenditure.

The importance of irregular expenditure is reiterated during annual Supply Chain Management Forums and Procurement Forums held with Deputy Provincial Commissioners and Support Heads, responsible for Resource Management.

Intervention sessions are held continuously with provinces and divisions, in order to mitigate the occurrence of irregular expenditure.

GIFTS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED IN KIND FROM NON-RELATED PARTIES

Donations to the value of R2 962 894,74 were received by the SAPS, in 2016/2017.

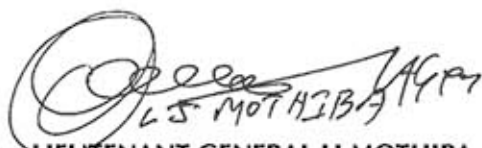
Donations to the value of R842 465,18 were made by the SAPS, in 2016/2017.

Transfers to the value of R1 177 835,43 were received by the SAPS, in 2016/2017.

Transfers to the value of R257 307,66 were made by the SAPS, in 2016/2017.

Sponsorships to the value of R17 342,00 were made to the SAPS, in 2016/2017.

No sponsorships were made by the SAPS, in 2016/2017.



LIEUTENANT GENERAL LJ MOTHIBA
Acting Accounting Officer
Department of Police
31 August 2017

6. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR 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, as issued by the National Treasury.

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

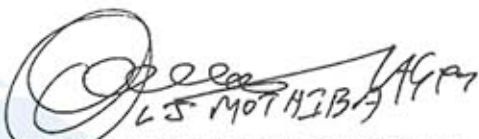
The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information.

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 resources information and the financial affairs of the department, for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

Yours faithfully



LIEUTENANT GENERAL LJ MOTHIBA
Accounting Officer
Department of Police

31 August 2017

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 all endeavours aimed at addressing the root cause of crime;
- preventing all acts that 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.

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

- act with integrity in rendering an effective service of a high standard that 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 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The objectives of policing 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 determining national policing policy (section 206 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996) (Act No 108 of 1996) and the overall execution of the department's mandate in relation to the following key pieces of 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)
- Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013)
- Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013)
- Explosives Act, 1956 (Act No 26 of 1956)
- Explosives Act, 2003 (Act No 15 of 2003)
- 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)
- South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2012 (Act No 10 of 2012)
- Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act No 57 of 1959)
- Tear-Gas Act, 1964 (Act No 16 of 1964)
- Transfer of the South African Railways Police Force to the South African Police Act, 1986 (Act No 83 of 1986)

The SAPS is responsible for preventing, combating and investigating any crime. In the execution of its constitutional mandate, the SAPS derives its powers and functions from the following key legislation:

- Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013)
- Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007)
- Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008)
- Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005)
- Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977)
- Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997)
- Customs and Excise Act, 1966 (Act No 91 of 1966)
- 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)
- Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003)
- Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No 18 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)
- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)
- State of Emergency Act, 1997 (Act No 64 of 1997)
- Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 7 of 2013)
- Regulation of Interception of Communication and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (Act No 70 of 2002)

8.3 LIST OF LEGISLATION TABLED IN PARLIAMENT IN 2016/2017

No bills has been introduced in Parliament during 2016/2017.

9. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AS AT 31 MARCH 2017*

Acting National Commissioner
Lt Gen LJ Mothiba



Policing
Lt Gen SF Masemola



Crime Detection
(Vacant)



Human Resource Management
Lt Gen BC Mgwenya

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERS



Visible Policing
Lt Gen NP Masiye



Detective Service
Lt Gen JM Nkomo



Personnel Management
Lt Gen L Ntshiea



Operational Response Services
Lt Gen E Mawela



Forensic Services
Maj Gen LA Mangale
(Acting)



Human Resource Development
Lt Gen NS Mkhwanazi



Protection and Security Services
Lt Gen KJ Sitole



Crime Intelligence
Maj Gen MA Makhele
(Acting)



Human Resource Utilisation
Lt Gen SJ Kwena

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS



Limpopo
Lt Gen NJ Ledwaba



Gauteng
Lt Gen DS de Lange



Mpumalanga
Lt Gen BM Zuma



KwaZulu-Natal
Maj Gen PB Langa (Acting)



Western Cape
Lt Gen KE Jula



Eastern Cape
Lt Gen LE Ntshinga



Northern Cape
Lt Gen RP Shivuri



Free State
Lt Gen LJ Tsumane



North West
Lt Gen BB Motswenyane



Minister of Police, MP
FA Mbalula



Deputy Minister
of Police, MP
BM Mkongi

DEPUTY NATIONAL COMMISSIONERS



Asset and Legal Management
Lt Gen SJP Schutte



National
Management
Interventions
Lt Gen GJ Kruser



National Head
Directorate for
Priority Crime
Investigation
Maj Gen
Y Matakata
(Acting)



Management
Advisory Services
(Vacant)



Supply Chain Management
Lt Gen RJ Mokwena



Management
Interventions (Region A)
Lt Gen MD Magadlela



Divisional
Commissioner
Counter
Intelligence
(Vacant)



Financial Management and
Administration (CFO)
Lt Gen PA Ramikosi



Management Interventions
(Region B)
Lt Gen SJ Jephta



Technology Management
Services
Lt Gen AL Shezi



Management Interventions
(Region C)
(Vacant)



Legal and Policy Services
Lt Gen S Khan



Research
Lt Gen BM Zulu

HEADS



Executive Support
(Vacant)



Organisational
Development
Maj Gen
MJ Makgato



Internal Audit
Maj Gen
DT Nkosi



Strategic
Management
Maj Gen L Rabie



Crime Registrar
Maj Gen
TN Sekhukhune



Corporate
Communication
and Liaison
Brig S De Beer
(Acting)



Presidential
Protection Service
Maj Gen
MMMA Dladla



Programme
and Project
Management
Maj Gen
TN Mathonsi

*Note: Due to changes in executive leadership, the current incumbents are reflected for the posts of Minister of Police, Deputy Minister of Police, Acting National Commissioner and National Head Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation.

ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

Rank/level description	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Minister	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Deputy Minister	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Executive Authorities	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Minister for Safety and Security personnel	16	15	0	2	0	0	0	0	33
National Commissioner (General)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Deputy National Commissioner (Lieutenant General)	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	6
Divisional Commissioner and other Top Management (Lieutenant General)	11	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	19
Provincial Commissioner (Lieutenant General)	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Top management	18	13	1	1	0	1	1	0	35
Major General	89	69	17	6	10	1	19	5	216
Brigadier	252	159	41	22	38	10	94	48	664
Senior management	341	228	58	28	48	11	113	53	880
Colonel	885	415	131	60	119	47	392	149	2 198
Lieutenant Colonel	2 631	1 353	381	215	235	99	1 020	591	6 525
Captain	7 189	3 207	1 076	505	497	218	2 237	1 397	16 326
Commissioned officers	10 705	4 975	1 588	780	851	364	3 649	2 137	25 049
Non-commissioned officers	72 647	27 602	10 220	3 222	2 192	364	7 449	1 991	125 687
Public Service Act employees	12 165	20 652	1 433	3 413	318	754	485	3 699	42 919
Total employees	95 893	53 486	13 300	7 446	3 409	1 494	11 697	7 880	194 605

NATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Provinces	9
Police Stations	1 144
Republic of South Africa (RSA) Population	55 908 900 (mid-year estimate, 2016)
RSA Land Surface	1 219 090 Km ²
Establishment	194 605
SA Police Service Act Employees	151 651
Public Service Act Employees	42 954
Police/Population Ratio	1:369

10. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

The following entities report to the Minister of Police:

Name of entity	Legislation	Financial relationship	Nature of business
The South African Police Service	The South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)	Department of Police: Vote 23	Creating a safe and secure environment for all the people in South Africa
The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service	The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No 2 of 2011)	The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service receives its voted funds as a transfer payment through the Vote: Police	Providing policy advice and legislative support to the Minister of Police
The Independent Police Investigative Directorate	Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011)	The Independent Police Investigative Directorate is a separate department and has its own Vote	Investigating complaints of alleged criminality and misconduct against members of the SAPS and the Metro Police Service
The Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority	The Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No 56 of 2001)	No financial assistance is provided from the Vote: Police	Provide for the regulation of the private security industry

ROLL OF HONOUR

From 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, 40 members died while on duty. These deaths have been caused as a result of a motor vehicle accident or murder (34 members were murdered on duty and six members died as a result of a motor vehicle accident).

Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
Eastern Cape			
7087241-4	Constable	Gungqa JV	2016-06-17
7172727-2	Constable	Magxala SS	2016-12-26
Free State			
8298155-8	Constable	Ncembu KM	2016-12-03
7189417-9	Constable	Mtiyane J	2017-02-22
Gauteng			
7134944-8	Constable	Manyuwa TE	2016-04-02
7186634-5	Constable	Msibi SS	2016-04-25
0618555-0	Captain	Maduna KA	2016-06-05
7046125-2	Constable	Maringa V	2016-06-09
7185864-4	Constable	Thapedi TJ	2016-06-28
7135964-8	Constable	Mdhluli TJ	2016-07-23
0603566-3	Captain	Lamola MA	2016-10-12

Gauteng			
7111404-1	Constable	Manabile MJ	2016-11-20
7000869-8	Sergeant	Mabena A	2016-12-20
7149367-1	Constable	Tladi T	2017-01-12
0463528-1	Warrant Officer	Mahlangu AV	2017-01-22
7186644-2	Constable	Mokgawa EM	2017-03-14
7111954-0	Constable	Ramulifho T	2017-03-27
KwaZulu-Natal			
0481440-1	Warrant Officer	Didi JC	2016-05-23
7161283-1	Constable	Ndlovu VN	2016-11-01
7210062-1	Constable	Nikwe S	2016-12-13
7181692-5	Constable	Kwela TQ	2017-02-14
Limpopo			
0513242-8	Warrant Officer	Homu J	2016-05-28
8270964-1	Constable	Mhangwani TVR	2017-03-07
Mpumalanga			
7146137-0	R/Constable	Makhuela MT	2017-02-27
North West			
7163695-1	Constable	Mogapi BG	2016-07-21
0452127-7	Lieutenant Colonel	Mokhunoane TA	2016-09-09
Northern Cape			
0434350-6	Warrant Officer	Vertue D	2017-03-08
7164252-8	Sergeant	Vis GI	2017-03-08
Western Cape			
7064620-1	Constable	Sikade LP	2016-04-18
7042769-1	Constable	Sandla M	2016-06-13
7172010-3	Constable	Ladlokova A	2016-11-22
Operational Response Service			
7137647-0	Constable	Tsineng KK	2016-08-13
2056879-7	Constable	Nene NN	2016-08-22
7016749-4	Sergeant	Roji X	2016-11-08
7156163-3	Constable	Mnyakana MS	2016-11-08
7151622-1	Constable	Ntete P	2016-11-08
7077918-0	Constable	Siwisa M	2016-12-12
7056377-2	Constable	Chiliza SJM	2017-02-28
Crime Intelligence			
7187695-2	Constable	Kekana PE	2016-04-20
7197556-0	Constable	Qwanti S	2017-02-10

