



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE NO. 25

ANNUAL REPORT

2013/14 FINANCIAL YEAR



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Compiled by
SAPS Strategic Management

Design and layout
Corporate Design

Photographs
Captain Piet Smit

Language editing
SAPS Head Office

Further information on
the Annual Report for the
National Commissioner of the
South African Police Service
for 2013/14 could be obtained from:
The Head: Strategic Management (Head Office)
Telephone: 012 3933082

RP Number: RP282/2014
ISBN Number: 978-0-621-43048-6

SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF POLICE

HON. NPT Nhleko, MP
MINISTER OF POLICE

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Police
for the period 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'MV Phiyega', written in a stylized, cursive manner.

GENERAL MV PHIYEGA
ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Date: 2014/08/31

CONTENTS

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION	1
1. DEPARTMENT GENERAL INFORMATION	2
2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS	3
3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER	8
4. DEPUTY MINISTER STATEMENT	11
5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER	14
6. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT	23
7. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW	24
7.1. Vision	24
7.2. Mission	24
7.3. Values	24
7.4. Code of Conduct	24
8. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES	25
9. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE	28
10. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER	32
PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	37
1. AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES	38
2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE	38
2.1 Service Delivery and Organisational Environment	38
2.2 Service Delivery Improvement Plan	39
2.3 Key Policy Developments and Legislative Changes	46
3. STRATEGIC OUTCOME ORIENTED GOALS	47
4. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME	48
4.1 Programme 1: Administration	48
4.2 Programme 2: Visible Policing	97
4.3 Programme 3: Detective Service	148
4.4 Programme 4: Crime Intelligence	190
4.5 Programme 5: Protection and Security Services	195
5. DONOR FUNDS	202

6.	CAPITAL INVESTMENT	203
PART C: GOVERNANCE		223
1.	INTRODUCTION	224
2.	RISK MANAGEMENT	224
3.	FRAUD AND CORRUPTION	225
4.	MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST	229
5.	CODE OF CONDUCT	229
6.	HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	229
7.	PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES	233
8.	SCOPA RESOLUTIONS	237
9.	PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS	242
10.	INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT	242
11.	INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES	243
12.	AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT	244
PART D: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		249
PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION		275
1.	REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL	276
2.	ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	281

PART A:

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. DEPARTMENT GENERAL INFORMATION

POSTAL ADDRESS:

Private Bag X94
PRETORIA
0001

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

027 12 393 1001

FAX NUMBER:

027 12 393 2819

WEBSITE ADDRESS:

www.saps.gov.za

2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS

ACTT	Anti-Corruption Task Team
ACWG	Anti-Corruption Working Group
AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Identification System
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
ARS	Action Request for Service
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
AU	African Union
AVL	Automated Vehicle Location
BAC	Bid Adjudication Committee
BACSA	Business against Crime South Africa
BBBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
BEC	Bid Evaluation Committee
BI	Business Intelligence System
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
BRRR	Budgetary Review and Recommendation Report
BRV	Bullet Resistant Vest
CAS	Crime Administration System
CATS	Crime against the State
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CFR	Central Firearm Register
CIPSS	Crime Intelligence, Protection and Security Services
CIT	Cash in Transit
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CMIS	Crime Management Information System
CMP	Custody Management Plan
CPF's	Community Police Forums
CR	Criminal Record
CRC	Criminal Record Centre
CR&CSM	Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management
CSCs	Community Service Centres
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSM	Crime Scene Management
CVRW	Crime Victims' Rights Week
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DCCOs	Detective Court Case Officers

DCLP	Detective Commanders Learning Programme
DFO	Designated Firearm Officer
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DoJCD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
DPP	Director of Public Prosecution
DPW	Department of Public Works
DSD	Department of Social Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DVA	Domestic Violence Act
DVLP	Domestic Violence Learning Programme
ECU	Electronic Crime Unit
EFRS	Enhanced Firearms Register System
EMCS	Enhanced Movement Control System
ERMC	Enterprise Risk Management Committee
ERMS	Enterprise Risk Management Strategy
FCS	Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences
FETC	Further Education and Training Certificate
FPS	Firearm Permit System
FSL	Forensic Science Laboratory
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
GEMC3	Global Emergency Mobile Communication
IBIS	Integrated Ballistic Identification Section
ICDMS	Investigation Case Docket Management System
ICGLR	International Conference on Great Lake Region
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDC	Interdepartmental Committee
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IJS	Integrated Justice System
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IPID	Independent Police Investigative Directorate
ISCCJ	Inter-Sectoral Committee for Child Justice
IS/ICT	Information Systems and Information Communication Technology
IT	Information Technology
IWAP	International Association of Women Police

JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
JGRT	Joint Grievance Resolution Team
JPC	Joint Planning Committee
LCMS	Learning Content Management System
LSD	Ly Sergic acid Diethylamide
LSSA	Law Society of South Africa
MCS	Movement Control System
MIC	Management Information Centre
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPL	Marginal Performance Level
MPSS	Minimum Physical Security Standards
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NACH	National Anti-Corruption Hotline
NATJOC	National Joint Operational Centre
NATJOINTS	National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
NDP	National Development Plan
NFDD	National Forensic DNA Database
NFMCCC	Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NICOC	National Intelligence Coordinating Committee
NIU	National Intervention Units
NKPs	National Key Points
NLA	National Liquor Authority
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
NRF	National Revenue Fund
NT	National Treasury
OCIU	Organised Crime Investigation Unit
ODETDP	Occupationally Directed Education, Training and Development Practices
OPAM	Operational Planning and Monitoring
OPSC	Office of the Public Service Commission
ORS	Operational Response Centres
OSCJC	One-Stop Child Justice Centres
OVCY	Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Youth
PEM	Property Control and Exhibit Management
PCOP	Portfolio Committee on Police
PDOs	Predetermined Objectives
PHL	Presidential Hotline

POE	Portfolio of Evidence
POP	Public Order Policing
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
PROVJOINTS	Provincial Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
PSC	Public Service Charter
QM	Quality Management
RIMAS	Recycling Industry Management and Accounting System
RMP	Risk Management Policy
SABRIC	South African Banking Risk Identification Centre
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAICB	South African Insurance Crime Bureau
SANDF	South African National Defence Force
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
SC	Serious Corruption
SCC	Serious Commercial Crime
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SIU	Special Investigation Unit
SOC	Serious Organised Crime
SOCU	Serious Organised Crime Unit
SOP	Standard Operational Procedures
SPP	Senior Public Prosecutor
SSSBC	Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council
STF	Special Task Force
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Illnesses
TAS	Training Administration System
TB	Tuberculosis
TBVC	Transkei Bophuthatswana Venda Ciskei
TISC	Technological Investigation Support Centre
TPP	Training Provisioning Plan
TRT	Tactical Response Team
TTT	Train-the-Trainer

UAMP	User Asset Management Plan
UIF	Unemployment Insurance Fund
ULP	Unfair Labour Practice
UN	United Nations
UNAMID	United Nations/African Union Mission in Darfur
UNISA	University of South Africa
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
USA	United States of America
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VFRs	Victim Friendly Rooms
VIP	Very Important People
VIS	Vehicle Identification Section
VISPOL	Visible Policing
WADA	World Anti-Doping Association
WEF	World Economic Forum

3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

We present this annual report a mere four months into the 5th administration following the successful elections earlier in this year. This annual report comes against a background of high demand in policing which has resulted in even higher pressure on the resources we employ in the quest to keep South Africans safe and feeling safe.

These points of pressure which have placed a strain on policing and keeping the order make it even more critical for government in general to work in closer co-operation. When communities rise in demand of services, our job is to maintain peace and order. However, we do not operate in an island nor are we unaware of what is happening. We operate in conditions where some of our people live in abject poverty and unacceptable conditions – even with all the strides that we have made in the last twenty years of democracy. This is precisely why different departments of government need to work hand in hand; with Social Development, Home Affairs, Co-operative Governance and a host of other sections at the coal face of delivery to make-lives of all our people better.

The National Development Plan urges this close intergovernmental co-operation, echoing the Constitution (Section 41.1.h i-iv) which enjoins us to work “with one another in mutual trust and good faith by fostering friendly relations, assisting and supporting one another”... and “co-ordinating their actions and legislation with one another”.

We recognise the primacy of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster in maintaining law and order. We are well aware of the role the South African Police Service has in making citizens safe and feel safe. This is worth repeating. The objective is not only about the state of safety but the feeling that they are safe. This feeling makes it easy for any citizen to live a full life, be productive economically and to enjoy an enhanced quality of life. It means not having to look over your shoulder or worry about the state of safety for family and children.

This was the drive for the governing party which is stated clearly in the manifesto, that the safety of South Africans is not negotiable. It committed government to:

- Work to further reduce levels of crime, specifically contact crimes like murder, rape and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm
- This will involve intelligence support and coordination, more police visibility, focus on hot-spot areas, and addressing the proliferation of firearms
- To further improve the criminal justice system, the capacity of the police, prosecutors, legal aid and courts will be improved
- In partnership with communities, which will include the formation of street committees, community safety forums, strengthening the anti-crime awareness campaign and introduce stronger legislation to combat substance abuse

We continue to drive crime down. Trends over time show that crime levels are coming down. While certain categories remain a source of great concern, especially contact crime, the fact that total sexual offences are on a downward trajectory is heartening. But we are not out of the woods yet. Women and children are still not, nor do they feel safe.



**MINISTER OF
POLICE
NPT NHLEKO**

In the main, we have functioning community policing forums. But more is needed to make them real partners in the quest for safe communities. Our fight against crime is predicated not only on doing things differently, but also doing them better.

The professionalisation of the police is part of this process. This involves changes to the recruitment strategy of entry-level constables with a view to ensure that only the best-suited candidates are recruited into the SAPS. Our new recruits have been through rigorous testing for their suitability before they start with their formal training. This approach on professionalisation will contribute to the zero-tolerance towards corruption and nepotism and deliver the calibre of a police official who will serve the people of this country with dignity and pride.

We have further put in place mechanisms to build capacity within our Crime Intelligence Units all-over the country. A number of critical senior and middle management positions were filled in the reporting period. This is an important unit that helps the police in the fight against crime. Already, we have had major breakthroughs which can be attributed to intelligence-driven policing.

We are extremely concerned by the spate of killings of our policemen and women and call on our communities to mobilise against such a scourge. Taking into account that each police member takes care of at least 346 citizens, the 77 members killed in the year under review means that 26 642 people are unnecessarily exposed to criminal elements. That is why we say that when you kill the police, you kill the community. **‘YOU KILL THE POLICE, YOU KILL THE COMMUNITY’.**

Our new Constitution also entrenched the right for communities and any section of our society to be protected when they exercise their rights – including the right to protest. It our duty to help citizens to exercise this right without fear, but the exercise of any right is moderated by the responsibility it carries. This responsibility affords the protection of life, limb and property. The latest trend in the exercise of this right has resulted in a spate of violence which will not and cannot be tolerated.

We are going to be guided by our commitment to the four pillars as we move forward. These are

- Strengthening the criminal justice system
- Professionalisation
- Demilitarisation and
- Building safety using an integrated approach


Above all, we have clear evidence that where we have forged partnerships, there has been real difference made in fighting crime. Business robbery and other commercial crime have benefitted from this partnership. We must deepen these partnerships with all the peace loving and crime-hating real citizens of all hues, from as many organizations as possible. Our success depends on it.

Let me take this opportunity to thank the Deputy Minister for her work and dedication to this our just cause. The administration led by the National Commissioner continues to embrace and embark on programmes which are designed to transform and improve service delivery by the South African Police Service.

The entire management has driven the programmes and will continue to work hard at making this difference translate into a feeling of safety in our neighbourhood. With the support of the dedicated men and women in blue, there is no challenge we cannot face. Thank you again for the commitment in the

face of danger that police face everyday. We shall prevail.

The African National Congress remains the beacon of hope for our people in their daily struggles. The modern police service we are building is a further commitment by the movement of the people to not only take South Africa forward, but to do so under conditions of safety.



26/09/2014

NPT Nhleko

Minister of the Department of Police

4. DEPUTY MINISTER STATEMENT

The National Development Plan (NDP), which outlines the desired developmental path for the country, recognises the importance of creating an environment that is conducive to citizens pursuing their personal goals, and to taking part in social and economic activity. This places a direct mandate on the South African Police Service (SAPS) to intensify its efforts to ensure that people living in South Africa feel safe at home, at school and at work and that they enjoy a community life free of fear.

To realise this vision, SAPS has partnered over the past few years with various other government departments and stakeholders such as the criminal justice system, local government, community, private sector, religion and cultural fraternities to find joint solutions to factors that contributed to violent crime. Some of these partnerships are directed at eradicating violent crimes committed against women and children and other vulnerable groups such as the elderly. SAPS is involved in the following key partnerships:



**DEPUTY MINISTER
OF POLICE
MM SOTYU**

- Participating in the National Council on Gender-Based Violence chaired by the Deputy President of the country. The Council provides a platform for all departments, including SAPS, to cooperate on policy and strategic issues and coordinate activities. The Council serves as a nodal point for the implementation of all programmes dealing with the elimination of gender-based violence in the country.
- Participation in the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO) course on 'Policing gender-based violence' during May 2013 in Swaziland. The course enabled member countries such as South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland to align strategies to ensure the safety and security of the population. This partnership also encourages the sharing of information, experience, skills and other strategies to deal effectively with gender based violence.
- Cabinet established an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to address the causes of violence, in particular violence against women and children. A technical task team was established to develop a programme of action focusing on three pillars: prevention, response, and care and support. For the response pillar, the Department of Social Development (DSD), in partnership with other government departments, SAPS and Vodacom, launched the Gender-based Violence Command Centre in March 2014. This is a 24-hour call centre dedicated to providing support and counselling to victims of gender-based violence.
- SAPS was an active partner in the Victim Empowerment Programme 15th year celebrations that took place in various provinces and that formed an integral part of the agenda for the upcoming National Victim Empowerment Conference.
- SAPS continues to provide support in all one-stop child justice centres (OSCJCs) to support the value chain of services provided at all these centres. The Matlotsana (North West) OSCJC was opened during the 2013/14 period. Other OSCJCs include Nerina (Eastern Cape); Jouberton and Mahikeng (North West) and Mangaung (Free State).
- Following the formal protocol launch on 6 August 2013 of the Schools Safety Community Outreach Programme safe school programme, an initiative of SAPS and the Department of Basic Education (DBE), SAPS visited five provinces (Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga), bringing various stakeholders and government departments together to roll out the programme. The programme is helping raise awareness among children and young learners of crime and violence, substance abuse, satanism and other social ills, and their impact on individuals,

families and their education.

- SAPS is collaborating with the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) and Film and Publications Board to encourage reporting of child pornography cases for investigation.

To encourage reporting of cases of trauma, sexual violence and crime against vulnerable groups, we have established 947 victim-friendly rooms (VFRs) across all provinces: 112 in Eastern Cape, 72 in Free State, 151 in Gauteng, 156 in KwaZulu-Natal, 76 in Limpopo, 72 in Mpumalanga, 69 in Northern Cape, 56 in North West and 183 in Western Cape.

We are continuing to reduce the number of crimes against women and children, although these are still high. In 2013/14, there were 169 559 crimes committed against women in comparison to 173 579 in 2012/13, a decrease of 2.32%. There were also 45 230 crimes committed against children in comparison to 48 718 in 2012/13, a decrease of 7.16%.

In 2013/14, we detected 147 394 crimes against women and sent 42 810 cases to court (1.06% higher than the previous year) and, through the criminal justice process, we secured 27 486 convictions. These successes should not be seen as linear sequencing since they reflect successes of individual indicators and are therefore not directly correlated. We detected 40 047 crimes against children, sent 21 202 to court and secured 9 054 (75.31%) convictions.

We are proud to report that, through the investigative capability of the 176 family violence, child protection and sexual offences (FCS) units, we have secured 659 life sentences and 3 718 persons were convicted to 51 631 years of imprisonment for various contact-related crimes. The following milestones were recorded from two provinces:

- Gauteng: the 'Birthday rapist', who lured university girls and raped them, was given 39 life sentences and 212 additional years of imprisonment. The two 'Taxi rapists' who raped women who flagged down their taxi, received 51 life sentences and 780 years, and 49 life sentences and 780 years respectively. The child killer/rapist: who was among a group searching for a missing child was found as her rapist and murderer, and received two life sentences and an additional seven years of imprisonment; and
- Mpumalanga – a serial rapist was sentenced to two life sentences for murder and rape of women, one of whom was three months pregnant.

To assist the investigation process of the FCS units, SAPS realised the importance of the contribution of the forensic social worker, which is an important interface between the legal system and the human service system in providing forensic investigations relating specifically to children younger than 10 years. During 2013, SAPS greatly capacitated the forensic social work environment and was able to assess 2 414 children and finalise 1 754 court reports.

Currently, we have 1 123 functional Community Police Forums (CPFs) across all provinces and the remaining 14 police stations will be addressed. This effort is complemented with nationally targeted, coordinated and focused izimbizo/community outreach programmes, 19 of which were held during 2013/14.

We are working on a strategy to revitalise and increase the crime-fighting capacity of CPFs. Training and resourcing will enable CPFs to become a meaningful stakeholder and resource in the war against crime.

The transformation of SAPS bears in mind the type of police service we want to see. The police are, and always must be, subject to the will of the people they serve. We have started by inculcating a new type of police officer, an officer who inspires confidence, who respects and upholds the Constitution, who

does not tolerate disloyalty and ill-discipline, but who enforces the law without fear or favour. The new police officer recognises that we are a developmental state and embraces effective service delivery at SAPS and demonstrates through his/her deeds a firm commitment to ensuring the government's priorities are realised.

Changes to the Recruitment Strategy ensures that only the best-suited candidates are recruited. All new recruits are put through rigorous testing for suitability before they start with their formal training. Grooming camps screening includes the vetting of candidates, written assessments, physical fitness tests as well as tests on behaviour, patriotism and culture.

These changes are part of the Community-based Recruitment Strategy that addresses challenges such as pending and/or previous convictions, fraudulent qualifications and nepotism in the recruitment of officers. Community input will complete the 360 degree cycle of suitability testing.

As part of basic training, current members of the police service are taken through rigorous sessions to understand the code of conduct. As all are held accountable, they must acknowledge and understand the contents of the code before signing. In keeping with the approach is zero tolerance towards corruption and nepotism, and delivery of high-calibre police officials who will serve the people of this country with dignity and pride.

A visible achievement at SAPS since the advent of democracy is its recruitment, training methods and development programmes targeting women. We participated in the National Equity Component that was established in 1996, so as to ensure the promotion of equal employment opportunities and optimal functioning of women in SAPS. The organisation today employs women in the same category as men. By 31 March 2014, the organisation had a total of 67 198 women from a total of 194 852 employees, or 34%. Of these, 22 567, or 33.5% of the women belong to the professional/senior management cadre. During the recruitment drive in 2013, 437 (44%) females were recruited from a total of 987.

It was fitting that SAPS won the bid in 2012 to host the 51st International Association of Women Police (IAWP) conference, which was held from 22 – 26 September 2013 in Durban, a first of its kind for Africa, whose theme was 'Global empowerment of women in policing'. The conference brought together approximately 1 500 women from more than 80 countries (the largest participation of delegates in the history of the IAWP) who are involved in law enforcement and the criminal justice system. The event was aimed at the development of police women through sharing best practices.

The SAPS Women's Network remains an important voice in promoting the role of women in the development of the organisation.

During 2013/14, sadly, 68 police members were killed while on duty. We realise the importance of ensuring the health and wellness of police officers, who work in often dangerous, traumatic and exhausting conditions, and who are part of or witness violent crime. We will continue to implement our health and wellness programmes, which include psychological services, spiritual services, social work and quality of work management.

To conclude, the Department of Police commits itself to implement the National Development Plan: Vision 2030 and to aligning our organisational objectives and priorities to the NDP.



MM Soty
Deputy Minister of the Department of Police
31 August 2014

5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

In terms of the organisational performance for the 2013/14 financial year, SAPS has a good story to tell, in spite of the challenges of its environment:

- Skills development and investment in formal training are organisational priorities. Of 216 516 members who attended training, 212 479, or 98.1%, were declared competent upon completion, which surpasses the planned target for the 2013/14 financial year by 6.1%. Furthermore, to entrench professionalism in the police, we have introduced policing-related qualifications in the scarce skills of forensics and supply chain management expert services.
- Police are expected to carry out their duties with respect for human rights. To ensure accountability, strategies are in place that has improved the implementation of recommendations made by the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID). During 2013/14, we implemented 84.4% IPID recommendations, surpassing our planned target by 4.4%, with clear spinoffs in improved accountability.
- SAPS's efforts to fight crime and rid the streets of criminals continue to swell the intake levels of our holding cells and prisons. During the reporting period, through crime prevention actions, available intelligence and wanted suspects information, we have arrested and charged 1 763 012 persons. The 1 763 012 includes 1 392 856 arrests resulting from crime prevention activities (818 322 for serious crime and 574 534 for other crime).
- Successes have been recorded on the role of police in the fight against drug and alcohol abuse. Planned police operations resulted in the confiscation of 275 550,750 kg of cannabis; 424 391 mandrax tablets, 139 455 kg of cocaine, 324 kg of crystal meth (Tik-Tik) and 1 792 469,768 litres of liquor.
- Some 10 113 firearms were recovered, 5 520 of which were forfeited to the state, which includes firearms without serial numbers. A total of 42 729 firearms were destroyed.
- Domestic stability is paramount to sovereignty. We successfully policed and stabilised 13 575 recorded public order incidents, including 1 907 unrest-related and 11 668 peaceful incidents.
- Through our investigative and forensics capability, we have secured 1 110 life sentences for 803 suspects of serious crime such as murder, rape, business robbery, house robbery and armed robbery. This includes 659 life sentences secured by our 176 FCS Units. A further 36 225 years of imprisonment were also secured.



**NATIONAL
COMMISSIONER
GENERAL MV
PHIYEGA**

- We have advanced our capabilities in areas such as criminal records, crime scene management, victim identification and through the use of technology.
- The number of reported complaints for crimes committed against persons younger than 18 decreased by 3 488 (7.16%) in 2013/14, compared to the 2012/13 financial year. The number of reported complaints committed against women older than 18 decreased by 4 020 (2.32%) in comparison with the 2012/13 financial year. The conviction rate for crimes against persons younger than 18 increased by 1.27%, from 74.04% in 2012/13 to 75.31% in 2013/14 with the main contributors being sexual offences, 3.33%, and Assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm, 2.75%.
- Investment in the investigation of stock theft continues to yield good results, through 84 Stock Theft Units across the nine provinces. During the reporting period, 49 865 reported stolen livestock (including horses, cattle, sheep and goats) were recovered.
- Organised crime operations into drug-related syndicates resulted in the dismantling of 35 drug laboratories in the Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Western Cape provinces.
- The Serious Organised Crime Unit (SOCU) at the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) arrested 1 218 persons, which yielded 828 convictions on crimes involving illegal drugs, plundering precious metals and diamonds, smuggling firearms and weapons, human trafficking, money laundering, specific violent crime, non-ferrous metals, vehicle-related crime, endangered species, and crimes against the state.
- The IAWP, from 22 to 26 September 2013, was attended by delegates from more than 80 countries, who explored issues affecting female police members in all its 18 regions. The conference covered training, mentoring, gender violence, child and human trafficking, networking, and sociological and criminological perspective on rape. The continent celebrated this opportunity to host the conference for the first time in 98 years of IAWP's existence and welcomed the many academics, operational police officers, researchers, leaders in policing, survivors of crimes against women and specialists in investigations who attended to benefit from the highest quality of education, leadership and information sharing, and from the recognition of excellence through a network of local, regional and international chapters.
- On 30 January 2014, we officially opened our first Police University in Paarl, Western Cape, with the first intake of 120 Bachelor of Policing degree learners. This ground breaking initiative is a partnership between the government, represented by the Ministry of Police, and the University of South Africa (UNISA), aims to reskill and professionalise SAPS. UNISA is responsible for all academic aspects, including entry requirements, course material and tuition, while SAPS provides the practical police training and discipline, thus ensuring a robust and qualitative hybrid mode of teaching and learning. Graduates will exemplify the SAPS geared towards serving the people of South Africa with diligence and passion. It complements the new recruiting approach that aims to attract the best candidates, which includes a grooming camp, community consultation, publishing of names for public comment, and presentation of trainees to the community.
- In response to the national mandate by the South African National Aids Council (SANAC)

led by the Deputy President, we plan to streamline into our policies HIV/Aids, sexually transmitted illnesses (STIs) and tuberculosis (TB) in the workplace, which threaten the workforce. Failure to make SAPS personnel continuously aware of the importance of health will defeat all our strategic endeavours.

- As partnerships forms the cornerstone of South Africa's policing philosophy, we involve citizens in crime prevention and combating initiatives through CPFs. CPFs throughout the country enable the police to listen to and share information with the community and to tap into residents' knowledge and expertise. Our excellent working relationship with the South African Banking Risk Information Centre (SABRIC), facilitating regular interaction with the consumer goods industry; Business Against Crime South Africa (BACSA) and stakeholders in the mining and tobacco industry in the past financial year is starting to yield positive results.
- SAPS, with other government representatives and entities, displayed professionalism, resolve, tenacity and discipline throughout the funeral proceedings of the late former President, Nelson Mandela. The selflessness of our members, as they policed the private and public venues, stretched to camping outside airports to ensure the safety of all Heads of State and dignitaries shall never be forgotten.
- Crime Intelligence plays a pivotal role in our fight against crime and has been reshaped. It is now headed by Acting Divisional Commissioner Major General (Dr) Bongiwe Zulu. From a secret funds account in such a state that an audit was impossible, has come an unqualified audit, and confidence in Crime Intelligence has escalated in the past financial year.

In conclusion, I thank the Ministry of Police for its leadership and strategic guidance, and for the ongoing support, understanding, patience, solution finding and strategic imperatives it has provided where others would have seen only problems.

I also acknowledge the oversight role of the Portfolio Committee, particularly Annelize van Wyk. We appreciate your work ethic and the professional relationship we have. We share the vision of eradicating crime, making sure that all citizens are and feel safe. We look forward to working together to fight crime.

Men and women in blue, policing is a complex job that requires dedication and sacrifice. Thank you all for your selflessness. May we always work together to eradicate crime.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE DEPARTMENT:

DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS

Departmental receipts	2013/14			2012/13		
	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
Non-taxable revenue	150 867	165 800	(14 933)	139 094	150 335	(11 241)
*Sale of goods and services produced by department	139 798	153 412	(13 614)	129 224	139 491	(10 267)
*Sale of scrap, waste, arms and other used goods	11 069	12 388	(1 319)	9 870	10 844	(974)
Fines, penalties and forfeits	15 850	50 563	(34 713)	14 251	22 710	(8 459)
Interest dividends and rent on land	738	769	(31)	782	780	2
Sale of capital assets	1 848	3 757	(1 909)	1 190	2 750	(1 560)
*Other capital assets	1 848	3 757	(1 909)	1 190	2 750	(1 560)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	151 592	165 452	(13 860)	152 000	165 448	(13 448)
Total departmental receipts	320 895	386 341	(65 446)	307 317	342 023	(34 706)

Departmental revenue collection destined for the National Revenue Fund (NRF) derives mainly from services rendered to the public, such as firearm 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 not fixed by law are addressed by the Department's Tariff Committee. Reasons for over and under performance are as follows:

- *Sale of goods and services produced by the department:* The positive deviation of R14,933 million is due mainly to the increase in collection of firearm licences (R2,440 million), increase in the sale of scrap (R1,319 million), increase of commission on insurance deductions on PERSAL (R2,407 million) and increase in police services rendered (R8,767 million).
- *Fines, penalties and forfeits:* The positive deviation of R34,713 million is due mainly to additional revenue derived from forfeits related to monies confiscated in terms of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act 1998 (Act No 121, 1998) at airports, borders and harbours.
- *Sale of capital assets:* The positive deviation of R1,909 million is due mainly to more auctions held during the reporting period.
- *Financial transactions in assets and liabilities:* The positive deviation of R13,860 million is due mainly to more interdepartmental debt recovered.

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE.

The main appropriation for the department included in the 2013 estimates of national expenditure amounted to R67 917 118 000. The 2013 adjustment estimates of national expenditure included an additional R874 308 000, to allow for higher personnel remuneration increases than contained in the main budget. This amount increased the budget of the police to R68 791 426 000, an increase of 8.5% over the previous financial year's adjusted allocation of R63 388 689 000.

The total expenditure for the 2013/14 financial year amounted to R68 791 398 000, which represents a spending rate of 100%. The expenditure was made up as follows:

Expenditure	2012/13 Actual R'000	2013/14 Actual R'000	Increase / decrease %
* Compensation of employees	46 824 559	51 284 717	9.5%
* Operational costs	16 332 034	17 506 681	7.2%
Total expenditure	63 156 593	68 791 398	8.9%

At year-end, an insignificant amount of R25 742 remained from the voted allocation for the financial year.

Spending on compensation of employees (74.1% in 2012/13 and 74.6% in 2013/14) remained the most significant expense in the department's vote.

VIREMENTS/ROLL-OVERS.

No amounts will be requested for roll-overs to the 2014/15 financial year since the full amount allocated for the 2013/14 financial year was expended.

The Accounting Officer approved the following amounts to be viremented between the programmes of Vote 25: Department of Police for the 2013/14 financial year.

Programmes	Adjusted estimates R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Virement R'000	Variance %
1. Administration	17 555 348	17 266 269	(289 051)	(1.65%)
2. Visible Policing	31 984 622	32 062 097	77 475	0.24%
3. Detective Service	14 550 921	14 704 048	153 127	1.05%
4. Crime Intelligence	2 735 608	2 740 027	4 419	0.16%
5. Protection and Security Services	1 964 927	2 018 957	54 030	2.75%
TOTAL	68 791 426	68 791 398	-	-

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

A net underspending realised as a result of the total amount allocated for buildings and other infrastructure (capital works) not being utilised fully, and a reduced spending level on goods and services.

PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

Due to the increase in costs of fuel and oil, goods and services realised a net overspending on allocated funding. The overspending on the programme was marginal, at 0.2%.

PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICE

To enhance Detective Service capacity (general detectives), funding was required for capital purchases (machinery and equipment, e.g. vehicles).

PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

The net variance is mainly as a result of unanticipated compensation of employees. This variance was marginal, at 0.1%.

PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

The net variance is mainly for capital purchases and goods and services in the VIP Protection Services sub-programme to strengthen vehicle fleet capacity and the overall level of spending on goods and services.

UNAUTHORISED, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

The department did not have any unauthorised expenditure for the reporting period.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the reporting period is disclosed in the annual financial statements and is categorised as follows:

Type	Cases	Amount
Penalties on licence fees	326	R303 245,65
Accommodation	16	R79 630
Air/bus tickets	27	R57 548,69
Training	32	R37 154,09
Interest	2	R3 698,67
Incorrect payment	8	R172 151,85
Refreshments	1	R260
Towing cost	1	R1 368
Vehicle pound	2	R2 884,10
Total	415	R657 941,05

For fruitless and wasteful expenditure, a liability investigation is conducted to determine whether the expenditure is recoverable or not.

FUTURE PLANS OF THE DEPARTMENT

In terms of the NDP, which outlines the desired developmental path for the country, SAPS will intensify its efforts to ensure that people living in South Africa feel safe at home, at school and at work, and that they enjoy a community life free of fear. The critical plans of the organisation are captured in the Medium-term Strategic Framework (MTSF) of government and include the following:

- reducing levels of contact crime;
- contributing towards an efficient and effective criminal justice system;
- ensuring that South Africa's borders are effectively protected and secured;
- securing cyberspace;
- ensuring domestic stability; participating in securing the identity of all persons in South Africa; and
- reducing corruption in the public and private sector.

Crucial areas emanating from the NDP include:

- **Strengthening the Criminal Justice System**

- Implementing the partnerships within the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster, eg. participating in provincial and local JCPS and other government service delivery coordination structures,
- Implementing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the DBE through linking schools with police stations and establishing crime-prevention structures and outreach programmes.
- Participating in the implementation of government Gender-Based Violence and Domestic Violence Programmes.
- Prioritised investment in Information Technology (IT) infrastructure development through network upgrade and expansion at all police stations and police sites.
- Accelerated implementation of internal and external systems integration projects to ensure sound linkages and intelligent data management capabilities in support of smarter policing and the criminal justice system (CJS) value chain.

- **Enhancing professionalism in the police**

- Advancing the implementation of the Community-based Recruitment and Selection Strategy, particularly for basic training intakes, and implementing a two-stream or multiple-entry recruitment system that facilitates lateral skills infusion.
- Investment in training police and support personnel to establish a quality-based capability through internal and external training interventions.
- Developing change and police transformation (including self-discipline and leadership) programmes at all policing levels.
- Institutionalising integrity management through the establishment of Integrity Management and investigative capabilities.
- Establishing a dedicated discipline management capacity to accelerate the process of finalising cases and incorporating this element into the performance management tools of the organisation.

- **Building community safety through an integrated approach**

- Advancing community policing as a philosophy espoused in policing strategies, and mobilising communities through outreach programmes.
- Launching provincial integrated crime prevention strategies in outstanding provinces to structurally harness efforts from all government departments in dealing with crime, particularly crime prevention.
- Unlocking the identified frontline service delivery barriers and implementing recommendations from the Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring and Citizen-based Monitoring Project at station level.
- Conducting client service surveys at police stations and in other strategic points of police-community contact to determine and improve on SAPS client satisfaction levels, instead of directing full reliance on quantitative crime reduction levels.
- Conducting research/safety audits to inform the development of community safety infrastructure designs and safety plans, including women, children and vulnerable groups. This will inform the development of joint intervention programmes (JCPS and related clusters) to address the root causes of crime.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPPS)

- No PPP arrangements/approvals exist currently.

DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES/ACTIVITIES TO BE DISCONTINUED

- None

NEW OR PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

- None.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT (SCM)

- **Unsolicited bid proposals**

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

- **Irregular expenditure**

Sufficient processes and systems are in place to prevent irregular expenditure. These include:

- Directives to promote awareness of the seriousness and prevention of irregular expenditure.
- A pocket guide for the invitation and consideration of price quotations.
- Regular training and information sessions for all acquisition practitioners in the department.

GIFTS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED IN KIND FROM NON-RELATED PARTIES

The department received R12 134 192, 59 in donations in kind as follows:

- Police training, courses and workshops
- Accommodation

- Travel and subsistence expenses
- Air tickets
- R-lock flexible plastic handcuffs
- Right hand holsters
- Refurbishment of R5 rifles
- Sponsorship in the form of cash
- Camouflage bullet resistant vest
- Cellular phones

The department made R111 454,77 in donations in kind as follows:

- Uniform items
- Cufflinks and mess dress
- Badge cap SAPS men
- Cap baseball type
- Tie with emblem
- Badge, collar, gilt
- Cellular phones

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

None.



MV PHIYEGA
ACCOUNTING OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

31 August 2014

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 disclosed throughout the annual report are consistent.

The annual report is complete, accurate and free of omissions.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with guidelines issued by National Treasury (NT).

The annual financial statements (Part E) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by NT.

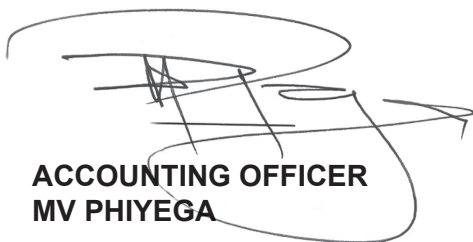
The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance of 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 2014.

Yours faithfully,



**ACCOUNTING OFFICER
MV PHIYEGA**

31 August 2014

7. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

7.1 VISION

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

7.2 MISSION

prevent and combat anything that may threaten the safety and security of any community;

investigate any crimes that threaten the safety and security of any community;

ensure offenders are brought to justice; and

participate in efforts to address the causes of crime.

7.3 VALUES

protect everyone's rights and be impartial, respectful, open and accountable to the community;

use the powers given to us in a responsible way;

provide a responsible, effective and high-quality service with honesty and integrity;

evaluate our service continuously and make every effort to improve on it;

ensure an effective, efficient and economic use of resources;

develop the skills of all members through equal opportunity; and

co-operate 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 people in South Africa by –

- » participating in endeavours aimed at addressing the 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 to optimise 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

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
- » uphold and enforce the law.

8.2 LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

The Minister of Police is responsible for determining the National Policing Policy (Section 206 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996) and overall execution of the department's mandate in relation to the following key pieces of legislation:

- » South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)
- » South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2012 (Act No 10 of 2012)
- » Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000)
- » Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013)
- » National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980)
- » Secondhand Goods Act, 1955 (Act No 23 of 1955)
- » Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No 56 of 2001)
- » Explosives Act, 1956 (Act No 26 of 1956)

- » Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011)
- » Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No 2 of 2011)
- » 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)
- » Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act No 57 of 1959)
- » Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act No 53 of 1985).

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

- » South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)
- » Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977)
- » National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No 39 of 1994)
- » Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998)
- » Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004)
- » The Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (Act No 70 of 2002)
- » Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008)
- » Protection from Harassment Act, 2011 (Act No 17 of 2011)
- » Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007)
- » Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 13 of 2013)
- » Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013)
- » Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No 13 of 2002)
- » Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997)
- » Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act No 38 of 2001)
- » Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No 87 of 1993)
- » State of Emergency Act, 1997 (Act No 64 of 1997)
- » Precious Metals Act, 2005 (Act No 37 of 2005)
- » Diamonds Act, 1986 (Act No 56 of 1986)
- » Customs and Excise Act, 1966 (Act No 91 of 1966)
- » Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 140 of 1992)
- » Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)
- » Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No 57 of 2002)
- » Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act No 65 of 1996)
- » Merchandise Marks Act, 1941 (Act No 17 of 1941)
- » Inquest Act, 1959 (Act No 58 of 1959)
- » Mental Healthcare Act, 2002 (Act No 17 of 2002)
- » Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003)
- » Exchange Control Regulations
- » National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998)
- » Marine Living Resources Act 18 of 1998 (Act No 18 of 1998)
- » National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No 93 of 1996)
- » Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010)
- » Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005)
- » The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 7 of 2013) (not yet in operation)
- » Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act No 13 of 2006)
- » Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013)

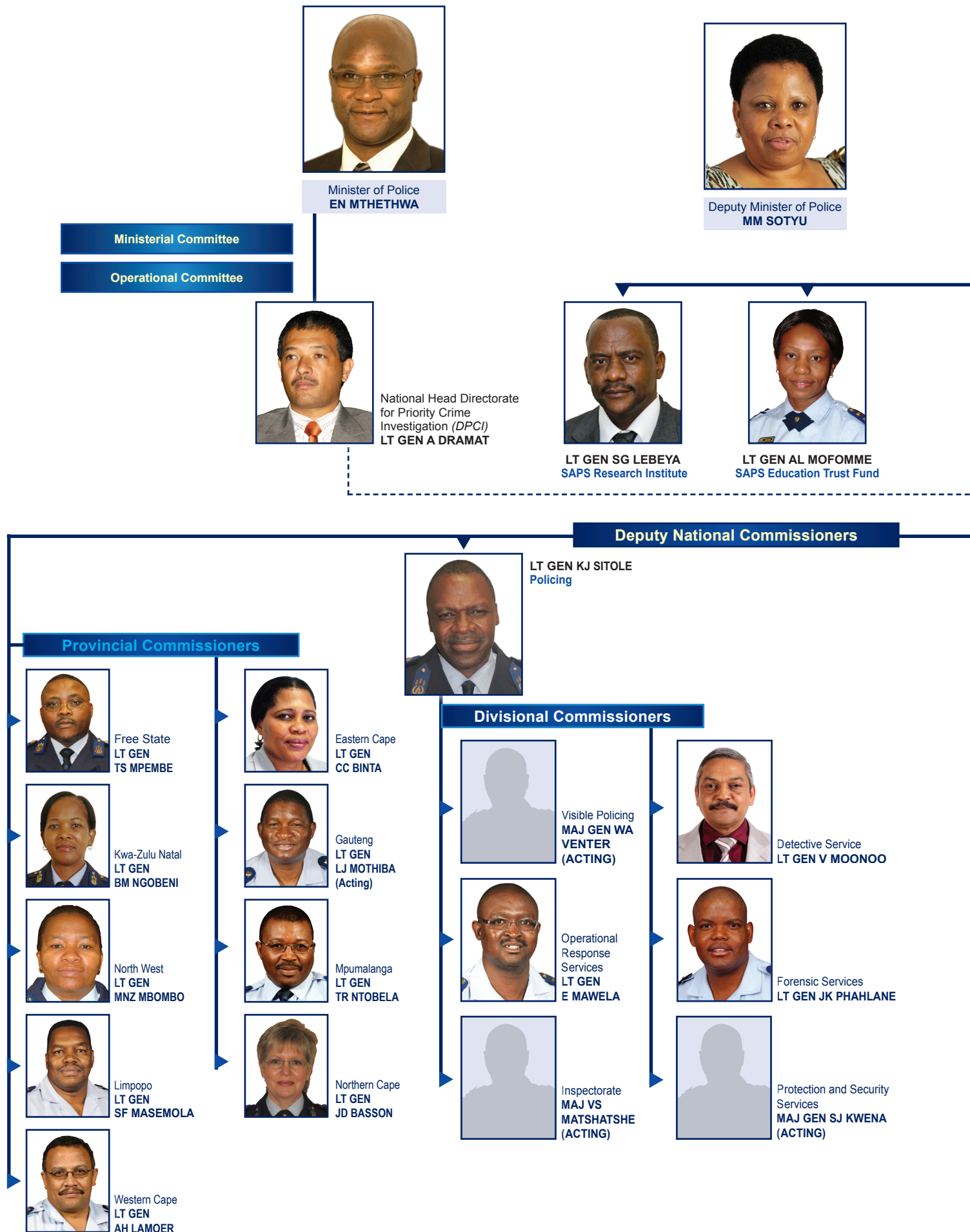
8.3 LIST OF LEGISLATION TABLED IN PARLIAMENT IN 2013/14

- » Following an overseas tour by the Portfolio Committee on Police regarding the use of DNA to investigate and combat crime, and the drafting and approval of a policy regarding the use of DNA for criminal investigative purposes, the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill, 2013, was approved by Cabinet for introduction in Parliament during 2013. The Bill has been approved by both Houses of Parliament and the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013), was assented to by the President on 23 January 2014. The Act will be implemented in accordance with the implementation plan approved by Parliament. The Act provides for the formal establishment of a DNA database in the SAPS for investigative purposes.
- » The Dangerous Weapons Bill, 2012, was tabled in Parliament in 2012 and was approved by both Houses of Parliament during 2013. The Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013) was assented to by the President on 24 July 2013. The Act was implemented from 2 January 2014. The Act gives effect to a Constitutional Court imperative to rationalise the Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act No 71 of 1968) and similar legislation still in force in the areas that comprise the former Transkei, Bophuthatswana Venda Ciskei (TBVC) States. In the process, the Bill has been aligned with constitutional and operational requirements.
- » The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007), created a number of sexual offences (committed against adults, children and mentally disabled persons). The Act also creates a duty on every person to report the commission of a sexual offence against a child or mentally disabled person to the police. Provision is also made that an investigating officer can apply for a court to compel a suspect in a sexual offence to undergo HIV testing. The constitutionality of certain provisions of this Act has already been challenged in court.

The Court found that sections 15 and 16 of the Act are inconsistent with the Constitution to the extent that they criminalise the consensual sexual conduct of adolescents (children between the ages of 12 and 16) and, accordingly, declared the provisions invalid. However, the Court suspended the invalidity for 18 months to allow Parliament to remedy the defects in the Act identified by the judgment. This means that Parliament is afforded 18 months (from October 2013) to amend the provisions in line with the Constitution. In addition, the Court placed a moratorium on all investigations into, arrests of, and criminal and ancillary proceedings against adolescents in relation to sections 15 and 16 of the Act, pending Parliament's remedy of the defects in the Act.

The Constitutional Court has to decide whether the declaration of section 50(2) as unconstitutional should be confirmed or not.

9. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AS AT 31 MARCH 2014





National Commissioner
GENERAL MV PHIYEGA



LT GEN S MAKGALE
Head: Communication



MAJ GEN B ZULU (ACTING)
Crime Intelligence

Presidential Protection Services

Executive Support

Internal Audit

Legal Advisory Services (Vacant)



LT GEN SJP SCHUTTE
Resource Management



LT GEN CN MBEKELA
Corporate Service Management

Strategic Management, Research and
Monitoring and Evaluation

Integrity Management Services (Vacant)

Divisional Commissioners



Supply Chain
Management
LT GEN GJ KRUSER



Facilities Management
& Operational
Infrastructure
**LT GEN
NS MKHWANAZI**



Financial Management
VACANT



Technology Management
Services
LT GEN BS NGUBANE

Divisional Commissioners



Human Resource
Management
LT GEN NNH MAZIBUKO



Human Resource
Development
**MAJ GEN VA NYALUNGA
(ACTING)**



Auxiliary and Security
Management
LT GEN BC MGWENYA



Legal & Policy Services
LT GEN J MOLEFE

ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE

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
National Commissioner (General)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Secretary for Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Deputy National Commissioner (Lieutenant General)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Provincial Commissioner (Lieutenant General)	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	9
Divisional Commissioner and other Top Management (Lieutenant General)	9	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	14
Top Management	14	7	3	0	1	0	1	1	27
Major General	68	45	12	2	7	2	11	4	151
Brigadier	197	117	42	19	26	8	100	43	552
Senior Management	265	162	54	21	33	10	111	47	703
Colonel	839	369	130	67	134	40	437	154	2 170
Major/Lieutenant Colonel	2 320	1 184	353	176	224	83	1 091	552	5 983
Lieutenant/Captain	7 906	3 290	1 083	561	529	224	2 324	1 447	17 364
Commissioned Officers	11 065	4 843	1 566	804	887	347	3 852	2 153	25 517
Non-commissioned officers	75 089	24 760	10 334	2 951	2 329	370	8 662	2 374	126 869
Public Service Act employees	11 058	19 682	1 485	3 557	327	770	520	4 334	41 733
Saps Employees	97 492	49 455	13 442	7 333	3 577	1 497	13 146	8 910	194 852

NATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

PROVINCES	9
POLICE STATIONS	1 137
RSA POPULATION	52 982 000 (mid-year estimate, 2013)
RSA LAND SURFACE	1 219 090 square km
ESTABLISHMENT	194 852
SA POLICE SERVICE ACT EMPLOYEES	153 116
PUBLIC SERVICE ACT EMPLOYEES	41 736
POLICE/POPULATION RATIO	1:346



10. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

The following entities report to the Minister of Police:

Name of entity	Legislation	Nature of business
South African Police Service	The South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)	The aim of SAPS is 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.
The Civilian Secretariat for Police	Functions currently under the South African Police Service Act, 1995, but to create its independence, the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No 2 of 2011) was published in the Government Gazette on 16 May 2011, but must still be fully implemented.	To provide support to the Minister in performing his duties.
The Independent Police Investigative Directorate	Functions currently under the South African Police Service Act, 1995, but to create its independence, the Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011) was published in the Government Gazette on 16 May 2011, but must still be fully implemented.	To investigate complaints of alleged criminality and misconduct against members of the South African Police Service and the Metro Police Service.
The Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority	The Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No 56 of 2001)	To provide for the regulation of the Private Security Industry.



ROLL OF HONOUR

From 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014, 68 members died while on duty. The deaths may have been caused as a result of a motor vehicle accident or murder.

PERSAL NUMBER	RANK	SURNAME AND INITIALS	DATE OF DEATH
EASTERN CAPE			
7173768-5	Constable	Tshali TS	2013-04-14
7086465-9	Constable	Mavumengwane E	2013-06-15
0513266-5	Warrant Officer	Ntenetyi MA	2013-09-13
7188330-4	Constable	Gope M	2013-09-25
0541626-4	Chief Provisioning Administration Clerk	Poswa BL	2013-10-06
0519265-0	Warrant Officer	Sithelo R	2013-12-03
0482356-7	Lieutenant Colonel	Dukumbana N	2013-12-17
7036118-5	Constable	Mlenga TT	2013-12-11
0622023-1	Warrant Officer	Qaqoba M	2013-12-19
0490047-2	Warrant Officer	Mjoni MH	2013-12-19
0483097-1	Warrant Officer	Hasi TW	2013-12-16
0175971-0	Sergeant	Gulwa T	2014-02-16
FREE STATE			
0633221-8	Captain	Lekalake LS	2013-12-05
7186676-1	Constable	Phohlela K	2013-12-01
478622-0	Captain	Mokoena FS	2013-08-07
708668-4	Constable	Sinxesi LS	2013-09-05
GAUTENG			
7190250-3	Constable	Nemukula ES	2013-04-22
0620830-4	Warrant Officer	Radebe CH	2013-07-18
1759791-9	Lieutenant	Ngcobo SI	2013-04-11
7015473-2	Constable	Maqubane R	2013-10-05
0540965-9	Sergeant	Mpame ST	2013-10-16
7023222-9	Constable	Menong Q	2013-06-10
7152645-5	Constable	Phaphlamaohlaka TJ	2013-08-30
0536485-0	Sergeant	Menoe BM	2013-09-08
7044350-5	Constable	Moabelo CR	2013-10-17
0911675-3	Sergeant	Ngonyama VJ	2013-11-16
7165122-5	Constable	Ngoepe CH	2013-11-18
7117839-2	Constable	Mhlanga EA	2014-03-07
KWAZULU-NATAL			
7111948-5	Constable	Zwani PI	2013-05-22
7067373-0	Constable	Mbatha SU	2013-05-23

PERSAL NUMBER	RANK	SURNAME AND INITIALS	DATE OF DEATH
KWAZULU-NATAL			
0713747-7	Constable	Bhengu ZL	2013-05-31
0479150-9	Warrant Officer	Khoza BW	2013-10-07
7153051-7	Constable	Mkhwanazi ST	2013-08-01
0459287-5	Captain	Mpanza ME	2013-09-06
0174320-4	Lieutenant	Mthethwa ES	2013-10-21
1936824-1	Sergeant	Zondi T	2014-01-27
0605906-6	Captain	Naidoo B	2014-03-14
0924628-2	Warrant Officer	Perumal T	2014-01-23
7053255-9	Constable	Yende SS	2014-03-08
LIMPOPO			
7135862-5	Constable	Seepe MM	2013-10-04
0486883-8	Warrant Officer	Mafane LJ	2014-02-27
7061130-1	Constable	Mahlokoane MJ	2014-02-27
7150084-7	Constable	Setlako ML	2014-02-27
7149488-0	Constable	Moloto MR	2014-02-27
MPUMALANGA			
7089538-4	Constable	Maphanga C	2013-06-01
7114348-3	Constable	Mbambo BJ	2013-06-01
0487634-2	Lieutenant Colonel	Mtsweni MS	2013-06-28
2047256-1	Constable	Mhlanga XD	2013-05-14
7078272-5	Constable	Thobela BL	2013-08-15
NORTH WEST			
7051513-1	Constable	Ntjana LP	2013-07-30
7131530-6	Constable	Phashe KT	2013-07-31
7086775-5	Constable	Lephogole TG	2014-01-03
7176739-8	Constable	Ntonyane DG	2014-02-06
NORTHERN CAPE			
0172659-5	Lieutenant Colonel	van Vuuren JA	2014-01-19
WESTERN CAPE			
7113385-2	Constable	Depha L	2013-07-28
7010111-6	Sergeant	Hoop J	2013-08-25
7017186-8	Constable	Thethani D	2013-07-22
7188310-8	Constable	Portland FTM	2013-08-25
0634238-8	Sergeant	Yengo LS	2013-07-28
7001916-9	Sergeant	Damse M	2013-10-16
7161189-4	Constable	Mpambani VS	2013-10-17
7077482-0	Constable	Gantsho T	2013-10-23

PERSAL NUMBER	RANK	SURNAME AND INITIALS	DATE OF DEATH
WESTERN CAPE			
7009356-3	Sergeant	Sass M	2013-06-21
7169535-4	Reservist Constable	Jansen J	2013-12-01
7160753-6	Constable	Witbooi R	2014-02-13
HEAD OFFICE			
7054175-2	Constable	Jobo TC	2013-07-20
7059675-1	Sergeant	Motsie TE	2013-07-20
7184667-1	Warrant Officer	Rasool S	2013-09-26
0635657-5	Lieutenant Colonel	Sindane ZS	2014-02-07
0433699-2	Lieutenant Colonel	Prinsloo JJ	2014-02-07





PART B:

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

1. AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

Refer to page 276 to 280 of the Report of the Auditor-General, published as Part E: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.1 SERVICE DELIVERY AND ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The SAPS has conceptualised “frontline service delivery” in the context of the Constitutional requirement as per Section 205, the Basic Values and Principles Governing Public Administration as per Section 195 of the Constitution; Outcome 12 of the Medium Term Strategic Framework: An efficient, effective and development-orientated public service: Service delivery focusing on quality and access; and the White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery. Furthermore, the Minister of Police had declared 2013/14 “the year of the frontline office”, which provided the catalyst for this conceptualisation.

The Minister’s engagement with SAPS management prompted an analysis of service delivery in the context of the four dimensions identified as being fundamental to frontline service delivery, namely the individual as a SAPS employee; the physical touch points from which our services are provided; the quality of the service provided; and the extent to which we engage with and involve our communities in the provision of our policing service.

The conceptualisation of frontline service delivery necessitated a clear understating of the primary interface between the SAPS and the beneficiaries of its services, the citizens of this country. The SAPS, like all government departments, comprises two fundamental types of frontline service delivery points, namely the front office and the back office. A *front office* is defined as any office in the SAPS that interacts directly with the public and is, therefore, a ‘touch point’ of community contact. Front offices include station management, community service centres, victim-friendly rooms (VFRs), detention management facilities, station sectors, exhibit management (e.g. vehicle pounds and SAPS 13 stores), detective service centres and other detective service offices, firearms offices, and the emergency response service provided from all 10111 centres. *Back offices* are SAPS offices that service front offices and do not have direct contact with service beneficiaries.

In terms of the above, the SAPS initiated the multi-year Frontline Service Delivery Project to accelerate efforts to establish an efficient, effective and accountable service delivery capability. The following critical objectives were identified as underpinning the realisation of this purpose:

- To ensure SAPS service points are accessible and standardised to adequately support professional policing;
- To provide a professional, standard, quality-based and accountable service to the people of South Africa; and

→ To ensure effective engagement with all our stakeholders in the fight against crime.

The initial phase of the project involved piloting the concept in nine methodically identified project sites to cultivate a multi-disciplinary and integrated service delivery model that would be rolled out to the rest of the organisation.

2.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Additional to the initiative outlined above, the department completed a service delivery improvement plan. The tables below highlight the service delivery plan and the achievements to date.

MAIN SERVICES PROVIDED AND STANDARDS

The focus of the services and service standards in the Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) is to ensure that SAPS creates an environment in support of its mandate as reflected in Section 205 of the Constitution.

Main Services	Beneficiaries	Desired Standard of Service	Actual Achievement
Enhancing consultation	Individuals, groups or government department affected by crime and violence that have access to SAPS service delivery points.	Thorough consultation with beneficiaries and stakeholders	The SAPS has established a wide range of consultation arrangements with its customers. Refer to Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries below.
Improving access		Access to SAPS service delivery points should be within established geographic norms A quality policing service provided to beneficiaries	The Access to SAPS Service Points Report has been completed and is currently under discussion.
Ensuring redress		Effective redress of complaints	Several redress mechanisms have been developed over time to provide beneficiaries with the means of raising concerns regarding the service delivery of the SAPS. Refer to complaints mechanism below.
Providing information		Provide beneficiaries with full, accurate information about the SAPS services and the levels of quality they are entitled to receive.	The SAPS has established several information tools to ensure that information is provided as and when required by beneficiaries. Refer to service information tool below.

Main Services	Beneficiaries	Desired Standard of Service	Actual Achievement
Ensuring openness and transparency		Availability of SAPS information.	<p>The SAPS has an Access to Information Manual in three official languages i.e. English, Afrikaans and isiZulu in terms of section 14 of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000) (PAIA) and managed 21 035 PAIA requests of which 19 259 were granted in full.</p> <p>In 2013 the South African Human Rights Commission and the Open Democracy Advice Centre awarded the Golden Key Award for the Best Deputy Information Officer for outstanding and excellent performance of duties to the National Deputy Information Officer of the SAPS for the 4th time since 2008.</p>
Providing value for money		The optimal utilisation of all resources in providing services to SAPS beneficiaries	The Service Delivery Improvement Plans implemented at all divisions, provinces and stations require a specific focus on the effective utilisation of resources towards achieving of objectives and priorities.
Improving courtesy	Individuals affected by violent crime	Victim friendly SAPS facilities.	By the end of March 2014, a total number of 947 Victim-Friendly Rooms (VFRs) were operational at police service points, including police stations, satellite police stations, contact points and Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) offices.

BATHO PELE ARRANGEMENTS WITH BENEFICIARIES (CONSULTATION ACCESS AND CONSULTATION ARRANGEMENTS)

The aim of consultation arrangements is to ensure thorough consultation with beneficiaries and access to SAPS service delivery points within established geographic norms and the provisioning of a quality policing service to the public.

Current / Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
To provide a policing service to all members of society, the Community Service Centres at 1 137 police stations can be accessed throughout the country.	Enable continuous access throughout the country to police stations by building/upgrading and improving establishments.	<p>Increased access to communities by building three (3) new police stations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Letsitele; 2) Tembisa; and 3) Joza.
Developing and maintaining of a Geographical Information System (GIS) database on SAPS service points.	A comprehensive GIS database of all SAPS service points	<p>All SAPS service points have been verified and were updated on the GIS, inclusive of the three additional police stations that came into operation.</p> <p>895 additional service points were captured on the database.</p>

Current / Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
Awareness campaigns	Engage with all communities through effective public education and awareness programmes to raise awareness.	<p>The SAPS conducted awareness campaigns at provincial and station level particularly supporting calendar events including Youth Month (June), Women's month (August), and the 16 Days of Activism Campaign on no violence against women and children (Nov 25 to December 10).</p> <p>A total number of 1 671 public education and awareness campaigns (door-to-door campaigns, dialogues, distribution of communication material, round table discussions and outreach programmes) were conducted in all nine (9) provinces addressing gender-based violence.</p> <p>In addition, 19 campaigns of national importance which involve the Minister and/or Deputy Minister and the National Commissioner or a senior officer duly nominated to represent him/her were conducted which include amongst others: the opening of police stations; youth outreach programmes and a youth crime prevention summit (substance abuse, gangsterism, unhealthy initiations of boys and violent crime); school outreach programmes; and the launch of the Mine Crime Combating Forum (MCCF).</p>



Current / Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
Rural safety	To address rural safety to address the needs of the entire rural community, including the farming community.	<p>The SAPS continued with the implementation of the comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy approved by the Minister of Police and the National Commissioner in 2013, which is intended to enhance safety and security levels, accessibility to policing and service delivery to the rural community.</p> <p>In total 881 police stations out of a total of 1 137 police stations are categorised as rural or rural-urban mix police stations. The Rural Safety Strategy has been fully implemented at a total of 515 police stations out of the identified 881 police stations and partially implemented at 186 police stations and not yet implemented at 180 police stations.</p> <p>The Strategy was aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP): Vision 2030 and included in the Minister of Police's Ten Point Plan. Rural Safety Priority Committees are functioning at national and provincial levels to identify shortcomings and challenges in order to effectively address crime in rural areas in an integrated manner. All role players in the rural and farming community, including the SAPS, farm workers' unions, organised agriculture, farmers associations and other Government Departments are represented on the Committees. A partnership was established between SAPS the Department of Traditional Affairs and the National House of Traditional Leaders to enhance the involvement of traditional leaders in safety and security at all levels.</p>
SAPS Crime Stop and Primedia Crime Line	To collect anonymous information/ intelligence on criminal activity directly from the public.	<p>During 2013/14 the SAPS received:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 169 343 calls and 197 web tips at its Crime Stop call centre which led to 91 positive cases and as a result, 121 arrests were affected and goods to the value of R581 743.07 were seized. » 3 368 SMS tips and 4 656 web tips as a result of the partnership between the Primedia Group and the SAPS which led to 216 positive cases. 332 arrests were made and goods to the value of R186 577 098.21 were seized.

Current / Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
Community Police Forums (CPF's)	Effective liaison with all communities in delivering services in order to improve co-operation and joint problem solving.	As part of SAPS on-going programme to provide training to CPF structures and SAPS members to support these structures, 176 members of Cluster Board Executive Committees completed the Introduction to Community Policing Learning Programme. They were also trained in the importance of protecting a crime scene by the DNA Project which was arranged by Business Against Crime South Africa (BACSA). A total number of 1 123 police stations have functional CPFs.
Sector Policing	Practical policing approaches to compliment community participation in accordance with policing needs and community requirements	As at the end of 2013/14, sector policing was implemented at 1 078 (95%) of the 1 137 police stations. An implementation strategy to support, strengthen and sustain the implementation of the revised sector policing national instruction for all police stations was developed.

SERVICE INFORMATION TOOL

The service information tool must provide service beneficiaries with full, accurate information about the SAPS' services and the levels of quality they are entitled to receive.

Current Information Tools	Desired Information Tools	Actual Achievements
External television broadcasts	Informing the public of successes achieved by the SAPS, to provide crime prevention hints and tips, to request assistance to locate wanted and missing persons and to advocate public participation in the fight against crime.	Due to the national elections, the number of episodes of "When Duty Calls" broadcast on SABC 2 was reduced to 34 as requested by the SABC.
Internal television broadcasts	An in-house television broadcast that serves as a platform for management to communicate with its employees, and to provide members with information relating to SAPS priorities, training interventions and personnel-related topics e.g. health awareness, employee wellness, medical-related information, salary improvements, policy changes, new legislation etc.	During the period under review a total number of 37 Police Television (POL TV) episodes were broadcasted. There are currently an estimated 685 reception points countrywide and copies of the programme are distributed to stations where such access is non-existent. The following four events were broadcast live: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Launch of the International Association of Women Police (IWAP) conference; » HRM Dialogue; » Launch of the University in Paarl; and » National Service Excellence Awards.

Current Information Tools	Desired Information Tools	Actual Achievements
Film and television	Assistance to production companies (domestic and international) with police resources and police officials to partake in films, drama series, local soapies, advertisements, documentaries and music videos. Production companies assist the SAPS by highlighting policing messages, themes, priorities, and emergency numbers.	The SAPS received a total number of 128 applications from domestic and international production companies. 82 of these applications were approved and 46 rejected.
SAPS website	A user-friendly website with new, updated content relating to the SAPS.	During the 2013/14, the SAPS website was updated with new technology. There were 2 938 465 hits during the first month on the new SAPS website.
Social media (Twitter account and Facebook page)	Communication tools to send information to the public regarding events, media statements, awareness hints and success stories.	An average of 200 tweets per month was sent from the Twitter account. There are a total number of 83 600 followers.
SAPS Intranet	Informed SAPS personnel.	Various internal correspondences are published on the intranet, including all national instructions and a legal database. A forum page was created on which members may communicate. A feedback page was created on which members may make enquiries
Internal communication	Informed SAPS personnel.	The following were distributed via e-mail during 2013/14: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 127 messages relating to organisational policy, events and projects. » 12 messages containing information from the National Commissioner » 57 messages on positive and negative issues in the media » 27 government messages from the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) » 1 541 messages relating to SAPS circulars » 205 media monitoring synopsis messages relating to important SAPS issues Messages on topical organisational issues were printed on the envelopes of all monthly advices. Pamphlets were included in three salary advice envelopes.

Current Information Tools	Desired Information Tools	Actual Achievements
Internal publications	An in-house magazine to keep SAPS employees informed of successes achieved, events, international seminars, Ministerial Izimbozos, missing and wanted persons, announcements and other critical aspects relating to employees.	100 000 copies of the "Police" magazine were distributed per month. The layout and design of the magazine is in-house to minimise costs. 3 612 articles were published on the "Police" website in 2013/14. A total number of 725 302 visitors read 966 654 articles on the website. Other publications includes booklets relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Stock Theft (1 000); » the International Association of Police Training Conference (1 500); » SAPS Museum (1 500); » Service Excellence Awards (1 000); and » Opening of the University in Paarl (500).
Strategic-related documents (SAPS Strategic Plan, Annual Performance Plan and Annual Report)	Tools to inform the general public of the SAPS strategic priorities over a specific period, to provide information on the performance of the SAPS in a specific financial year and how its budget was utilised.	The SAPS Strategic Plan 2010 to 2014, the Annual Performance Plan 2014/15 and the Annual Report 2012/13 have been published on the SAPS web page and the SAPS Intranet for internal and external consumption.

COMPLAINTS MECHANISM

The purpose of the SAPS complaints mechanism is to ensure effective redress of complaints.

Current/Actual Complaints Mechanism	Desired Complaints Mechanism	Actual Achievements
Centre for Service Excellence E-mail - centreforserviceexcellence@saps.gov.za Fax - 012 393 5520 Complaints are also received via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Socnet; » SAPS website; » The Ministry of Police; » Civilian Secretariat of Police; » The National Commissioner's Office, and » Newspaper articles. 	A mechanism for SAPS members and the public to lodge complaints pertaining to poor Service delivery / unfair labour practice.	The General and Internal Complaints Desk received a total of 412 complaints for the reporting period. 210 of these complaints were resolved – a success of 50.97%. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Complaints received were linked to poor investigation and poor communication levelled against SAPS. » Complaints from members regarding against SAPS management were primarily regarding unfair labour practice and corruption.

Current/Actual Complaints Mechanism	Desired Complaints Mechanism	Actual Achievements
Presidential Hotline (PHL) - 17737	A mechanism to report service delivery to the PHL – which then directs these complaints to the SAPS for investigation and feedback.	<p>From 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014 a total number of 410 complaints were directed to the SAPS for investigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 683 cases were resolved. » At the end of March 2014, 309 complaints were still open on the PHL system. <p>Since the inception of the PHL in 2009 until 31 March 2014, 5 109 cases were documented;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 4 800 of these complaints were closed/resolved. » As at 31 March 2014, the SAPS resolution rate regarding PHL complaints was 93.95%. » Complaints received were as a result of poor investigation, abuse of power, firearm queries and victim empowerment.
24-hour call centre - 0800 333 177 Fax - 012 393 5421 E-mail – centreforserviceexcellence@saps.gov.za	A mechanism for the general public and SAPS members to lodge service delivery complaints.	<p>The 24-Hour Call Centre received a total of 107 complaints for the period 1 April 2013 till 31 March 2014.</p> <p>Of these 44 cases or 41.12% were resolved.</p>
National Anti-Corruption Hotline (NACH) - 0800 701 701	A toll free number to report corruption and fraud in all Government Departments anonymously.	109 reports were received by the Public Service Commission for investigation. 17 cases were finalised and 92 cases are still being investigated.

2.3 KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The White paper on Policing was published as a Green Paper and public consultation meetings were held in all nine provinces. Based on the comments received, the White Paper was finalised and presented to Parliament.

The Dangerous Weapons Act was approved by Parliament and implemented by SAPS during 2013/14. The Dangerous Weapons Act takes into account constitutional principles and present policing needs on the possession and carrying of dangerous weapons.

The following legislation was approved by Parliament but will be enacted only in 2014/15:

- The Criminal (Forensic) Procedure Amendment Act: This Act establishes a DNA database in SAPS for analysis of DNA samples and recording of results for crime detection and investigation of cases.
- Private Security Industry Regulation Amendment Act: This Act tightens up key aspects of regulation of the private security industry.

3. STRATEGIC OUTCOME-ORIENTED GOALS

The Presidency, together with the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster, developed an outcome-based model as well as evaluation and monitoring tools to realise the broad strategic outcome: **All People in South Africa are and feel safe**. This outcome contains various focus areas, presented below in the goal statement, on which the SAPS Strategic Plan for 2010 - 2014 focused as part of the JCPS Cluster.

Strategic Outcome-Orientated Goal 1	Ensure that all people in South Africa are and feel safe
Goal Statement	<p>To provide police services that will ensure safer communities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Reducing the number of all serious crime, contact crime and trio crime · Increasing activities to prevent and combat border crime · Increasing the percentage of trial ready case dockets for all serious crime, contact crime and trio crime · Increasing the detection rate for all serious crime, contact crime and trio crime, including organised crime and crimes against women and children · Increasing the conviction rates for all serious crime, contact crime and trio crime.

In support of Outcome 11, SAPS members are deployed in support of the African agenda for development and continued partnerships.

Strategic Outcome-Orientated Goal 2	Enhanced African Agenda and sustainable development.
Goal Statement	Deployed members as per Cabinet decision (external deployments)

Another strategic outcome that the SAPS Strategic Plan for 2010 - 2014 addressed, was Outcome 12: **An efficient, effective and development-orientated public service**, specifically Output 1: *Service delivery quantity and access*.

Strategic Outcome-Orientated Goal 3	Ensuring adequate availability of, and access to, SAPS service points
Goal Statement	Improve the levels of service delivery and accessibility to services by bringing SAPS service points closer to the communities.

The strategic outcome-oriented goals are aligned with the delivery agreement of the JCPS Cluster and achievements are reflected in the different financial programmes in the Annual Report, 2013/14.

4. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME

4.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Purpose: Develop policy and manage the department, including administrative support.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services.

The Administration Programme comprises the following four sub-programmes:

- Ministry
- Management
- Corporate Services
- Office Accommodation

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

TABLE 1: ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services.					
Sub-programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Office Accommodation					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviation
Percentage of personnel in terms of the approved establishment	99.46% (197 946)	Maintain a minimum workforce of 98% in terms of the approved funded establishment	98.5% in terms of the revised target of 197 842 for 2013/14 (the establishment of SAPS was 194 852) ¹ on 31 March 2014	0.5%	Target achieved.

¹ The accounting officer took a decision during the fourth quarter of 2013/14 to fill vacant posts on higher levels rather than entry levels and subsequently SAPS had to downscale on the entry-level enlistments, which resulted in the establishment target being reduced.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services.					
Sub-programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Office Accommodation					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviation
Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of their training in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP)	144 298 members attended training and 129 387 members were declared competent. The percentage of competent members in relation to the number of trained members was 90%	92% of learners declared competent	A total of 216 516 members attended training and 212 479, or 98.1%, were declared competent upon completion of their training	6.1%	Target achieved.
	5 068 members attended training and 5 045 members, or 99%, were declared competent		Entry level development (Introductory Basic Police Development) 5 887 members attended training and 5 817 members, or 98.8%, completed the training and were declared competent		

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services.

Sub-programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Office Accommodation					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviation
Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of their training in terms of the TPP	111 640 members attended training and 97 877 members, or 88%, were declared competent	92% of learners declared competent	Operational 184 267 members attended training and 181 286 members, or 98.4%, were declared competent		
	24 328 members attended training and 23 375 members, or 96%, were declared competent		Support 23 320 members attended training and 22 498 members, or 96.5%, were declared competent		
	2 991 members attended training and 2 822 members, or 94%, were declared competent		Management and leadership 2 437 members attended training and 2 299 members, or 94.3%, were declared competent		

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services.

Sub-programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Office Accommodation					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviation
Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of their training in terms of the TPP	271 members attended training and 268 members, or 99%, were declared competent	92% of learners declared competent	Reservist 225 members attended training and 199 members, or 84.4%, were declared competent		
Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of their training in terms of the TPP	-		International 380 members attended training and all were declared competent		

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services.

Sub-programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Office Accommodation					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviation
Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of learnership and artisanship training and other training in line with the Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA) Sector Skills Plan in terms of the discretionary grants	New indicator in 2013/14	80% of learners declared competent	Three learnerships implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Technology - End User NQF 3 : 100 learners attended; Public Administration NQF 4 : 146 learners attended; Occupationally Directed Education Training and Development Practitioner NQF 5: 40 learners attended. Two artisan training programmes Implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automotive Repair NQF 2 : 50 learners attended; and Autotronics Repair NQF 2: 50 learners attended. 	-	Target achieved The verifications from the responsible SETAs were not completed after the end of the financial year due to changes in methodologies used to endorse competency results of learners. (competency rate of 97% was achieved)

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services.					
Sub-programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Office Accommodation					
Performance indicator		Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14
Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of K53 driver training		New indicator in 2013/14	90% of learners declared competent	97.2% of learners declared competent 744 members attended training and 723 members were declared competent	7.2%
Percentage of bursaries offered:	Policing related qualifications	New indicator in 2013/14	70% of bursaries offered	719 (71.8%) bursary allocated	1.8%
	Scarce skills areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forensic Science disciplines• Supply chain management (SCM) expert services (civil, mechanical and electrical engineers, architects and quantity surveyors).	New indicator in 2013/14	30% of bursaries offered	283 (28.2%) bursary allocated	-1.8%
Number of internships undertaken	New indicator in 2013/14	10% (253) increase on the placement of interns	279 (110.3%) placed on internship	10.3%	Target achieved.
Ratio of personnel to vehicles	The ratio at the end of March 2013 was 3.83:1 based on 51 713 vehicles and 197 946 personnel members	Maintain the ratio of 4.51:1 personnel to vehicles	The ratio at the end of March 2014 was 3.82:1 based on 50 966 motor vehicles and 194 852 personnel.	-0.69%	Target achieved. This performance is aimed at being equal to or below the planned target.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services.					
Sub-programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Office Accommodation					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviation
Percentage of official SAPS firearms dot peen marked	New indicator in 2013/14	100%	Some 8 901 standardised firearms were marked on a quotation basis during 2013/14, accumulating to 254 302 (97.98%) from a total of 259 539 ² due to be marked in the financial year	-2.02% (5 237)	Target not achieved. Due to the non- functionality of the firearm permit system (FPS), dot peen marking had to be done on a quotation basis, which resulted in only 8 901 firearms being dot peen marked.
Percentage of budgeted planned police facility projects completed as per Infrastructure and Capital Assets Plan (capital works, leases and maintenance)	37.5% overall completion (three of the eight projects are on target)	100% completed (in accordance with planned project milestones)	81.1% (capital works projects).	-18.9%	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reactivation of projects previously stopped Dependency on National Department of Public Works (NDPW) Projects initiated did not progress as anticipated and indicated on APP for completion.

2

2 This figure excludes 1 101 heritage firearms

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services.

Sub-programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Office Accommodation					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviation
Percentage of the total devolved facilities projects budget spent by end of the financial year	New indicator in 2013/14	100%	27% (R49 853 211 of R185 796 000)	- 73% (R135 942 789)	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in the delivery of building material Challenge with the appointment of labour in local communities per project Poor performance by appointed contractors Still expended within the property management environment leases and municipal services (R135 942 789).
Percentage variation from approved infrastructure project budget	New indicator in 2013/14	20% variance appetite	3% underspent	-	Target achieved. Expenditure patterns within the allowed 20% variance appetite.
Percentage compensation expenditure versus operational expenditure	74/26% for compensation/ operational expenditure	Maintain the expenditure ratio of not more than 74/26% for compensation/ operational expenditure	74.55% for compensation and 25.45% for operational expenditure	0.45% more on compensation and 0.55% within operational expenditure	Overall target achieved. During 2013, through the adjustment estimates of national expenditure process, additional funding was allocated towards improved conditions of service, for both salary adjustments and salary grading of clerks.
Percentage of project milestones delivered according to the funded IUS Plan	New indicator in 2013/14	95%	53%	-42%	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the sites were not ready for implementation Challenges with delivery arrangement.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services.					
Sub-programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Office Accommodation					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviation
Percentage of project milestones delivered according to the funded CJS Plan	New indicator in 2013/14	95%	37%	-58%	Target not achieved. · Challenges with delivery arrangements.
Number of service delivery inspections conducted at station and cluster level	New indicator in 2013/14	790 inspections conducted	1 160 (147%) of 790 inspections were conducted. This includes 728 (542 complete inspections, 78 focused inspections, and 108 follow-up inspections), and an additional 432 urgent inspections also conducted during 2013/14.	47%	Target achieved. · Due to the heightened focus on governance and service compliance, an additional 432 urgent inspections were conducted.
Percentage of recommendations of the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) implemented ³ .	New indicator in 2013/14	80%	84.4% (of the 764 recommendations received from IPID, 645 were implemented)	4.4%	Target achieved.

3

3 Implemented entails that SAPS initiated disciplinary proceedings within 30 days of receipt by SAPS National Head Office of IPID recommendations.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

RECRUITMENT

SAPS allocation for entry level appointments was 3 897. Of these, 1 651 were allocated for Police Act personnel and 2 246 for Public Service Act personnel.

- **Police Service Act personnel**

The 1 651 posts were allocated as follows:

- 1 070 posts for trainees;
- 281 posts for artisans, 40 of which were filled;
- 300 posts for forensic analysts.

The above allocations will be filled during the 2014/15 financial year.

- **Public Service Act posts**

From the 2 246 Public Service Act employee posts allocated, 1 656 posts were filled. The remaining 590 are being filled.

PROMOTIONS

- **Lieutenant/Major**

The promotion of suitable candidates for ranks lieutenant and major (in total 1 643) were placed on hold pending the outcome of an Interdict brought by Solidarity in the Labour Court.

- **Grade progression**

A total of 26 780 personnel received pay progression as follows:

- Public Service Act Employees = 118
- Constable to sergeant = 6 181
- Warrant officer Band B1 to Band B2 = 1 343
- Regrading of clerks/typists/data typists to level 5 = 19 138

LABOUR MANAGEMENT IN PERSPECTIVE

The primary focus of SAPS labour management is to ensure that labour peace prevails in the organisation to maximise productivity.

Referrals for 2013/14 numbered 172, compared to 198 in 2012/13. SAPS has set a target of 7% reduction of unfair labour practice (ULP) that is referred to the SSSBC. A 13% reduction of referrals was achieved which surpasses the planned target by 6%.

To improve the turnaround time and resolution of grievances at the Joint Grievance Resolution Team

(JGRT) level, several strategies were put in place to enhance monitoring processes. Divisions and provinces were directed to report on the status of grievances at JGRT level before the 7th of each month.

Training programmes were developed to train those who represent the employer during the grievances on the JGRT and mediation levels. Eighty-three mediators were trained. Standing operating procedures (SOPs) for resolving grievances were developed and communicated with labour relations officers.

PARTICIPATION IN SAFETY AND SECURITY SECTOR BARGAINING COUNCIL (SSSBC) AND PUBLIC SERVICE COORDINATING BARGAINING COUNCIL (PSCBC) PROCESSES

● **Agreement 1/2014: Levy agreement**

The purpose of the agreement was to provide for a joint contribution by the employer and its employees to finance the expenditure of the SSSBC and its provincial chambers.

● **Resolution 1/2013: Public Service Charter (PSC)**

The purpose was to uphold the values and principles of public administration enshrined in Section 195 of the Constitution and other laws, policies and frameworks, and to uphold the constitutional responsibility of the state as articulated in the Bill of Rights.

● **Resolution 2/2013: Agreement on the increase of levies**

The purpose was to ensure that the levy fund can maintain the functions of collective bargaining, dispute resolution, dispute prevention and the operations of the PSCBC.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Division: Human Resource Development is responsible for all SAPS education, training and human capital development activities. To measure the success of these initiatives, a target of 92% of learners being found competent upon the completion of their training was set for the 2013/14 financial year. At the end of the period under review, an overall competency rate of 98.14% was achieved, broken down as follows:

Entry level development

There were 5 887 trainees who attended training in basic police development (entry-level, introductory and lateral training). Some 5 817, or 98.81%⁴, were declared competent.

Operational development

Of 184 267 members who underwent training in operational development, 181 286 members, or 98.38%, were declared competent.

⁴ Where a learner is not yet declared competent, he or she is given an opportunity to be re-assessed during the learning programme. If the learner is still not competent, a development plan is devised for the learner to redo the course later.

Support development

There were 23 320 personnel in support-related training during the period under review. On completion of the course, 22 498, or 96.48%, were declared competent.

Leadership and management

From a total of 2 437 members trained, 2 299, or 94.34%, were declared competent.

International training interventions

Some 380 SAPS members attended international training opportunities in 2013/14. All members were declared competent on completion of training.

Reservist training

Reservist training capacitates volunteer community members who provide policing related services in support of the organisation. Of 225 persons who attended, 199, or 88.44%, were declared competent.

Operational training

Visible policing

Station Management Learning Programme

The Station Management Learning Programme is a priority. Of 99 members trained, 98, or 98.99%, were declared competent.

Learners not yet competent are offered remedial training and the opportunity to be reassessed in the relevant module. A second opportunity for remedial intervention and reassessment may be granted at the Divisional Commissioner's discretion.

Victims, women and children

Learning programmes included domestic violence, victim empowerment, the Child Justice Act, human rights, children and youth at risk and first responder to sexual offences

A total of 31 009 members were trained, 30 816, or 99.37%, of whom were declared competent.

Those not-yet competent are offered remedial training and reassessment during the programme.

Detective training

Learning programmes included the Basic Crime Investigation Course, the Resolving of Crime Course, specialised courses (e.g. sexual offences and commercial crime), short interventions (e.g. statement taking and writing), the Detective Commanders Learning Programme (DCLP) and forensic development.

A total of 25 747 members were trained, 25 223, or 97.95%, were declared competent. In the Resolving of Crime Course, 2 164, or 92.76%, of the 2 333 members who completed the course were declared competent.

Where a learner is not-yet competent, the SAPS Academy: Hammanskraal arranges with the relevant province to ensure that the learner completes the module. Should a learner fail all or most modules, he or she is not declared competent and no Portfolio of Evidence (PoE) is provided. The Academy is currently developing a policy to address failures in the earlier stages of the Resolving of Crime Course modules.

Crime intelligence development

This course enhances the skills of members involved in covert environments as undercover agents.

Of the 1 226 members trained, 1 215, or 99.10%, were declared competent.

K53 driver education

The K53 programme equips members without drivers' licences. During 2013 /14, 744 learners took part and 723, or 97.18%, were declared competent.

Special projects and items of interest

Learnerships

It is mandatory for all organisations to ensure implementation of learnerships for both employees and unemployed South Africans with tertiary education. Learnerships for SAPS employees enhance skills and improve the organisational performance, while those for unemployed South Africans address general economic growth and development of South Africa as a country. During 2013/14, the following learnerships were presented:

- The IT End-user NQF 3 Learnership (100 learners);
- The Public Administration NQF 4 Learnership (146 learners);
- The Occupationally Directed Education, Training and Development Practices (ODETDP) NQF 5 Learnership (40 learners);
- The Automotive Repair NQF 2 Learnership (50 18.2⁵ learners); and
- The Autotronics Repair NQF 2 Learnership (50 18.2 learners).

Certain learnerships that were implemented during the previous financial year could be completed only in 2013/14 due to various SETA processes and verifications. However, the following success rates in terms of competency of learners are provided:

- For the Public Administration NQF 4 Learnership, 97% of learners were declared competent;
- The Automotive Repair Learnership and Autotronic Repair Learnership produced 87% competent learners; and
- The Accelerated Artisan Training Programme Learnership, produced a 91% competency rate.

Youth development

As part of its support for the development of South Africa's youth, SAPS has implemented the Techno Girl Programme, which has been adopted by the Department for Women, Children and Persons with Disabilities.

The programme was developed to encourage and enable girls from grades 9 to 12 to take up scarce careers required by the economy. The programme maintains an exclusive focus on careers within the science and technology fields, where mathematics and science are prerequisites.

Twenty Grade 9 girls from rural schools in Gauteng are attending this four-year programme.

⁵ 18.2 refers to learners that are unemployed.

Internships

A total of 279 unemployed graduates were placed as interns in SAPS during the year.

The SAPS Internship Programme, an extension of the government's internship programme, provides opportunities for unemployed graduates to gain workplace experience and apply knowledge obtained during their studies, facilitating a synthesis of theory and practice and improving their employability.

Bursary coordination

During this period, a number of SAPS employees who had interested in further development through institutions of higher learning were awarded bursaries. These bursaries are financial-need based and do not have to be repaid as long as the employee works every year that he/she was awarded the bursary. The bursary supplements, but does not replace, the applicant's source of funding.

A total of 1 002 bursaries were approved for the year valued at R7 523 221.99. A 100% disbursement of bursaries was achieved, with 719 bursaries (71.8%) being awarded for policing-related studies and 283 (28.2%) being awarded for scarce skills-related studies. Due to the limited number of bursary applications received for scarce skills, the remaining funds - after all applications were considered and approved - were reallocated to bursaries for policing-related qualifications.

GENERAL RESEARCH AND CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

Induction Learning Programme for Colonels

- A two-week learning programme was developed for all newly appointed colonels;
- 61 officers completed the programme successfully;
- The programme framework consisted of personnel management, performance management, criminal law, management and leadership; and
- The programme was conducted as a pilot. A passing out parade was conducted by the National Commissioner.

Harmful Occult-Related Crimes Learning Programme

- 16 trainees were trained in 2013/14;
- The programme deals with how to manage and investigate crimes related to witchcraft, 'muti' killings and other occult activities.

Training of Assistant Librarians

- 19 learners underwent the Further Education and Training Certificate (FETC) programme for librarian assistants through a private consultant and were trained in the following:
 - Administrative routines for library environment;
 - Functioning of library services in South Africa;
 - Information retrieval and storage;
 - Circulation function in the library;
 - Library customer care;
 - Library communication skills;
 - Basic first aid in the workplace; and
 - Coordinating of meetings and minor events.

Basic Security Guards Skills Level 3: Train-the-Trainer

During October 2012, SAPS introduced training for employees as security guards on the Basic Security Guard Skills Learning Programme (levels 1 and 2). During January 2014, 42 trainers were skilled to skills level 3 of General Security Practices.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT⁶

Americas and Europe desk

The Americas and Europe desk deals with the coordination of international interventions offered by the American and European governments.

SAPS is currently cooperating with six law enforcement agencies in:

- The United States of America;
- France; and
- Belgium.

The cooperation mostly involves interventions on anti-terrorism, the land/sea [port] environment, flight action, French language training, asset forfeiture, cybercrime and leadership programmes.

INTERVENTIONS PLANNED AND ACHIEVED

COUNTRY: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The United States of America's focus is primarily on cooperation in safety and security on the basis of equality, human dignity and mutual benefit to enhance community policing and public safety. · The focus for 2013/14 was on drug law enforcement, counter proliferation, land border interdiction, US currency training executive development and criminal justice. 				
Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of SAPS members attended
Counter-proliferation awareness course	To enhance awareness in global counter proliferation.	ILEA, Botswana	During July 2013	4
Land border interdiction and fraudulent documents	To enhance the capabilities of land border interdiction and the detection of fraudulent documents.	ILEA, Botswana.	During September 2013	4
Federal Reserve Bank and US currency training seminar	To enhance awareness of new USA currency and trafficking.	Presented at the USA Consulate in Sandton, Johannesburg, South Africa	During July 2013	48

⁶ Total number of members trained through international development will differ between the performance tables and the narratives. This is due to the fact that a number of the training interventions highlighted in the narratives have not yet been registered on the TAS and a number of training interventions listed on the TAS originated from training provided by divisions other than the Division: Human Resource Development.

COUNTRY: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- The United States of America's focus is primarily on cooperation in safety and security on the basis of equality, human dignity and mutual benefit to enhance community policing and public safety.
- The focus for 2013/14 was on drug law enforcement, counter proliferation, land border interdiction, US currency training executive development and criminal justice.

Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/ city	Date	Number of SAPS members attended
Basic drug law enforcement	To enhance investigative techniques in drug law enforcement.	Accra, Ghana	During August 2013	1
Advance drug law enforcement	To enhance investigative techniques in drug law enforcement.	Accra, Ghana	During August 2013	3
Academic criminal justice seminar and model law enforcement workshop	To enhance cooperation between different law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice sector.	New Mexico	August – September 2013	6
Enterprise major case management	To provide participants with a comprehensive overview of effective case management.	Cape Town, South Africa.	During September 2013	29
Law enforcement executive development seminar	To provide executives with instruction and facilitation in leadership, strategic planning and development.	Presented in Washington, USA	During September 2013	2
Comprehensive security response to terrorism	To provide counter-terrorism security practitioners with operational and strategic level skills to enhance ability to understand and combat terrorism and transnational threats.	Honolulu, Hawaii	February – March 2013	1

COUNTRY: FRANCE

- The following programmes were presented to SAPS by France.

Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/ city	Date	Number of SAPS members attended
Police helicopter cooperation [maintenance]	To equip participants with knowledge in helicopter maintenance and logistics.	France	During May 2013	2
Crowd management course	To equip trainers in crowd management techniques.	Pretoria, South Africa by the French government	During May 2013	12
Police helicopter cooperation [high-altitude and mountainous flying]	To enhance helicopter skills and knowledge required for high-altitude/mountainous flights.	France	During October 2013	1

COUNTRY: FRANCE				
· The following programmes were presented to SAPS by France.				
Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/ city	Date	Number of SAPS members attended
Very important persons [VIP] protection training	To develop general principles for the protection of VIPs.	France	During March 2013	1
Fight against trafficking in precious metals	To enhance knowledge of the prevention of trafficking in precious metals.	Pretoria, South Africa	During September 2013	22
Visit to the French Air-Wing	To gain information on how experts in Air Wing maximise safety and productivity.	France	During July 2013	2
Harbour security	To strengthen specialised units in harbour protection.	Durban, South Africa	During September 2013	20
French language basic course	To transfer basic knowledge of the French language.	Pretoria, South Africa	June – September 2013	7
French language advanced course	To further develop knowledge of the French language.	Pretoria, South Africa	June – September 2013	1
Intensive French language training	To strengthen the capability to communicate effectively in France.	France	September – October 2013	1
Conference on chemical precursors	To exchange information on the chemical industry.	Cape Town, South Africa	October 2013	150
Odourology (scent identification)	To strengthen the scent identification capacities of forensic and visible police (Vispol).	France trained	October 2013	3

COUNTRY: BELGIUM

The following interventions relating to ports were presented by the Belgian government:

Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of SAPS members attended
Port security	To educate police officials on port security.	Durban, South Africa	28 October - 1 November 2013	35
Port environment policy and technology seminar	To benchmark the port environment to international standards.		2 - 6 December 2013	15
Port operation and port concession	To globalise the impact of port strategy, concessions and general conditions and to conduct a market analysis on concessions.		27 – 31 January 2014	12
Port management, promotion and marketing	To cover essential aspects of market developments, creation and development of ports.		24 – 26 February 2014	15
Port logistics	To cover essential aspects of distribution structures and outbound logistics.		17 – 19 March 2014	5

COUNTRY: ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST DESK

- The Asian and Middle East Desk deals with all international education, training and development (ETD) interventions, including study visits and training and development seminars.
- From the Asian continent, the most active role player, with constant provision of international training intervention, is China. Annually, China – through its Pretoria embassy, offers several courses. Middle East ETD coordination interacts with SAPS by conducting frequent study visits to exchange information, share best practices and benchmark.
- Police-to- police cooperation with Asian and Middle East countries is expected to expand in due course.
- In total, 11 activities were coordinated for Asia and Middle East countries during 2013/14. Activities involved 97 SAPS members.

Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of SAPS members attended
Seminar on counter-terrorism command	To enhance the knowledge of participants about the anti-terrorism law and policy law in China and to share of best practices.	China	1 - 30 April 2013	2
Seminar on maritime law enforcement for African countries	To enhance the knowledge of participants about maritime law enforcement and policy law in China and share best practices.	China	5 - 30 May 2013	2
Chinese language training course	To equip SAPS members with knowledge of the Chinese language and cultures, with the aim of improving service delivery for the Chinese population.	Johannesburg, South Africa	15 August - 28 November 2013	18
		Cape Town, South Africa	14 January - 28 March 2014	32

COUNTRY: ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST DESK

- The Asian and Middle East Desk deals with all international education, training and development (ETD) interventions, including study visits and training and development seminars.
- From the Asian continent, the most active role player, with constant provision of international training intervention, is China. Annually, China – through its Pretoria embassy, offers several courses. Middle East ETD coordination interacts with SAPS by conducting frequent study visits to exchange information, share best practices and benchmark.
- Police-to- police cooperation with Asian and Middle East counties is expected to expand in due course.
- In total, 11 activities were coordinated for Asia and Middle East countries during 2013/14. Activities involved 97 SAPS members.

Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of SAPS members attended
Capacity building workshop for SAPS on drugs and HIV	To enhance the knowledge of participants about the use of drugs and injections by HIV-infected people. The workshop was presented by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).	Pretoria, South Africa	26 - 27 November 2013 -	19
127 th National Development Course	To enhance the knowledge of participants about Taipei law and policy law and share best practices.	Taiwan	5 - 25 January 2014	1

AFRICA ASSISTANCE DEVELOPMENT AND SARPCCO DESK

SARPCCO COUNTRIES

- SAPS, as a gateway to the African continent, has committed itself to development assistance and capacity building of law enforcement agencies in the southern African region.
- In line with the Interpol Regional Bureau for Southern Africa, SAPS, as a member of the South African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation [SARPCCO], is obliged to participate in all activities on the SARPCCO calendar.
- During 2013/14, SAPS was actively involved in facilitation of and participation in SARPCCO courses.

Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of SAPS members attended/ trained
SARPCCO trafficking in human beings	To develop regional police officers who are responsible for investigating trafficking in human beings and people smuggling issues.	Botswana	During June 2013	3 attended 3 trainers assisted
SARPCCO gender-based violence	To enhance understanding of gender-based violence and its nature and impact on human, national and regional security in southern Africa.	Swaziland	During May 2013	2 attended 2 trainers assisted
SARPCCO command and leadership course for senior policewomen	To develop the leadership and managerial competencies of senior policewomen leaders.	South Africa	August – September 2013	2 SAPS policewomen 18 police members from SARPCCO countries

SARPCCO COUNTRIES

- SAPS, as a gateway to the African continent, has committed itself to development assistance and capacity building of law enforcement agencies in the southern African region.
- In line with the Interpol Regional Bureau for Southern Africa, SAPS, as a member of the South African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation [SARPCCO], is obliged to participate in all activities on the SARPCCO calendar.
- During 2013/14, SAPS was actively involved in facilitation of and participation in SARPCCO courses.

Course/ programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of SAPS members attended/ trained
SARPCCO train-the-trainer course	To develop trainers in line with the approved regional and contemporary standards of training. On successful completion, the trainers were certified as competent to deliver training programmes in their areas of expertise nationally and regionally.	South Africa	October – November 2013	3 SAPS members 10 trainers from SARPCCO countries
SARPCCO middle management course	To develop the generic managerial and leadership competencies of middle managers, with the aim of enhancing service delivery in police organisations.	Botswana	October – November 2013	3 SAPS members 1 trainer assisted
SARPCCO command and leadership course for emerging policewomen	To enhance the leadership and commanding skills of potential and capable policewomen.	Tanzania	During November 2013	2 SAPS members 3 facilitators
SARPCCO generic hostage negotiation course	To train police officers on hostage and negotiation skills.		September – October 2013	3 SAPS facilitators
SARPCCO regional workshop on fugitive investigative support and Interpol notices	To enhance fugitive investigations and the use of Interpol notices.	South Africa	June – September 2013	10 SAPS members 14 SARPCCO members
SARPCCO trafficking in Illicit goods training seminar	To acquire knowledge and insight pertaining to inter-agency and the transnational approach to combating trafficking in illicit goods.	Namibia	During June 2013	1
		Botswana	During September 2013	1
SARPCCO anti stock-theft conference	To deliberate on the current status of transnational stock theft in the region and to look at the extent of implementation of various resolutions, to pave the way for concrete follow-up actions on outstanding investigated cases emanating from the bilateral joint operations conducted by member countries.	South Africa	During November 2013	10 SAPS members 12 SARPCCO members
Third international training course on genocide war against humanity	To provide the participants with fundamental concepts and skills to conduct investigations into genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.	Tanzania	September – October 2013	1

SARPPCO COUNTRIES

- SAPS, as a gateway to the African continent, has committed itself to development assistance and capacity building of law enforcement agencies in the southern African region.
- In line with the Interpol Regional Bureau for Southern Africa, SAPS, as a member of the South African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation [SARPPCO], is obliged to participate in all activities on the SARPPCO calendar.
- During 2013/14, SAPS was actively involved in facilitation of and participation in SARPPCO courses.

Course/ programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of SAPS members attended/ trained
Peacekeeping training for the South African Development Community (SADC) region	To assist with the operationalisation of the police component of the SADC standby force in future peacekeeping operations.	Botswana	During November 2013	11
SADC training of trainers on the toolkit and simultaneous mainstreaming of gender HIV/Aids and human rights for the HIV cross-border initiative	To strengthen workplace policies to ensure that mobile populations have access to HIV/ Aids services across the borders.	South Africa	During February 2014	1
SARPPCO gold, diamond and precious minerals course	To train police officials on the prevention, detection and investigation of transnational crimes involving the illicit trafficking of precious minerals.	South Africa	During March 2014	6 SAPS members 9 SARPPCO members
International conference on Africa Unite	To improve the perception on violence against women and girls and strengthen the capacities of Africa's security organs in detecting and responding to the scourge both at home and during peace support operations (PSOs).	Rwanda	During July 2013	1
International roundtable conference on quality leadership for effective and efficient management of the public service in Africa	To present a platform for participants to discuss and highlight the value of quality leadership for effective and efficient service delivery.		During November 2013	3

AFRICA DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME: SUDAN

Sudan				
Course/ programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of SAPS members attended/trained
Basic sexual offences train- the-trainer course	To develop the Sudan police force in the law enforcement environment and, more specifically, in the prevention environment with skills, knowledge and attributes to investigate sexual offences and to present findings on sexual offences to the court of law.	Darfur, Republic of Sudan	During June 2013	2 SAPS trainers 20 members from the Sudan police force
Explosive detection dog handler course: Phase 3	To assist, mentor and assess one trainer from the Sudan police during the presentation of his first class in Sudan. This was part of an initiative to develop trainers in explosives detection dog handlers training.	Khartoum, Republic of Sudan	September 2013 – January 2014	1 SAPS trainer 1 dog handler 3 dog handlers in the explosive detection
Narcotic dog handlers course: Phase 3	To assist, mentor and assess one trainer from the Sudan police during the presentation of his first class in Sudan. This was part of an initiative to develop trainers in explosives detection dog handlers training.			1 SAPS trainer 1 dog handler trainer 3 dog handlers in narcotic detection
Patrol dog handler course: Phase 1	To create capacity in the Sudan police for trainers in patrol dog training.			2 SAPS trainers 2 dog handlers 2 dogs in the patrol dog handler course
Tracker dog handler course: Phase 1	To create capacity for the Sudan police to have trainers tracker dog training.			2 SAPS trainers 7 dog handlers 7 dogs in the tracker dog course: Phase 1
Executive development programme	To assist the Sudan police by coaching, mentoring, monitoring and evaluating delegates in the executive development programme on their presentation skills, content mastering and lesson plans. They were also assisted and advised on how to carry out their own learning programme in terms of a block programme, template of a lesson plan, class registers and other administration.			3 SAPS trainers 3 trainers 10 Sudan police officers

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Supply Chain Management (SCM) provides physical resources in support of operational environments and creates an accessible infrastructure to deliver services to the public.

PROCUREMENT IN SAPS

SCM is responsible for the regulated processing of procurement in SAPS via quotations and bids/tenders in terms of the mandatory prescripts of National Treasury (NT). The delegations of authority to selected line functionaries is facilitated together with the administration of all procurements above R300 000 and all bids (tender process) for procurements of more than R500 000.

During the year, SCM attained an assessment rating of 4.5 against international benchmarked criteria (for its corporate governance strategy) during an objective maturity assessment conducted by Ernst & Young (EY) Advisory Services (Pty) Ltd. The report, however, did recommend interventions in the provincial and divisional offices, for which a detailed implementation plan is being developed.

A planned intervention to determine the extent of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) by SAPS was completed by a BBBEE company, Rakoma and Associates, which commended SAPS for its BBBEE empowerment in procurements via bids. However, challenges were identified in SAPS spend on procurement via quotations (especially in provinces) in favour of empowering black businesses (as contemplated in the regulatory framework).

The following were positive strides in the procurement environment, and these good practices will be rolled out to provinces and divisions:

- The streamlining and re-engineering of procurement processes via quotations and bids with lean turnaround times;
- The establishment of an independent quotations office for the closing of quotations on set date and time to enhance integrity and improvement on turnaround time.
- The appointment of a legal services practitioner at brigadier level for legal support to the Divisional Commissioner SCM;
- The conducting of training sessions to 668 SCM practitioners to reduce irregular expenditure;
- The compilation and distribution of pocket guides on the quotation procurement procedure to SCM practitioners to standardise the procurement process and alleviate irregularities alluded to by the Auditor General South Africa (AGSA);
- The support given to the International Association of Women Police Conference in September 2013;
- The agreement of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between SAPS and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR);
- The appointment of building consultants to design and develop a blueprint for rural police stations, whose designs will be used for future construction of police stations in rural areas; and
- The tangible support provided during the funeral arrangements for former President Mandela and police resource readiness at the funeral.

PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS (PROCESSING OF INVOICES)

SCM, through the regulated process of procuring goods and services for SAPS (quotation and/or bids/tenders) processed 1 751 601 invoices between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2014, to the value of R 14 323 742 677. The suppliers of these procured services and/or commodities were paid within an average of 18,65 days.

POLICE FACILITIES

The table below illustrates the progress and status of police facility projects according to planned milestones:



TABLE 2: PROGRESS AND STATUS OF POLICE FACILITY PROJECTS ACCORDING TO PLANNED MILESTONES

Projects		SAPS			NDPW			TOTAL		
		Target	Actual completion	Percentage completed	Deviation	Target	Actual completion	Percentage completed	Deviation	Deviation
Capital works	Site clearance	19	26	136.8%	7 (36.8%)	0	0	0.0%	0	7 (36.8%)
	Planning and design	10	3	30.0%	-7 (70.0%)	30	21	70.0%	-9 (30.0%)	-16 (40.0%)
	Execution	1	3	300.0%	2 (200%)	19	9	47.4%	-10 (52.6%)	-8 (40%)
	Victim-friendly facilities	56	60	107.1%	4 (7.1%)	0	0	0.0%	0	4 (7.1%)
	Generators	34	15	44.1%	-19 (55.9%)	0	0	0.0%	0	-19 (55.9%)
Total capital works		120	107	89.2%	-13 (10.8%)	49	30	61.2%	-19 (38.8%)	-32 (18.9%)
Planned maintenance	Planning and design	65	31	47.7%	-34 (52.3%)	52	18	34.6%	-34 (65.4%)	-68 (58.1%)
	Execution	52	23	44.2%	-29 (55.8%)	26	15	57.7%	-11 (42.3%)	-40 (51.3%)
	Generators	4	4	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0
	Generators service contracts	304	176	57.9%	-128 (42.1%)	0	0	0.0%	0	-128 (42.1%)
	Fire equipment service contracts	38	18	47.4%	-20 (52.6%)	0	0	0.0%	0	-20 (52.6%)
Total planned maintenance	Air conditioner service contracts	38	0	0.0%	-38 (100%)	0	0	0.0%	0	-38 (100%)
		501	252	50.3%	-249 (49.7%)	78	33	42.3%	-45 (57.7%)	-294 (50.8%)
Grand total infrastructure projects		621	359	57.8%	-262 (42.2%)	127	63	49.6%	-64 (50.4%)	-326 (43.6%)

FACILITIES					
SAPS: SITE CLEARANCES					
TARGET			ACTUAL COMPLETION		
NO	PROVINCE	NAME	NO	PROVINCE	NAME
1	Eastern Cape	Nemato	1	Eastern Cape	Huku
2	Free State	Kutlwanong	2	Eastern Cape	Mdeni
3	Free State	Makgolokweng	3	Eastern Cape	Mthombe
4	Free State	Sonskyn (Bloemspruit)	4	Eastern Cape	Ntamonde
5	Gauteng	Evaton	5	Eastern Cape	Pholile
6	Gauteng	Reigerpark	6	Eastern Cape	Qhasa
7	KwaZulu-Natal	Dududu	7	Eastern Cape	Tabase
8	KwaZulu-Natal	Umbumbano (Nkandla)	8	Eastern Cape	Tafalehashe
9	Limpopo	Moletlane	9	Free State	Makgolokweng
10	Limpopo	Muyexe	10	KwaZulu-Natal	Kilmum
11	Limpopo	Phaudi	11	Limpopo	Ga-Kgatla
12	Mpumalanga	Bushbuckridge	12	Limpopo	Khubvi
13	Mpumalanga	Pungutsha	13	Limpopo	Moletlane
14	Northern Cape	Riemvasmaak	14	Limpopo	Muyexe
15	North West	Mareetsane	15	Limpopo	Phaudi
16	North West	Moeka-Vuma	16	Limpopo	The Oaks
17	Western Cape	Makaza	17	Mpumalanga	Kwamhlushwa
18	Western Cape	Tafelsig	18	Mpumalanga	Pungutsha
19	Western Cape	Weltevreden (Nyanga)	19	Northern Cape	Riemvasmaak
			20	North West	Bapong
			21	North West	Dwarsberg
			22	North West	Mabieskraal
			23	North West	Mareetsane
			24	North West	Moeka-Vuma
			25	Western Cape	Makaza
			26	Western Cape	Tafelsig

SAPS: PLANNING AND DESIGN					
TARGET			ACTUAL COMPLETION		
NO	PROVINCE	NAME	NO	PROVINCE	NAME
1	Gauteng	Ennerdale	1	North West	Mabieskraal
2	KwaZulu-Natal	Greenwood Park	2	North West	Moeka-Vuma
3	KwaZulu-Natal	Nsuze	3	Limpopo	Giyani (Phase II)
4	Limpopo	Giyani (Phase II)			
5	Limpopo	Letsitele Living Quarters			
6	Mpumalanga	Hazyview Living Quarters			
7	North West	Kanana			
8	North West	Mabieskraal			
9	North West	Moeka-Vuma			

SAPS: EXECUTION					
TARGET			ACTUAL COMPLETION		
NO	PROVINCE	NAME	NO	PROVINCE	NAME
1	Gauteng	Tembisa	1	Eastern Cape	Joza
			2	Gauteng	Tembisa
			3	Limpopo	Letsitele

SAPS: VICTIM-FRIENDLY FACILITIES					
TARGET			ACTUAL COMPLETION		
NO	PROVINCE	NAME	NO	PROVINCE	NAME
1	Eastern Cape	Barkly East	1	Eastern Cape	Barkly East
2	Eastern Cape	Bedford	2	Eastern Cape	Bedford
3	Eastern Cape	Cedarville	3	Eastern Cape	Cedarville
4	Eastern Cape	Coffeabay	4	Eastern Cape	Coffeabay
5	Eastern Cape	Ilinge	5	Eastern Cape	Ilinge
6	Eastern Cape	Maletswai	6	Eastern Cape	Maletswai
7	Eastern Cape	Ngcobo	7	Eastern Cape	Ngcobo
8	Eastern Cape	Ngqeleni	8	Eastern Cape	Ngqeleni
9	Eastern Cape	Sterkstroom	9	Eastern Cape	Sterkstroom
10	Eastern Cape	Stormsriver	10	Eastern Cape	Stormsriver
11	Eastern Cape	Sulenkama	11	Eastern Cape	Sulenkama
12	Eastern Cape	Tamara	12	Eastern Cape	Tamara
13	Free State	Bothaville	13	Free State	Bothaville
14	Free State	Edenburg	14	Free State	Edenburg
15	Free State	Fauresmith	15	Free State	Fauresmith
16	Free State	Hobhouse	16	Free State	Hobhouse
17	Free State	Navilsig	17	Free State	Navilsig
18	Free State	Petrus Steyn	18	Free State	Petrus Steyn
19	Gauteng	Dube	19	Gauteng	Dube
20	Gauteng	Etwatwa	20	Gauteng	Etwatwa
21	Gauteng	Khutsong	21	Gauteng	Khutsong

SAPS: VICTIM-FRIENDLY FACILITIES					
TARGET			ACTUAL COMPLETION		
NO	PROVINCE	NAME	NO	PROVINCE	NAME
22	Gauteng	Olievenhoutbosch	22	Gauteng	Olievenhoutbosch
23	Gauteng	Wedela	23	Gauteng	Wedela
24	Gauteng	Zonkizizwe	24	Gauteng	Zonkizizwe
25	KwaZulu-Natal	Amangwe	25	KwaZulu-Natal	Amangwe
26	KwaZulu-Natal	Ematshatsheni	26	KwaZulu-Natal	Bay View
27	KwaZulu-Natal	Evatts	27	KwaZulu-Natal	Ematshatsheni
28	KwaZulu-Natal	Franklin	28	KwaZulu-Natal	Evatts
29	KwaZulu-Natal	Glencoe	29	KwaZulu-Natal	Franklin
30	KwaZulu-Natal	Hattingspruit	30	KwaZulu-Natal	Glencoe
31	KwaZulu-Natal	Ingongo	31	KwaZulu-Natal	Hattingspruit
32	KwaZulu-Natal	Nottingham	32	KwaZulu-Natal	Ingongo
33	KwaZulu-Natal	Ntabamhlophe	33	KwaZulu-Natal	Molweni
34	Limpopo	Dennilton	34	KwaZulu-Natal	Nottingham
35	Limpopo	Dwaalboom	35	KwaZulu-Natal	Ntabamhlophe
36	Limpopo	Maleboho	36	Mpumalanga	Mashashane
37	Limpopo	Mara	37	Limpopo	Dennilton
38	Limpopo	Marble Hall	38	Limpopo	Dwaalboom
39	Limpopo	Mashashane	39	Limpopo	Maleboho
40	Limpopo	Rankins Pass	40	Limpopo	Mara
41	Limpopo	Roosenkal	41	Limpopo	Marble Hall
42	Limpopo	Tolwe	42	Limpopo	Rankins Pass
43	Mpumalanga	Dirkiesdorp	43	Limpopo	Roosenkal
44	Mpumalanga	Dullstroom	44	Limpopo	Tolwe
45	Mpumalanga	Mahamba	45	Mpumalanga	Dirkiesdorp
46	Mpumalanga	Morgenzon	46	Mpumalanga	Dullstroom
47	Mpumalanga	Pilgrim's Rest	47	Mpumalanga	Mahamba
48	Mpumalanga	Tweefontein	48	Mpumalanga	Morgenzon
49	Northern Cape	Belmont	49	Mpumalanga	Pilgrim's Rest
50	Northern Cape	Boetsap	50	Mpumalanga	Tweefontein
51	Northern Cape	Danielskull	51	Northern Cape	Belmont
52	Northern Cape	Phillips Town	52	Northern Cape	Boetsap
53	North West	Huhudi	53	Northern Cape	Danielskull
54	North West	Ipeleng	54	Northern Cape	Phillips Town
55	North West	Makgobistad	55	Northern Cape	Violsdrift
56	Western Cape	North West	56	North West	Huhudi
			57	North West	Ipeleng
			58	North West	Lomanyaneng
			59	North West	Makgobistad
			60	Western Cape	Ocean View

SAPS: GENERATORS					
TARGET			ACTUAL COMPLETION		
NO	PROVINCE	NAME	NO	PROVINCE	NAME
1	Eastern Cape	Adelaide	1	Eastern Cape	Baileyskop
2	Eastern Cape	Baileyskop	2	Eastern Cape	Bazia
3	Eastern Cape	Bazia	3	Eastern Cape	Blouberg
4	Eastern Cape	Blouberg	4	Eastern Cape	Burgersdorp
5	Eastern Cape	Burgersdorp	5	Eastern Cape	Butterworth
6	Eastern Cape	Butterworth	6	Eastern Cape	Governerskop
7	Eastern Cape	Carintoul	7	Eastern Cape	Gwili Gwili
8	Eastern Cape	Doornkop	8	Eastern Cape	Highlands
9	Eastern Cape	Draaiberg	9	Eastern Cape	Kareedouberg
10	Eastern Cape	Elandsheights	10	Eastern Cape	Keimouth
11	Eastern Cape	Governerskop	11	Eastern Cape	Lovemore Heights
12	Eastern Cape	Gwili Gwili	12	Eastern Cape	Mt Ailiff
13	Eastern Cape	Hankey	13	Eastern Cape	Nobumba
14	Eastern Cape	Hartbeeshoek	14	Eastern Cape	Olifantkoppas
15	Eastern Cape	Highlands	15	Eastern Cape	Port St Johns
16	Eastern Cape	Highnoon			
17	Eastern Cape	Kareedouberg			
18	Eastern Cape	Keimouth			
19	Eastern Cape	Kirkwood			
20	Eastern Cape	Kranspoort			
21	Eastern Cape	Lovemore Heights			
22	Eastern Cape	Makhumsha			
23	Eastern Cape	Mbongo			
24	Eastern Cape	Mt Ailiff			
25	Eastern Cape	Nieu-Bethesda			
26	Eastern Cape	Nobumba			
27	Eastern Cape	Olifantkoppas			
28	Eastern Cape	Otterburn			
29	Eastern Cape	Patensie			
30	Eastern Cape	Port St Johns			
31	Eastern Cape	Quaggasnek			
32	Eastern Cape	Tabasi			
33	Eastern Cape	Tsworwana Game Lodge			
34	Eastern Cape	Vermaakskop			

NDPW: PLANNING & DESIGN					
TARGET			ACTUAL COMPLETION		
NO.	PROV	NAME	NO.	PROV	NAME
1	Eastern Cape	Bisho	1	Eastern Cape	Bisho
2	Eastern Cape	Frankfort (EC)	2	Eastern Cape	Frankfort (EC)
3	Eastern Cape	Hankey	3	Eastern Cape	Hankey
4	Eastern Cape	Lusikisiki	4	Eastern Cape	Lusikisiki
5	Eastern Cape	Paterson	5	Eastern Cape	Paterson
6	Eastern Cape	Steytlerville	6	Eastern Cape	Steytlerville
7	Free State	Kagisanong	7	Free State	Odendaalsrus
8	Free State	Odendaalsrus	8	KwaZulu-Natal	Colenso
9	Free State	Vrede	9	KwaZulu-Natal	Montclair
10	Gauteng	Doornkop (Soweto)	10	KwaZulu-Natal	Paulpietersburg
11	KwaZulu-Natal	Colenso	11	KwaZulu-Natal	Umbumbulu
12	KwaZulu-Natal	Emanguzi	12	Limpopo	Bolobedu
13	KwaZulu-Natal	Montclair	13	Limpopo	Tzaneen
14	KwaZulu-Natal	Paulpietersburg	14	Northern Cape	Boetsap
15	KwaZulu-Natal	Ulundi	15	Northern Cape	Noenieput
16	KwaZulu-Natal	Umbumbulu (Folweni)	16	North West	Lehurutshe
17	Limpopo	Bolobedu	17	North West	Rustenburg
18	Limpopo	Roedtan	18	North West	Zeerust
19	Limpopo	Tzaneen	19	Western Cape	Dysseldorp
20	Mpumalanga	Ermelo	20	Western Cape	Faure
21	Northern Cape	Boetsap	21	Western Cape	Muizenberg
22	Northern Cape	Noenieput			
23	North West	Carletonville			
24	North West	Lehurutshe			
25	North West	Rustenburg			
26	North West	Zeerust			
27	Western Cape	Cape Town (Uniform Store)			
28	Western Cape	Dysseldorp			
29	Western Cape	Faure			
30	Western Cape	Muizenberg			

NDPW: EXECUTION					
TARGET			ACTUAL COMPLETION		
NO.	PROV	NAME	NO.	PROV	NAME
1	Eastern Cape	Algoa Park	1	Eastern Cape	Algoa Park
2	Eastern Cape	Bolo	2	Eastern Cape	Bolo
3	Free State	Smithfield	3	Northern Cape	Springbok
4	Free State	Springfontein	4	Northern Cape	Tsineng
5	Gauteng	Mabopane	5	Northern Cape	Upington
6	Gauteng	Pretoria	6	North West	Phokeng
7	KwaZulu-Natal	Besters	7	North West	Rustenburg (Cell Block)
8	KwaZulu-Natal	Ntuzuma	8	Western Cape	Mitchells Plain
9	KwaZulu-Natal	Sawoti	9	Western Cape	Plettenberg Bay
10	Limpopo	Malipsdrift			
11	Limpopo	Vuwani			

NDPW: EXECUTION					
TARGET			ACTUAL COMPLETION		
NO.	PROV	NAME	NO.	PROV	NAME
12	Northern Cape	Springbok			
13	Northern Cape	Tsineng			
14	Northern Cape	Upington			
15	North West	Phokeng			
16	North West	Rustenburg (Cell Block)			
17	Western Cape	Bishop Lavis			
18	Western Cape	Mitchells Plain			
19	Western Cape	Plettenberg Bay			

VEHICLE FLEET

TRANSPORT ASSETS

SAPS has 55 174 transport assets, consisting of 50 966 vehicles, 1 097 motorcycles, 50 aircraft, 125 boats, 121 machinery (e.g. forklifts), and 2 815 trailers. Distribution per province and head office is as follows:

TABLE 3: TRANSPORT ASSET DISTRIBUTION PER PROVINCE

Province	Aircraft	Boats	Machinery	Motor vehicles	Motorcycles	Trailers	Grand total
Eastern Cape		8	5	5 700	138	308	6 159
Free State		10	3	3 242	124	338	3 717
Gauteng		9	11	10 111	103	223	10 457
Head Office	50	23	77	5 858	97	630	6 735
KwaZulu-Natal		15	6	7 634	215	279	8 149
Limpopo		3	7	3 956	58	163	4 187
Mpumalanga		10	1	2 751	81	150	2 993
North West		7	3	2 798	72	226	3 106
Northern Cape		9		2 200	26	135	2 370
Western Cape		31	8	6 716	183	363	7 301
Total	50	125	121	50 966	1 097	2 815	55 174

PERSONNEL-TO-VEHICLE RATIO

The ratio of personnel to vehicles is 3.82 based on the total personnel of 194 852 and 50 966 active vehicles.

TABLE 4: VEHICLE RATIO TO PERSONNEL PER PROVINCE

Province	2012/13 (at 31 March 2013)			2013/14 (at 31 March 2014)		
	No of personnel	No of active vehicles	Personnel-to-vehicle ratio	No of personnel	No of active vehicles	Personnel-to-vehicle ratio
Head office	38 036	5 537	6.87	38 017	5 858	6.49
Eastern Cape	21 544	5 912	3.64	21 162	5 700	3.71
Free State	13 140	23 188	4.12	12 844	3 242	3.96
Gauteng	36 804	10 788	3.41	35 925	10 111	3.55
KwaZulu-Natal	26 597	7 598	3.50	26 064	7 634	3.41
Limpopo	12 870	4 134	3.11	12 657	3 956	3.20
Mpumalanga	10 202	2 801	3.64	10 115	2 751	3.68
North West	10 405	2 805	3.71	10 226	2 798	3.65
Northern Cape	7 292	2 101	3.47	7 167	2 200	3.26
Western Cape	21 056	6 849	3.07	20 675	6 716	3.08
Total	197 946	51 713	3.83	194 852	50 966	3.82

VEHICLES ORDERED AND DELIVERED:

A total of 5 408 (99%) of the 5 465 vehicles ordered were delivered. The balance of 57 (1%) are on a delivery schedule.



TABLE 5: VEHICLES ORDERED, DELIVERED AND OUTSTANDING FOR 2013/14 FINANCIAL YEAR

Province	1 April - 30 June 2013			1 July - 30 September 2013			1 October - 31 December 2013			1 January - 31 March 2014			Cumulative		
	Vehicles ordered	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles outstanding	Vehicles ordered	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles outstanding	Vehicles ordered	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles outstanding	Vehicles ordered	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles outstanding	TOTAL ordered	TOTAL delivered	TOTAL outstanding
Eastern Cape	0	0	0	337	12	325	121	218	272	34	258	4	492	488	4
Free State	0	0	0	229	63	166	41	130	70	74	146	5	344	339	5
Gauteng	0	0	0	659	203	456	376	411	301	4	424	1	1039	1038	1
KwaZulu-Natal	0	0	0	627	120	507	197	381	361	2	324	1	826	825	1
Limpopo	0	0	0	242	144	98	116	80	78	0	132	2	358	356	2
Mpumalanga	0	0	0	198	35	163	45	148	88	4	60	4	247	243	4
Northern Cape	0	0	0	129	46	83	28	38	57	-1	72	0	156	156	0
North West	0	0	0	219	34	185	80	128	128	2	134	5	301	296	5
Western Cape	0	0	0	434	143	291	213	162	191	-6	329	11	641	634	7
Head office	0	0	0	435	0	435	238	161	443	388	872	28	1 061	1 033	28
TOTAL	0	0	0	3 509	800	2 709	1455	1857	1989	501	2751	61	5 465	5 408	57

VEHICLE ISSUING/ALLOCATION CRITERIA

The station vehicle issuing criteria were finalised and implemented to ensure the proper distribution of vehicles to identified stations or units according to the applicable terrain. The criterion for head office divisions was also finalised and is awaiting implementation.

VEHICLE FLEET LEARNING PROGRAMME

A vehicle fleet learning programme was developed to equip fleet managers with the knowledge and skills to manage the SAPS vehicle fleet in a professional manner. A train-the-trainer course for 20 nominees was subsequently conducted for rollout (training of vehicle fleet managers) during the 2014/15 financial year.

VEHICLE AUCTIONS

The contract for the auctioning of boarded SAPS vehicles was implemented to generate additional revenue for the state. The auction programme will be rolled out in the 2014/15 financial year.

ELECTRONIC ORDER FORM

An electronic order process was implemented to improve communication with suppliers and end users to improve data integrity and to reduce the lead times in the ordering process (elimination of travelling, manual collection and acknowledgment of receipt of handwritten orders).

FUEL CARD DATA LINE

A data line was successfully implemented between the SAPS and the contractor (Transit Solutions) to streamline the application and cancellation of fuel cards.

CENTRALISATION OF GARAGES

The SAPS National Management Forum approved the recommendation of an external service provider's feasibility study that all SAPS garages be centralised nationally and fall within the ambit of and be administered by SCM. SCM conducted an evaluation and stock take at the 16 main garages and implemented structured interventions (to the value of about R19 000 000) to address imminent inadequate physical resources (mainly tools and diagnostic equipment). In addition, 474 priority posts were advertised to address the shortfall of personnel at the garages. On 1 April 2014, SCM took control of the management of 97 garages, with a capacity of 1 744 personnel.

FIREARMS

SAPS has 259 539 active firearms (excluding 1 101 heritage firearms), which have been equitably distributed among the different provinces and head office divisions, including the provisioning store (stock) items.

TABLE 6: TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE FIREARMS PER PROVINCE

Province	Grand total
Head Office	79 334
Eastern Cape	23 922
Free State	13 398
Gauteng	38 044
KwaZulu-Natal	32 976
Limpopo	14 595
Mpumalanga	11 365
North West	13 523
Northern Cape	7 607
Western Cape	24 775
Grand Total	259 539

FIREARMS PROCURED AND DISTRIBUTED

No new firearms were ordered during the 2013/14 financial year, but 1 984 firearms were distributed from the buffer stock, 964 new firearms (the new pistol, beretta, PX 4) and 1 020 firearms that were refurbished.

FIREARMS DOT PEEN MARKED

A total of 98% (254 302 of 259 539) active firearms in SAPS are dot peen marked, an additional 8 901 over the 245 401 firearms marked at the end of the 2013/14 financial year. The remaining 2% (5 237 active firearms) were not yet marked, due to challenges (downtime) with the Firearm Permit System (FPS) pending a legal contractual process between SAPS and Waymark. The aforementioned 8 901 firearms were manually marked via a quotation process, which allowed the SAPS access to the FPS system to verify the data that was already captured. However, this process did not allow for any newly marked firearms to be put on the system. The marking process of the remaining non-standardised firearms (revolvers, machine guns and grenade launchers, etc.) will continue manually. The continuous marking of non-standardised firearms will depend on the “unique pattern” created by the FPS to cater for the variety in terms of size and application of these types of firearms.

FIREARM LOSSES

There has been a substantial reduction in the losses of SAPS firearms due mainly to the following control measures:

- the institutionalisation of the biannual and annual inspection, stocktaking and certification of firearms;
- the establishment of maximum stock levels (depending on policing requirements) at stations and units to alleviate the risk of loss and theft of firearms;
- the issuing of safes for personnel SAPS firearms;
- the issuing of pistol retention cords to prevent snatching and loss during active duty; and
- all firearms were marked with the SAPS emblem and dot peened at unique points, Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) tested and issued to personnel and being included as part of their inventories to ensure accountability. This process will also assist in the tracing and identification

of firearms when they are found with their serial numbers filed off.

BODY ARMOUR BULLET RESISTANT VESTS (BRVs) IN SAPS

SAPS has 203 823 BRVs, which are equitably distributed based on the total number of operational members per province. SAPS body armour is rated according to the internationally accepted Standard NIJ0101.04. The wearing of body armour protects vital organs of members during operational duties. During 2013/14, 5 821 BRVs were distributed.

The table below depicts the overall distribution of BRVs.

TABLE 7: TOTAL NUMBER OF BRVs PER PROVINCE

Province	Total
Head Office	38 531
Eastern Cape	21 943
Free State	15 250
Gauteng	34 249
KwaZulu-Natal	25 817
Limpopo	12 516
Mpumalanga	9 525
North West	12 343
Northern Cape	6 871
Western Cape	26 778
Grand total	203 823

INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (IS/ICT)

The projects reported on in the Annual Performance Plan of 2013/14 for the Technology Management Service's Integrated Justice System (IJS) and Criminal Justice System (CJS) apportioning relate only to certain projects within the IJS and CJS revamp programme plans and should be seen in that context.

One of the elements of project management is frequent monitoring and evaluation and adjustment where necessary. A more simplistic linear view does not provide an appropriate assessment.

Change control was applied in order to review and prioritise changes presented during projects and it should be noted that there are numerous massive projects with significant detail.

E-learning was initially planned on the Technology Management Service's operational budget and was later reprioritised and funded from the CJS revamp programme due to the relation to the scope of the project.

The National Network Upgrade Programme is not included in the performance indicator calculation of IJS and CJS, as it is funded from the Technology Management Service's operational budget. A partnership agreement with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) was signed on 18 February 2014. The partnership will focus on research and technology support on the following issues:

- Command control and shared situational awareness,

- Information and Communication Technologies (ICT),
- Integration and interoperability support,
- Operational quick reaction tasks,
- Science and technology capability development, and
- Strategic and operational decision support.



TABLE 8: IS/ICT PROJECTS

SAPS project							
CJS project							
IJS project							
No	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2013/14	Comments on variances
1	Action request for service (ARS)	A crime-related complaint or request could be lodged directly with a police official on duty at an emergency response centre (ERC) or in person at a community services centre (CSC). It entails the recording of incidents reported by the public and the consequent actions to be taken.	62%	Provide an integrated action request for service solution (GEMC3) at 14 x 10111 centres	71% Ten 10111 centres were implemented. 1. Port Shepstone 2. White River 10111(Nelspruit) 3. Queenstown 10111 4. East London 10111 5. Uitenhage 10111 6. Phuthaditjhaba 10111 7. Selosesha 10111 (Botshabelo) 8. Welkom 10111 9. Mahwelereng 10111 10. Polokwane 10111	-29%	Target not achieved The following 10111 sites were not implemented with GEMC3 : 1. George 2. Durban 3. Secunda 4. Middelburg The contract term lapsed in June 2013 before the site preparations were ready for implementation.

No	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2013/14	Comments on variances
2	Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) replacement	Establish a more cost-effective solution for the capturing and storing of fingerprints on AFIS	-	Provide AFIS capabilities to an additional 17 x criminal record centres (LCRCs)	100% 17 sites were provided with AFIS capabilities: 1. Brits (NW) 2. Kuruman (NC) 3. Klerksdorp (NW) 4. George (WC) 5. Vryburg (NW) 6. Vredendal (WC) 7. Welkom (FS) 8. Vryheid (KZN) 9. Grahams Town (EC) 10. King William's Town (EC) 11. Lephalale (Limp) 12. Messina (Limp) 13. Ga Rankuwa (GP) 14. Lebowakgomo (Limp) 15. Worcester 16. Witbank (replacement) 17. Springs (replacement)	0%	Target achieved. The Witbank and the Springs sites were reequipped following the theft incident.

No	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2013/14	Comments on variances
3	Mobile search capability	Real-time enquiries of stolen vehicles, firearms and missing/wanted persons (mobile connectivity devices)	95%	Provide 3 200 new Field Terminal Devices to create enquiry capabilities.	0%	-100%	Target not achieved. Bid documents received from bidders were incomplete in terms of legal compliance requirements. The bid had to be republished.
4	e-Learning	Provide a learning content management system (LCMS) capability to enable online distance training/learning(Academies) to promote knowledge and talent management in SAPS		Establish access to e-learning capability via SAPS internet and intranet.	100%	0%	Target achieved.
5	ID Services (IJS)	Provide a single, unified approach and capability to ensure that an individual can be uniquely identified upon his/her entry into the IJS process	90%	Deploy the fingerprint enrolment system (FES) at 20 police stations	0%	-100%	Target not achieved The end-user specifications were concluded in the last quarter of the financial year, with planned implementation in the new financial year.

No	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2013/14	Comments on variances
6	Case docket management system (CDMS)	The management and administration of criminal cases, inquests and enquiries throughout the life cycle of a case, ie from inception to disposal	160%	Provide CDMS- enhanced capability at 40 priority stations	140% 56 priority stations were (234 more stations were implemented) 1. Bela-Bela 2. Bethlehem 3. Bishop Lavis 4. Bloemspuit 5. Booyens 6. Bushbuckridge 7. Cape Town Central 8. Cato Manor 9. Daveyton 10. Delft 11. Empangeni 12. Eshowe 13. Galeshewe 14. Gelvandale 15. Grahamstown 16. Inanda 17. Jouberton 18. Kanyamazane 19. Kimberley 20. Kraaifontein 21. Kulsrivier 22. Kwaggafontein 23. Kwamsane 24. Lebowakgomo 25. Letsitele 26. Lusikisiki 27. Mahwelereng 28. Mamelodi	+40%	Target achieved Additional 178 sites were implemented during 2013 /14.

No	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2013/14	Comments on variances
6					29. Mankweng 30. Masoyi 31. Mitchell's Plain 32. Mmabatho 33. Mount Frere 34. Mountain Rise 35. Mthatha 36. Ntuzuma 37. Nyanga 38. Odendaalsrus 39. Osizweni 40. Paarl 41. Paarl East 42. Pabalello 43. Phoenix 44. Piet Retief 45. Polokwane 46. Richards Bay 47. Sasolburg 48. Sebokeng 49. Seshego 50. Thabong 51. Tzaneen 52. Vanderbijlpark 53. Verulam 54. Vosman 55. Welkom 56. Worcester		

No	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2013/14	Comments on variances
7	Property control and exhibit management (PCEM)	To manage exhibits and property items from the time they enter the SAPS process until the lawful disposal thereof, without terminating the current system	9%	Implement the firearm functionality of the PCEM solution at 142 police stations	0%	-100%	Target not achieved The development of the firearm functionality on PCEM was finalised and followed by pilot testing at Lyttelton Police Station in the last quarter prior to the planned national rollout.
8	SAPS network modernisation programme	Redesign the SAPS network to cater for modern technology capabilities and the replacement of redundant infrastructure	61%	Upgrade network capacity at 525 sites nationally. Implement microwave links at 30 prioritised sites.	83% Cabling = 383/472 Bandwidth= 374/525 WAN = 7/158 Total = (383+374+7)/(472+525+158)= 764/1155 = 66.1% Total= 30/30 * 100 = 100%	-16.95%	Target not achieved. There were challenges with delivery arrangements such as the procurement threshold of the contract. Target achieved

No	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2013/14	Comments on variances
8					<p>30 microwave links were implemented in the following sites :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Silverton and Waverley High sites 2. Justice building to CR Swart 3. Justice building to Stadium 4. Soccer City to Braamfontein 5. Phokeng to Stadium 6. Stadium to Mount Road 7. Mount Road to Korsten 8. Plaston to Witriver 9. Stadium to Steltis 10. Stetis to Nelspruit Switch 11. Steltis to WitriverPark road switch to Grants Hill 12. Grants Hill to Naval Hill 13. Grants Hill to Heidedal 14. Naval Hill to Botshabelo HS 15. Botshabelo HS to Boitishu 		

No	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2013/14	Comments on variances
8					16. Botshabelo HS to Botshabelo SAPS 17. Botshabelo HS to Selosesha CIG 18. Selosesha CIG to Selosesha LCRC 19. Selosesha LCRC to Selosesha K9 20. Botshabelo HS – to Selosesha uniform store 21. Selosesha uniform store to Thaba Nchu Detectives 22. Thaba Nchu Detectives to Thaba Nchu SAPS 23. Grants Hill to Bloemfontein University 24. Kwamahlanga – Moloto Training 25. Magazine Hill – Andrew Mc'Column 26. Cable Hill – Numerus 27. Waverley – FSL Silverton (temp) 28. Middelburg Switching Centre – Keerom High Site 29. Wachthuis HQ – Cable Hill High Site 30. Western Cape stadium – PROVJOC		

No	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2013/14	Comments on variances
9	Modernisation and expansion of hardware and software	Replace redundant and expand current hard/software at crime intelligence, detective service, support services, ports of entry, CRCs and forensic science laboratories (FSLs), police stations, 10111 centres.	63%	Workstations and screens – 23 023 Notebooks – 2 673	50% Workstation and screens: 19 585/23 023 = 85% Notebooks: 1 312/2 673 = 49% Procurement = (85% + 49%)/2 = 67% Commissioning = 8 386/ (23 023+2 673)= 8 386/25 696 = 33%	-50%	Target not achieved. Capability was deferred in the physical installation and implementation. Commissioning process will continue in the next financial year.
10	Closed circuit television (CCTV), including access control	Design, develop, test and implement (rollout) capabilities	15%	Implement at 24 priority sites: · FSLs: - WC - EC - KZN - Silverton; · Firearm destruction centres and, · National Vehicle Investigation Safeguarding Units (Pounds)	0% Design and development performed for FSL sites. Contract for the forensic services requirement was established Procurement and delivery of some equipment took place	-100%	Target not achieved The CCTV and access control contract for the Forensic Science Services (FSS) environment was awarded in the last quarter of the financial year. The implementation process resumed in the first quarter of the new financial year.

INSPECTORATE

A total of 1 160 inspections were conducted. This figure is 47% more than the target of 790 inspections that were planned for. However, a total of 804 inspection sites, 763 (95%) police stations and 41 (5%) units, were inspected. The number of inspections conducted exceeds the number of sites (both police stations and units) visited because at some inspection sites more than one type of inspections were conducted.

A total of 577 (50%) of the 1 160 inspections were conducted in Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, with each province accounting for 225 (44%), 221 (38.30%) and 131(23%) inspections respectively (see table 9). This could be attributed to the distribution of inspection sites in general and serious and seasonal crime stations in particular. During the period under review, the Division inspected mainly serious and seasonal crimes stations.

The highest number of inspected sites (345 or 43%) was in Gauteng (144 or 18%), KwaZulu-Natal (113 or 14%) and the Western Cape (88 or 11%) (see table 10).

TABLE 9: NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS

PROVINCES	Targeted Inspections for 2013/2014			Urgent/Unplanned ⁷ Inspections for 2013/2014				TOTAL INSPECTIONS
	Focused ⁸ inspection	Complete/Full ⁹ Inspection	Follow-up ¹⁰ Inspection	Focused inspection	Unannounced ¹¹ Inspection	Complete/Full Inspection	Follow-up Inspection	
Gauteng	78	113	15	1	0	11	7	225
Western Cape	0	59	13	104	0	8	37	221
KwaZulu-Natal	0	74	19	2	7	15	14	131
Mpumalanga	0	47	1	1	0	63	15	127
Eastern Cape	0	76	20	1	0	24	3	124
Free State	0	63	19	2	0	14	8	106
North West	0	37	7	28	0	10	12	94
Northern Cape	0	32	11	7	0	20	3	73
Limpopo	0	41	3	12	0	2	1	59
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	78	542	108	158	7	167	100	1160
	728			432				
	1160							

7 Urgent/Unplanned inspections or investigations refer to special assignments, i.e work not included in the approved Annual Performance Plan of the Inspectorate, but will be considered as an inhibiting factor. Such activity reduces the Inspectorate's available resources to such an extent that the Inspectorate is unable to deliver on the approved Annual Performance Plan targets.

8 A focused inspection refers to an inspection performed at a station/unit/office within the SAPS which is aimed at a specific pre-determined focus area or environment.

9 A complete/full Inspection refers to a comprehensive inspection of all the operational and support functions of a station/unit/office. Complete/full Inspections are scheduled inspections and are stipulated in the Annual Performance Plan of the Inspectorate.

10 A follow-up inspection refers to an inspection performed at a station/unit/office with a view to determine whether the deficiencies that were pointed out during previous inspections at the same station/unit/office have been satisfactorily attended to as agreed upon and certified in terms of Standing Order 225(17).

11 An unannounced inspection refers to an inspection where the recipient station/unit/office is not informed of the intended inspection.

TABLE 10: NUMBER OF SITES INSPECTED

PROVINCE	Number of Stations Inspected	Number of Units Inspected
Gauteng	140	4
Western Cape	82	6
KwaZulu-Natal	112	1
Mpumalanga	85	15
Eastern Cape	99	10
Free State	77	2
North West	64	0
Northern Cape	62	3
Limpopo	42	0
TOTAL	763	41
	804	

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

SAPS under performed in the following areas relating to Programme 1: Administration:

- Percentage of budgeted planned police facility projects completed as per infrastructure and capital assets plan (capital works, leases and maintenance)
- Percentage of official SAPS firearms dot peen marked
- Percentage of project milestones delivered according to the funded CJS plan
- Percentage of project milestones delivered according to the funded IJS plan

The following strategies have been/will be implemented to address the under performance:

Percentage of budgeted planned police facility projects completed as per infrastructure and capital assets plan (capital works, leases and maintenance)

- During the awarding of tenders, functionality will be tested when contractors are appointed, thus ensuring that skilled contractors are appointed.
- Reference checks will be conducted to ensure that appointed services providers (contractors and consultants) have a suitable track record of completed projects.
- Changing approved priorities is done in consultation with the National Management Forum, and done only in extraordinary circumstances.

Percentage of official SAPS firearms dot peen marked

A function was created on the provisioning administration system (PAS) to enable armourers to manually update the FPS with all dot peen marked firearms.

Percentage of project milestones delivered according to the CJS plan

The applicable procurement vehicles are underway to address under performance.

Percentage of project milestones delivered according to the funded IJS plan

The project life cycle monitoring process has been established with milestones to be delivered for each quarter defined.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets for 2013/14.



LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB-PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub-programme Name	2013/14			2012/13		
	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	24,317	24 317	0	22 512	22 512	0
Management	120 789	120 789	0	99 107	99 107	0
Corporate Services	14 034 156	14 034 128	28	12 660 609	12 660 595	14
Office Accommodation	3 087 035	3 087 035	0	2 788 104	2 788 104	0
Total	17 266 297	17 266 269	28	15 570 332	15 570 318	14

4.2 PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

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

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.

The Visible Policing Programme comprises the following three sub-programmes:

- Crime Prevention
- Border Security
- Specialised Interventions



KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

TABLE 11: ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes					
Sub-programme: Crime Prevention					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviations
Number of serious crimes ¹²	Overall serious crime increased from 1 825 548 to 1 833 775 reported crimes in 2012/13 compared to the same period in 2011/12, an increase of 0.5%. In terms of the ratio per 100 000 of the population, serious crime decreased from 3 608,7 per 100 000 to 3 507,9 per 100 000 in 2012/13 compared to the same period in 2011/12, a decrease of 2.8%.	Reduced by 2% to 1 753 256 (3 465,8 per 100 000 of the population)	Overall serious crime decreased from 1 833 775 reported crime to 1 826 967 reported crimes in 2013/14 compared to the same period in 2012/13, a decrease of 0,4%.	Target not achieved	Refer to the SAPS National Crime Statistics Report, 2013/14
Number of contact crimes	Overall contact crime decreased from 623 486 to 617 239 reported crimes in 2012/13 compared to the same period in 2011/12, an increase of 1%. In terms of the ratio per 100 000 of the population, contact crime decreased from 1 232,5 per 100 000 to 1 180,8 per 100 000 in 2012/13 compared to the same period in 2011/12, a decrease of 4.2%.	Reduced by 4-7% to between 574 605 and 539 253 (between 1 135,9 and 1 066 per 100 000 of the population)	Overall contact crime increased from 617 239 reported crimes to 620 366 reported crimes in 2013/14 compared to the same period in 2012/13, an increase of 0,5%.	Target not achieved	Refer to the SAPS National Crime Statistics Report, 2013/14
Number of trio crimes ¹³	Overall trio crime increased from 42 129 to 44 317 reported crimes in 2012/13 compared to the same period in 2011/12, an increase of 5%.	Reduced by 4-7% to between 38 884 and 36 492 (between 76,9 and 72,2 per 100 000 of the population)	Overall trio crime increased from 44 317 reported crimes to 49 120 reported crimes in 2013/14 compared to the same period in 2012/13, an increase of 10,8%.	Target not achieved	Refer to the SAPS National Crime Statistics Report, 2013/14

¹² Serious crime includes contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime and other serious crime and excludes crime detected as a result of police action.

¹³ The performance indicator relating to trio crimes will in future be reported as part of serious crimes in order to avoid dual measurement.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.					
Sub-programme: Crime Prevention					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviations
Reduce the number of serious crimes in the rural environment (stations) ¹⁴	New indicator in 2013/14	Reduce by 2% to 518 664	There were 416 439 serious crimes reported in the rural environment.	Target achieved	-
Number of stolen/lost firearms recovered in relation to the number of firearms reported stolen/lost, including state-owned firearms	12 982 stolen/lost firearms with serial numbers, which could be linked to firearm owners in SA, were recovered in relation to 12 373 firearms that were circulated as stolen or lost during the same period. This represents a recovery rate of 104.9%. The figure of 12 982 includes 575 state-owned firearms (492 SAPS firearms). ¹⁵ (Recoveries include firearms stolen/lost prior to the reporting period).	Recover a minimum of 84.3%	10 113 ¹⁶ stolen/lost firearms were recovered in relation to 7 589 ¹⁷ firearms that were circulated as stolen or lost. This represents a recovery rate of 133.2%. The figure of 10 113 includes 226 state-owned firearms. (92 SAPS firearms).	48.9%	Target achieved.

14 Rural stations are in areas that are non-urbanised, are used mainly for agricultural purposes, lack basic infrastructure, have a population density of fewer than 150 000 and encompass large settlements in former homelands.

15 The Annual Report, 2012/13 states that 12 982 stolen/lost firearms were recovered and that 12 373 firearms were circulated as stolen/lost. A verification process was conducted on the Provisioning Administration System (PAS) relating to the number of SAPS firearms stolen/lost and recovered and it was established that 834 SAPS firearms were stolen/lost, and not 2 300 and that 101 SAPS firearms were recovered, and not 492 as stated in the 2012/13 Annual Report. As a result, the total number of firearms recovered in 2012/13 were 12 591, and not 12 982 and the total number of firearms that were circulated as stolen/lost were 10 907, and not 12 373, with a recovery rate of 115.4%, and not 104.9%.

16 This figure constitutes firearms with serial numbers that could be linked to firearm owners in South Africa and firearms for which a Weapon Register (WR) number were issued. A WR number is issued for a firearm from which a serial number was removed and firearms with duplicate serial numbers. Some firearms may have been recovered before they were reported as stolen/lost by the firearm owner.

17 The figure includes circulations reported during previous financial years

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.					
Sub-programme: Crime Prevention					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviations
Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered in relation to the number of vehicles reported stolen/robbed	30 132 stolen/robbed vehicles that could be identified by primary and secondary identifiers, were recovered, in relation to 67 020 vehicles that were circulated as stolen or robbed during the same period. This represents a recovery rate of 45%. (Recoveries include vehicles stolen/robbed prior to the reporting period).	Recover a minimum of 46%	The overall performance for recovery is 67.4%. 66 790 vehicles were circulated as stolen/robbed in 2013/14. 45 055 vehicles were recovered by the police in 2013/14. Of these, the police were able to positively link 28 892 vehicles to the lawful owners.	21.4%	Target achieved.
Percentage of persons escaped from police custody	Escape incidents decreased from 810 incidents during 2011/12 to 716 incidents during 2012/13, an 11.6% decrease over 2011/12.	Not exceeding 0.050%	1 017 persons escaped from police custody in 2013/14. The 1 017 escapees represent 0.057% of the 1 763 012 persons arrested and charged during 2013/14.	-0.007%	Target not achieved. Of the 1 017 persons who escaped, 782 were rearrested. In addition, 285 persons who had escaped during previous financial years were arrested. Therefore, 1 067 persons were rearrested during 2013/14.
Percentage of applications for firearm licences, permits, authorisations, competency certificates and renewals finalised	127.4% (292 292 from a total of 229 463) applications finalised (206 150 or 89.8% received during 2012/13 and 86 142 or 37.6% received prior to 2012/13).	90% of applications finalised	96% (244 550 from a total of 254 664) applications were finalised.	6%	Target achieved.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.						
Sub-programme: Crime Prevention						
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviations	
Police reaction time to Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints ¹⁸	The average reaction time for Alpha complaints (serious complaints in progress) was 18:46 minutes.	Alpha complaints reaction time maintained at 19:05 minutes on average	The national average reaction time for Alpha complaints (serious complaints in progress) was 19:02.	00:03 seconds	Target achieved.	
	The average reaction time for Bravo complaints (serious complaints that already occurred) was 22:28 minutes.	Bravo complaints reaction time maintained at 24:33 minutes on average	The national average reaction time for Bravo complaints (serious complaints that already occurred) was 23:50.	00:43 seconds	Target achieved.	
	The average reaction time for Charlie complaints (other complaints) was 20:46 minutes.	Charlie complaints reaction time maintained at 21:45 minutes on average	The national average reaction time for Charlie complaints (other complaints) was 22:14	-00:29 seconds	Target not achieved. Environmental design issues remain a challenge, e.g. no house numbers, no street name, no street lights, etc.	
Percentage of police stations rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences and abuse	919 police stations/service points rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences and abuse.	100% (1 131 police stations)	100% 1 137 police stations are rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences and abuse.	6 police stations	Target achieved.	

¹⁸ The targets are currently based on urban and rural stations collectively. Stations will be categorised in categories; urban, rural and urban/rural mix whereafter the reaction times will be measured separately for these stations.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.					
Sub-programme: Crime Prevention					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviations
Quantity of illicit drugs confiscated as a result of police actions	<p>The following illicit drugs were confiscated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cannabis = 146 015,707 kg and 501 655 dagga plants (equals 50 165,500 kg) mandrax = 108 752 tablets cocaine = 145,560 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik) = 347,860 kg whoonga = 46,223 kg and nyaope = 46,827 kg 	<p>Increase by 3% to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cannabis = 98,070 kg mandrax tablets = 309 110 cocaine = 79 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik) = 178 kg 	<p>The following illicit drugs were confiscated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cannabis = 275 550,750 kg (244 168,650 kg and 313 821 cannabis plants (which, if converted = 31 382,100 kg) mandrax = 424 391 tablets cocaine = 139,455 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik) = 324 kg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cannabis 177 480,750 kg mandrax 115 281 tablets cocaine 60,455 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik) 146 kg 	Target achieved.
Volume of liquor confiscated as a result of police actions	1 824 865,821 ltr	Increase by 3% to 1 332 269 ltr	1 792 469,768 ltr were confiscated.	460 200,768 ltr	Target achieved.
Closing of identified unlicensed/illegal liquor premises	New indicator in 2013/14	100%	76 947 identified unlicensed/illegal liquor premises were closed down.	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of police stations where sector policing has been implemented according to the minimum criteria	New indicator in 2013/14	100%	95% or 1 078 from a total number of 1 137 police stations implemented sector policing according to the minimum criteria.	-5%	Target not achieved. Specific police stations with limited resources in vast rural areas experience challenges with the implementation of sector policing.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.					
Sub-programme: Crime Prevention					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviations
Number of national crime awareness campaigns conducted ¹⁹	New indicator in 2013/14	16	<p>19 crime awareness campaigns were conducted, including the opening of police stations, youth outreach programmes and a youth crime prevention summit (substance abuse, gangsterism, unhealthy initiations of boys and violent crime), school outreach programmes, and the launch of the Mine Crime Combating Forum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amalia (North West) Pampierstad (Northern Cape) Welkom (Free State) Bloemfontein (Free State) Windburg (Free State) Philippi (Western Cape) Burgersfort (Limpopo) George (Western Cape) Klerksdorp (North West) Alexandra (Gauteng) Amalia (North West) Carletonville (Gauteng) Zandspruit (Gauteng) Jan Kempdorp (Northern Cape) Botshabelo (Free State) Polokwane (Limpopo) Tweefontein (Mpumalanga) Musina (Limpopo) Nongoma (KwaZulu-Natal) Tongaat (KwaZulu-Natal) 	3	Target achieved.

¹⁹ National crime awareness campaigns refer to matters of national importance that involve the Minister and/or Deputy Minister and the National Commissioner or a senior officer duly nominated to represent him/her.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.					
Sub-programme: Border Security					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviations
Percentage of crime-related hits reacted to as a result of Movement Control System (MCS) screening on wanted persons/circulated stolen or robbed vehicles.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits as a result of MCS screening on 3 435 wanted persons.	Maintain 100% reaction to hits (persons)	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits as a result of MCS screening on 3 159 wanted persons.	-	Target achieved.
	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits as a result of MCS screening on 3 331 circulated stolen or robbed vehicles.	Maintain 100% reaction to hits (vehicles)	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits as a result of MCS screening on 3 926 circulated stolen or robbed vehicles.	-	Target achieved.
Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.					
Sub-programme: Specialised Interventions					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviations
Percentage of medium - to high-risk incidents stabilised in relation to requests received:					
National Intervention Unit	100% of 3 160 incident requests received	100%	100% incidents stabilised (2 306)	-	Target achieved.
Special Task Force	100% of 203 incident requests received	100%	100% incidents stabilised (226)	-	Target achieved.
Public Order Police Unit	100% (1 882 unrest-related and 10 517 peaceful incidents) policed	100%	100% incidents stabilised (13 575 requests including 1 907 unrest-related and 11 668 peaceful-related incidents).	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of safe delivery of valuable and/or dangerous cargo	100% safe delivery was achieved. Protection was provided to 169 cargos with no security breaches.	100%	100% protection was provided to 189 cargos with no security breaches.	-	Target achieved.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

SUB-PROGRAMME: CRIME PREVENTION

AN ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL CRIME STATISTICS

SAPS's main purpose is to combat crime through prevention and detection. The public questions whether SAPS succeeds in creating a safer environment. This annual report illustrates how crime combating addresses the country's crime challenges.

The ratios, raw figures and decreases or increases recorded in the incidence of all serious crime during the 2013/14 financial year are reflected in a separate publication: "An Analysis of the National Crime Statistics".

POLICE ACTIONS

Crime prevention operations include planned policing operations based on available intelligence and consisting of different police actions, such as roadblocks, patrols, cordon-and-search actions, visits, compliance inspections and searches of premises, persons and vehicles.

Some 22 009 crime prevention operations were conducted to enhance visibility in all police station areas from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014, compared to 34 428 during 2012/13.

Table 12 provides a two-year comparative analysis of police actions conducted and successes achieved, including seizures/recoveries and arrests.



TABLE 12: POLICE ACTIONS AND SUCCESSES FOR CONTACT CRIME, CONTACT-RELATED CRIME, CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION, PROPERTY-RELATED AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIME

Actions		
Action	Number of actions 2012/13	Number of actions 2013/14
Roadblocks	46 079	39 035
Cordon and searches	16 088	9 138
Air support operations	431	157
Vehicle searches	7 392 543	6 805 634
Premises searches	822 997	780 528
Stop and searches	2 902 917	2 843 458
Person searches	20 357 564	20 350 815
Shopping complex visits	1 146 745	3 373 935
Spaza shop visits	1 538 135	1 728 632
ATM visits	3 234 188	3 373 935
Farm visits	1 019 703	1 062 672
Firearm checks	105 087	100 741
School visits (including patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives)	1 721 767	1 597 084
Hostage and suicide incidents attended to	660	1 911

Successes		
Crime type	Number of arrests 2012/13	Number of arrests 2013/14
Contact crime		
Murder (including farm murders)	17 145	14 413
Attempted murders (including attempted farm murders)	7 996	7 577
Sexual offences (including rape and attempted rape and indecent assault)	25 909	22 438
Assault Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH)	126 525	117 467
Common assault	67 610	56 907
Aggravated robbery (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, house robbery, business robbery, cash-in-transit - CIT - robbery, bank robbery and robbery with a firearm)	28 205	28 140
Common robbery	24 867	23 055
Sub-categories of aggravated robbery		
Carjacking	2 098	2 117
Truck hijacking	155	79
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	8 148	5 201
Robbery at business premises (business robbery)	5 657	7 620
CIT robbery	38	41
Bank robbery	12	28

Successes		
Crime type	Number of arrests 2012/13	Number of arrests 2013/14
Other robbery with aggravated circumstances (robbery with a firearm and robbery with weapon other than firearm)	12 097	13 054
Contact-related crime		
Arson	1 641	1 650
Malicious damage to property	33 525	32 230
Crimes dependent on police action for detection		
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	10 800	11 772
Drug-related crime (offences under the Drugs and Drug Trafficking, 1992 (Act No 40 of 1992) and the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act	168 468	222 598
Driving under the influence of liquor and drugs	57 818	59 506
Property-related and other serious crime		
Burglary at residential premises	44 318	40 118
Burglary at business premises	8 914	8 259
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	5 736	4 447
Theft off/from motor vehicles	7 516	7 287
Stock theft	4 819	4 171
Commercial crime (fraud)	14 962	13 839
Shoplifting	56 392	57 593
Other theft	76 265	72 766

Total number of arrests

Serious crime	806 298	818 322
Other crime	876 465	574 534
Total	1 682 763	1 392 856

- During 2013/14, 1 392 856 arrests were made for all crime, compared to 1 682 763 in 2012/13, a decrease of 289 907, or 17.2%. Some 12 210 more arrests were made for serious crime.
- Most arrests for all crime were made in the Western Cape, with 489 884, or 35.2% followed by Gauteng, with 424 427, or 30.5%, and then KwaZulu-Natal, with 255 136, or 18.3%.

10111 call centres

Some 7 648 975 calls were received by the 22 SAPS 10111 call centres in 2013/14, compared to 9 122 688 calls in 2012/13 - a decrease of 16.2%. Of the 7 648 975 calls, 2 456 187, or 32.1%, were police-related (compared to 2 648 791, or 29%, in 2012/13) and 5 192 788, or 67.9%, were non-police related (compared to 6 473 897, or 71%, in 2012/13). Non-police related calls include hoax calls, nuisance and abusive calls, emergency service enquiries, or other personal-related assistance or matters requiring a service to the public. Currently, 475 police stations are linked to the 10111 call centres, compared to 471 in 2012/13.

A National Communication Strategy was developed and approved by the National Commissioner during September 2013, giving impetus to the 10111 police emergency number aimed at sensitising both internal and external role players on the importance of the emergency number and to prevent misuse and abuse of the number.

Flying Squad

The Flying Squad is a force multiplier to all police stations in ensuring effective responses to priority/serious and violent crimes in progress that requires immediate police action and response. It also provides backup if a police station requires assistance during life-threatening situations. Responsibilities include the attendance to priority crimes or complaints in progress, and attendance to less serious crimes/complaints if no other response vehicle is available. There are 29 Flying Squad units countrywide.

During the period under review, the Flying Squad attended to 110 387 complaints.

Hostage negotiation, Including successes

Since their establishment, hostage negotiation teams have been involved in various national and international negotiations, involving kidnapping for ransom and hostage- and suicide-related incidents such as kidnapping, barricades and extortion. A Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO) hostage negotiation course was presented to 20 delegates in Tanzania during October 2013.

SAPS have 361 active trained hostage negotiators. During 2013/14, SAPS was part of a task team dealing with the Yemen and Mali kidnappings - one hostage was released.

Hostage negotiators attended to 1 911 hostage- and suicide-related incidents.

Inland water policing and diving service

Police divers provide diving-related services and support to neighbouring countries conduct search and recovery of exhibits and other items submerged in water or any other non-hazardous liquid or other substance, and ensure adherence to water safety regulations during organised water sport and recreational events. SAPS have 204 trained active divers and 97 trained vessel handlers. During the period under review, SAPS attended to 1 937 diving operations/call-outs, amounting to 18 735 hours. 407 bodies of drowned victims were recovered.

Disaster management

SAPS responds to different types of natural disasters, including severe weather incidents, disastrous fire incidents, air-related disasters such as plane crashes, sea disasters and other major accidents/incidents. There are nine disaster management coordinators in all provinces and 130 coordinators at station level. Coordinators are responsible for search, rescue, recovery and evacuation during a disaster.

During the period under review, SAPS attended to 60 flood-related incidents and rescued/evacuated 2 342 persons. Search-and-rescue teams also rescued trapped persons during the Tongaat Mall disaster and 31 passengers from a bus stranded at Kei River, Eastern Cape.

Accident combating service

SAPS has five accident combating units and 10 accident response teams nationally. Teams respond to and investigate road crime accidents. They also provide internal training on road crime accident-related courses. In 2013/14, six courses were conducted, during which 128 members were trained.

During the period under review, members attended to 10 152 accident scenes, compared to 10 340 in 2012/13.

Mounted service

There are currently 24 mounted units (17 visible policing units and seven units at stock theft units). Duties include crime prevention activities, prevention of stock theft, recovery of stolen stock, stadium deployments, patrols on national and provincial borders, national mounted parade for the opening of national and provincial Parliament, community policing, deployments in inaccessible areas, and patrols at beaches and major events.

Some 179 521 hours were spent on horseback during 2013/14, compared to 170 143 in 2012/13.

K9 service

There are currently 101 visible policing K9 units, including units at protection and security services and operational response services (OR Tambo International Airport and Durban Harbour).

SAPS currently has patrol dogs (detection and apprehension of fleeing suspects), tracker dogs (track and identify persons through a scent left at a crime scene), narcotic dogs (detection of drugs), sheepdogs, carcass-and-hide dogs (detection of cattle, sheep and ostrich products, also used during the inspection of abattoirs), explosives dogs (detection of explosive devices), search-and-rescue dogs (detection of survivors of natural disasters), biological body fluid detection dogs (detection of human body fluid), fire investigation dogs (detection of inflammable liquids), protected species dogs (detection of abalone, crayfish, rhino horn and ivory) and currency-detection dogs (detection of currencies, including the Rand, Dollar, Euro and Pound).

The K9 units conducted 328 617 searches during the period, with various successes.

SAPS Veterinary Science Services

The veterinary clinic facilities of SAPS are situated at Roodeplaat K9 Academy, Potchefstroom Mounted Academy and Durban Central police station. SAPS Veterinary Science Services employs qualified veterinary personnel. They are required to register annually with the South African Veterinary Council to practise in terms of the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No 19 of 1982). Their functions include primary healthcare interventions, which entail the prevention and occurrence of diseases and injuries, secondary healthcare, which implies the restoration of working dogs or horses, and tertiary healthcare, which refers to procedures done by veterinary specialists.

During the period under review, the SAPS Veterinary Science Services ensured the physical and psychological well-being of 2 068 dogs and 647 horses. Some 4 261 consultations and 1 404 surgeries were carried out at the veterinary hospitals in Pretoria, Durban and Potchefstroom.

FIREARM CONTROL

- SAPS issues competency certificates, individual and business firearm licences, renewals of existing firearm licences and authorisations to declare persons fit and proper to possess either firearms or permits.
- To be declared fit to possess a firearm licence or permit, applicants must complete a proficiency test from an accredited training institution after being trained in the handling and safekeeping of the firearm(s) in preparation of a competency certificate before being granted a firearm licence.
- From 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014, SAPS received 254 664 new firearm-related applications, of which 244 550 or 96% were finalised, including 195 274 applications received and finalised in the reporting period and 49 276 applications that were received before 1 April 2013 and finalised in 2013/14. The finalisation of an application entails the approval, refusal, completion (renewals) and cancellation of an application (an application will be cancelled, e.g. on the applicant's request, if the applicant is deceased, declared unfit or is untraceable, or if the firearm is stolen or lost). From the 244 550 applications finalised, 201 079 were approved, 9 173 were refused, 3 819 were cancelled and 30 479 renewals were completed. Table 13 categorises the different types of firearm-related applications received from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014 and those received prior to 1 April 2013 and finalised during 2013/14.

TABLE 13: FIREARM-RELATED APPLICATIONS

Category	Number of applications received during 2013/14	Number of applications finalised during 2013/14	Applications finalised (received during 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014)	Applications finalised (received before 1 April 2013)
Competency	108 390	104 317	83 222	21 095
Firearm licences (individuals and institutions)	92 800	89 740	73 247	16 493
Renewals (individuals and institutions)	34 449	30 479	21 515	8 964
Temporary authorisation	1 597	1 580	1 412	168
Import/export (individuals)	16 234	17 282	14 927	2 355
Import/export (commercial agents)	1 194	1 152	951	201
Total	254 664	244 550	195 274	49 276

- To ensure effective control and responsible firearm and ammunition ownership, all firearm licences issued in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) must be renewed within the prescribed period to determine if a person still complies with the provisions of the Act and the Firearms Control Regulations. In 2013/14, 81 351 licences were due for renewal, including 73 866 in terms of Section 13 of the Act (licence to possess a firearm for self-defence), 51 in terms of Section 14 of the Act (licence to possess a restricted firearm for self-defence) and 7 434 in terms of Section 20 of the Act (licence to possess a firearm for business). SAPS received only 34 449 renewal applications in 2013/14.
- The Appeals Board consider appeals from firearm owners whose firearm licences were refused. During the reporting period, the Appeals Board received 5 059 applications and finalised 8 062 applications.
- The accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations forms an integral part of the implementation of the firearms control legislation in South Africa. Eighty institutions were accredited during 2013/14, which brings the total number of accredited institutions to 2 249 at the end of March 2014, compared to 2 177 at the end of March 2013, as illustrated in table 14.

TABLE 14: ACCREDITED INSTITUTIONS

Province	Accredited at 31 March 2013	Accredited at 31 March 2014
Eastern Cape	197	201
Free State	142	145
Gauteng	473	490
KwaZulu-Natal	205	214
Limpopo	469	485
Mpumalanga	138	141
North West	197	202
Northern Cape	99	106
Western Cape	257	265
Total	2 177	2 249

- The circulation of lost, stolen and found firearms plays a key role in the investigation of firearm-

related crime, the efficient control of firearms nationally and, ultimately, the reduction of small arms proliferation. During the period under review, 7 589 firearms were circulated as stolen or lost. This number includes 6 397 firearms owned by individuals and institutions, 185 by official non-physical institutions and 1 007 state-owned firearms (771 SAPS firearms²⁰ and 236 firearms owned by other government departments). From November 2013, the Crime Administration System (CAS) and the Investigation Case Docket Management System (ICDMS) were integrated with the Enhanced Firearm Register System (EFRS) to select firearm details directly from the EFRS when a case docket is registered for a stolen/lost firearm. The decentralising of the circulation functions to provincial and station level is yielding positive results because of this interface as applications don't have to be sent to the Central Firearms Register (CFR) to be circulated. Previously, only provincial offices circulated firearms, but now circulation is at station level and done immediately after CAS notification.

- 10 113 firearms were recovered in 2013/14. These included 4 367 firearms owned by individuals and institutions and 226 state-owned firearms (92 SAPS firearms²¹ and 134 firearms owned by other government departments such as local government (traffic and municipalities), Department of Transport, Correctional Services, Department of Health, Department of Finance, Community Safety, and by the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). This represents a recovery rate of 133.2%. Firearms recovered also include those stolen or lost during previous financial years. A number of firearms without serial numbers are recovered after being used in illicit activities. If serial numbers cannot be retrieved, the firearm cannot be identified and linked to a firearm owner. These firearms are forfeited to the state and destroyed. During 2013/14, 5 520 firearms were recovered and forfeited to the state.

Table 15 provides a provincial overview of firearms stolen/lost and recovered.

TABLE 15: FIREARMS CIRCULATED AS STOLEN/LOST AND RECOVERED

Province	Firearms lost or stolen during 2013/14			Firearms recovered during 2013/14						Total	
					Firearms lost or stolen during 2013/14		Firearms lost or stolen before 1 April 2013				
				Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total		Lost
Eastern Cape	88	483	571	6	76	82	1360	697	2057	2139	
Free State	62	241	303	3	23	26	107	84	191	217	
Gauteng	557	1 833	2 390	20	124	144	435	1074	1 509	1 653	
KwaZulu-Natal	143	1 103	1 246	4	121	125	2696	676	3 372	3 497	
Limpopo	6	352	358	1	29	30	81	125	206	236	
Mpumalanga	15	506	521	2	58	60	175	264	439	499	
North West	140	389	529	9	48	57	210	116	326	383	
Northern	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Northern Cape	8	66	74	1	10	11	21	9	30	41	
Western Cape	151	663	814	13	150	163	750	417	1167	1330	
SAPS	771	0	771	92	0	92	0	0	0	92	
Others	0	11	11	0	7	7	15	4	19	26	
Total	1 941	5 648	7 589	151	646	797	5 850	3 466	9 316	10 113	

²⁰ The Annual Report 2012/13 state that 2 300 SAPS firearms were stolen or lost. During 2013/14, a verification process was conducted on the Provisioning Administration System (PAS) and it was established that the figure should have been 834.

²¹ The Annual Report 2012/13 state that 492 SAPS firearms were recovered. During 2013/14, a verification process was conducted on the PAS and it was established that the figure should have been 101.

- SAPS accept the voluntary surrender of legal firearms and ammunition to police to assist persons to comply with firearms control legislation. During the reporting period, 4 332 legal firearms and 81 520 legal rounds of ammunition were voluntarily surrendered, compared to 4 936 firearms and 84 051 rounds of ammunition in 2012/13. Table 16 provides a provincial overview.

TABLE 16: FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION VOLUNTARY SURRENDERED

Province	2012/13		2013/14	
	Firearms	Ammunition	Firearms	Ammunition
Eastern Cape	234	954	323	2 069
Free State	64	882	58	1 671
Gauteng	2 912	60 910	2 116	49 414
KwaZulu-Natal	935	9 392	1 042	12 645
Limpopo	203	1 442	194	1 496
Mpumalanga	87	317	84	502
North West	168	2 674	107	1 662
Northern Cape	9	128	17	71
Western Cape	324	7 352	391	11 990
Total	4 936	84 051	4 332	81 520

- From 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013, 42 729 firearms were destroyed by the SAPS, compared to 56 051 in 2012/13. Most were in KwaZulu-Natal (17 746 or 41.5%) and Gauteng (11 020 or 25.8%). Destroyed firearms include those voluntarily surrendered/handed in to the police by legal owners, confiscated firearms that could not be linked to the owners and those from which the serial numbers were filed off. Table 17 provides an overview of provincial destructions during 2013/14.

TABLE 17: FIREARMS DESTROYED

Province	Number of firearms destroyed	
	2012/13	2013/14
Eastern Cape	8 154	3 331
Free State	6 035	585
Gauteng	15 866	11 020
KwaZulu-Natal	0	17 746
Limpopo	6 766	1 137
Mpumalanga	8 310	5 359
North West	2 109	1 357
Northern Cape	2 233	771
Western Cape	6 578	1 423
Total	56 051	42 729

- SAPS, nationally and provincially, conduct inspections at official and non-official institutions to ensure compliance with legislation. Table 18 provides a provincial breakdown of official and non-official firearm institutions inspected.

TABLE 18: COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS

Province	Number of institutions inspected/audited		Number of firearms inspected (official and non-official)	Number of firearms confiscated non-official and official	Number of Section 102/103 declarations	Infringement notices issued
	Non-official	Official				
Eastern Cape	794	4 162	6 321	0	0	R5 000.00
Free State	269	2 476	5 654	41	253	0
Gauteng	1 345	8 861	23 630	0	860	R5 000.00
KwaZulu-Natal	4 294	12 267	2 306	0	2 450	0
Limpopo	128	1 060	1 762	0	0	0
Mpumalanga	499	1 051	129 316	0	152	0
North West	463	2 033	1 244	0	66	0
Northern Cape	3	779	1 971	0	89	0
Western Cape	160	2 275	3 797	0	4 980	0
National Head Office	48	151	3 738	0	4 980	0
Total	8 003	35 115	179 763	41	11 257	R10 000.00

STOLEN AND ROBBED VEHICLES REPORTED AND RECOVERED

- From 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014, 66 790 vehicles were stolen and robbed, 52 907 or 79.2%, stolen and 13 883 or 20.8% robbed, compared to 54 209 stolen and 12 811 robbed vehicles in 2012/13. Some 49.9% or 33 268 were stolen and robbed in Gauteng followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 10 645 or 15.9% and the Western Cape with 9 765 or 14.6%.
- During this period, 45 055 stolen and robbed vehicles were recovered countrywide, compared to 51 730 during 2012/13. This included vehicles stolen or robbed during previous financial years. Of these, 28 892 could be linked to their owners at the end of the financial year, while the identification process of 16 163 had not been finalised. Although the target was achieved, the recovery rate decreased, from 77.18% in 2012/13 to 67.4% in 2013/14.
- Table 19 provides a breakdown of the total number of vehicles reported as stolen/lost and recovered that could be linked to their owners.

TABLE 19: VEHICLES RECOVERED IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF VEHICLES STOLEN OR ROBBED

Province	Vehicles stolen or robbed during 2013/14 by means of			Vehicles recovered during 2013/14				Total
				Vehicles stolen or robbed during 2013/14		Vehicles stolen or robbed before 1 April 2013		
	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Theft	Robbery	
Eastern Cape	3 127	820	3 947	1 368	590	209	58	2 277
Free State	1 844	448	2 292	740	285	124	27	1 166
Gauteng	25 901	7 367	33 268	6 057	4 277	1 339	352	11 664
KwaZulu-Natal	8 002	2 643	10 645	2 692	1 745	450	133	5092
Limpopo	893	302	1 195	390	209	60	14	757
Mpumalanga	2 266	780	3 046	747	472	139	34	1 571
North West	1 938	373	2 311	610	236	126	15	943
Northern Cape	275	32	307	125	23	31	4	178
Western Cape	8 647	1 118	9 765	3 861	848	467	32	5 193
Military Police Agency	14	0	14	2	0	1	0	0
Head Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
Total	52 907	13 883	66 790	16 592	8 685	2 946	669	28 892

ESCAPES FROM POLICE CUSTODY

- From 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013, 760 escapes from police custody were recorded. This was an increase of 44, or 6.1% compared to 2012/13. During the same period, 1 017 persons escaped from police custody, 29, or 2.9%, more than in the previous year. Table 20 depicts a comparative overview of escape incidents from 2011/12 to 2013/14.
- SAPS arrested and charged 1 763 012 persons during the reporting period, compared to 1 914 063 persons during 2012/13. The 1 017 persons who escaped from police custody represented 0.057% of the total number of persons arrested and charged, compared to 0.051% in 2012/13. Table 21 provides a comparative overview of the number of escapees and the number of persons arrested and charged for 2012/13 and 2013/14.
- SAPS rearrested 1 067 persons who escaped from police custody during the reporting period, including 782 who escaped during the period and 285 persons who escaped in previous financial years. This can be attributed to focused interventions by dedicated tracing teams following the introduction of a wanted suspect matrix.

TABLE 20: ESCAPES FROM POLICE CUSTODY

Province	Number of escapes			Number of persons who escaped from police custody (escapees)		
	Financial year			Financial year		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Eastern Cape	69	64	77	101	94	118
Free State	27	24	42	39	33	46
Gauteng	169	128	143	194	161	195
KwaZulu-Natal	170	125	123	220	186	163
Mpumalanga	71	65	61	96	100	85
North West	63	50	81	121	91	123
Northern Cape	32	54	44	49	67	47
Limpopo	61	60	54	95	88	80
Western Cape	148	146	135	164	168	160
Total	810	716	760	1 079	988	1 017

TABLE 21: NUMBER OF ESCAPEES AND NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND CHARGED

Province	Number of persons who escaped during 2012/13	Number of persons arrested and charged for all types of crimes during 2012/13	% of persons who escaped	Number of persons who escaped during 2013/14	Number of persons arrested and charged for all types of crimes during 2013/14	% of persons who escaped
Eastern Cape	94	195 634	0.048	118	181 966	0.064
Free State	33	84 644	0.038	46	92 815	0.049
Gauteng	161	564 902	0.028	195	467 067	0.041
KwaZulu-Natal	186	274 933	0.067	163	272 745	0.059
Mpumalanga	100	92 223	0.108	85	86 473	0.098
North West	91	75 455	0.120	123	76 121	0.161
Northern Cape	67	77 877	0.086	47	68 199	0.068
Limpopo	88	116 461	0.075	80	98 948	0.080
Western Cape	168	431 934	0.038	160	418 673	0.038
Total	988	1 914 063	0.051	1017	1 763 012	0.057

- The highest number where escapes took place were from the Community Service Centres (CSCs) and its temporary holding facilities (148), followed by police station holding cells (126), hospitals (92), being wrongfully released (75), court cells (66) and in transit or during further investigation (61). Table 22 provides a comparative overview of the places where escape incidents took place in 2012/13 and 2013/14.

TABLE 22: PLACES WHERE ESCAPE INCIDENTS TOOK PLACE

PLACES	Number of incidents	
	2012/13	2013/14
CSCs (temporary holding cells, processing office, consultation room/other offices)	132	148
Police station holding cells	130	126
Court cells	61	66
Hospitals	72	92
During arrest (before taken to police stations)	31	32
Wrongfully released (at courts or police stations)	58	75
Court during appearance	69	34
In transit	60	61
Police station loading zones	23	38
During further investigation	58	61
Court loading zones	22	27
TOTAL	716	760

- Although the target of 0.050% was not achieved, SAPS has developed and implemented a national and provincial Custody Management Plan (CMP) to ensure adherence to instructions regulating safe and secure custody. Whilst the CMP regulated and guided the environment, escapes occurred through member negligence. A total of 421 departmental disciplinary proceedings were instituted against members allegedly involved during the escape incidents. Twelve members were dismissed and departmental sanction imposed on 275 members found guilty.

POLICE REACTION TIME

- SAPS measures its performance in terms of reaction times to complaints, with the aim of constant improvement.
- Reaction time means: “the time to respond to a complaint, which is measured from the time the specific complaint is registered on the Crime Administration System (CAS)/Global Emergency Mobile Communication (GEMC3) System until the time the response vehicle physically stands off at the complaint. The Marginal Performance Level (MPL) represents the minimum requirements for performance measurement.
- SAPS responds to the following:
 - Alpha complaints - Crimes in progress and all serious crimes that require immediate police response/action
 - Bravo complaints - Crimes that have already taken place, with no immediate threat to the caller/complainant or other person/s or property, e.g. housebreaking that has already occurred.
 - Charlie complaints - Crimes or offences of a less serious nature, e.g. drunkenness, loitering and trespassing etc.
- Table 23 includes average reaction times for complaints provincially (including averages at police stations) and nationally. In some instances, the baseline of a specific year differs from the result of the previous year, because the baseline is automatically recalculated to accommodate complaint details that rolled over to the next year. In 2013/14, the national average reaction time for Alpha crimes was 19:02 minutes, for Bravo crimes, 23:50 minutes, and for Charlie crimes, 22:14.

TABLE 23: POLICE REACTION TIMES

Complaint category description	Entity	2011/12			2012/13			2013/14		
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
<u>Average reaction time – Alpha complaints</u> MPL = 30 minutes	National	21:25	19:13	19:06	19:05	19:05	18:46	18:46	19:05	19:02
	Eastern Cape	27:47	24:02	25:26	25:30	21:14	22:22	22:22	19:56	26:20
	Free State	21:54	18:58	20:04	20:05	17:39	20:13	20:13	18:29	19:60
	Gauteng	25:11	20:46	18:28	19:58	16:34	20:24	20:24	18:08	19:22
	KwaZulu-Natal	17:54	16:29	17:32	17:31	15:43	17:58	17:58	15:51	20:45
	Limpopo	22:37	19:52	24:49	24:56	21:25	21:25	21:25	19:56	21:46
	Mpumalanga	22:27	18:14	23:53	23:28	15:50	15:04	15:04	13:28	15:13
	North West	20:43	16:47	26:20	26:35	20:31	23:52	23:52	20:27	21:23
	Northern Cape	27:29	23:23	24:19	24:18	21:02	22:19	22:19	19:55	26:07
	Western Cape	15:49	13:46	15:12	15:10	13:10	14:48	14:48	13:39	15:13

Complaint category description	Entity	2011/12			2012/13			2013/14		
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
<u>Average reaction time – Bravo complaints</u> MPL = 45 minutes	National	28:21	24:44	24:05	24:33	24:33	22:28	22:28	24:33	23:50
	Eastern Cape	35:10	29:43	29:42	29:39	25:55	28:21	28:21	25:05	34:12
	Free State	25:42	22:28	26:05	26:07	23:16	26:55	26:55	23:19	24:48
	Gauteng	35:40	26:09	24:28	24:28	22:37	21:47	21:47	20:20	22:39
	KwaZulu-Natal	23:01	20:33	21:23	21:39	19:08	22:34	22:34	18:31	24:58
	Limpopo	26:41	24:31	28:38	33:11	26:01	25:40	25:40	22:11	26:19
	Mpumalanga	29:20	21:34	22:48	22:55	17:54	19:54	19:54	14:30	26:05
	North West	23:14	20:26	32:04	31:54	25:16	26:18	26:18	23:11	22:20
	Northern Cape	37:42	32:32	37:05	36:49	28:06	27:10	27:10	23:00	36:01
	Western Cape	20:29	18:20	19:00	19:03	16:41	18:12	18:12	17:20	19:24

Complaint category description	Entity	2011/12			2012/13			2013/14		
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
Average reaction time – <u>Charlie</u> complaints MPL = 45 minutes	National	25:28	22:26	21:27	21:45	21:45	20:46	20:46	21:45	22:14
	Eastern Cape	33:41	30:08	27:46	27:46	24:58	29:02	29:02	25:17	35:49
	Free State	23:23	21:02	22:27	22:23	20:20	23:18	23:18	21:25	29:18
	Gauteng	30:14	23:31	20:55	20:56	18:25	18:54	18:54	17:02	21:06
	KwaZulu-Natal	20:47	18:47	20:29	20:28	18:36	23:04	23:04	19:11	23:06
	Limpopo	20:29	17:41	25:47	25:39	20:56	22:12	22:12	20:06	21:00
	Mpumalanga	27:01	19:42	17:37	17:52	15:20	13:58	13:58	12:34	16:53
	North West	21:34	19:23	26:14	26:37	22:32	24:46	24:46	21:44	20:32
	Northern Cape	30:44	26:19	28:38	28:21	25:15	25:43	25:43	23:00	29:46
	Western Cape	19:16	16:05	17:01	16:59	15:14	16:55	16:55	15:02	16:41

- To improve reaction time, all station commanders are encouraged to address environmental design challenges through municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP) processes and stakeholder engagement.

SECTOR POLICING

- Sector policing is an operational policing approach adopted to strengthen the philosophy of community policing in SAPS. It provides for practical policing approaches to complement community participation in accordance with policing needs and community requirements, and is aligned with community structures.
- At the end of 2013/14, sector policing was implemented at 1 078 (95%) of the 1 137 police stations. Table 24 provides the status of the implementation of sector policing as at 31 March 2014.

TABLE 24: STATUS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTOR POLICING AS ON 31 MARCH 2014

Province	Number of police stations at the end of March 2013	Number of police stations implemented at the end of March 2013	Number of police stations at the end of March 2014	Number of police stations implemented at the end of March 2014
Eastern Cape	192	183	195	190
Free State	110	98	110	110
Gauteng	141	141	142	141
KwaZulu-Natal	184	184	184	176
Limpopo	96	96	97	97
Mpumalanga	86	86	86	86
North West	82	76	82	72
Northern Cape	91	77	91	56
Western Cape	150	149	150	150
Total	1 132	1 090	1 137	1 078

- Following recommendations by the Portfolio Committee for Police, the review process of sector policing was finalised and the revised National Instruction 3/2013 was approved for implementation on 30 December 2013.
- The approved instruction determines the following minimum criteria for implementation, thereby enabling police stations in rural areas with limited resources to implement sector policing:
 - police station area must be demarcated into at least two manageable sectors;
 - a permanent member must be appointed as a sector commander to manage and coordinate all crime-related activities in the demarcated sectors;
 - a sector profile must be compiled by the sector commander for each demarcated sector;
 - operational members and physical resources must be deployed in accordance with the crime pattern and threat analysis to perform policing duties in the demarcated sectors to enhance service delivery, based on the available resources, and
 - a sector forum must be established or existing community structures be used to facilitate community interaction and participation.

- The review process emphasised the fact that:
 - a 'one size fits all' sector policing approach cannot be adopted;
 - sector policing is not the only operational policing approach and police stations should be allowed the platform and their discretion to decide on the most suitable policing approach, depending on the community they serve;
 - set standards for police stations in urban areas with well-developed infrastructure and smaller policing precincts may not be viable for police stations in deep rural areas;
 - sector policing is not a sustainable policing approach if its success depends on huge human and physical resources; and
 - sector policing should be used as a policing approach to encourage community mobilisation and interaction, and to build a culture of mutual cooperation and trust.
- In addition, an implementation strategy was developed to support, strengthen and sustain the implementation of the revised sector policing instruction over the short- to medium-term at all police stations. Implementation began during the 2013/14 financial year. The strategy provides for the following:
 - Creating a common understanding of sector policing:
 - » implementation of minimum criteria/standards
 - » development of a communication and marketing strategy to enhance understanding of sector policing internally and externally.
 - Providing guidance and support to police stations to ensure the enhanced implementation of sector policing as a policing approach:
 - » development and communication of an operational toolkit (implementation guidelines)
 - » conducting of provincial information sessions/capacity building sessions to communicate revised implementation standards and to support police stations that have not yet implemented sector policing
 - » stakeholder engagement to identify and share good practices
 - » identification and development of a good practices website
 - » enhancing knowledge and skills of all sector commanders and SAPS members
 - » review of the Sector Policing Training Programme to provide for internal and external skills development.
 - Acknowledgement of good sector policing practices:
 - » develop a process to award sector policing good practices.
 - Ensuring enhanced community interaction and mobilisation:
 - » development and presentation of sector policing workshops to community members.
 - Ensuring sustainability of sector policing:
 - » development of a resource plan to support and maintain capacity building at police stations (physical and logistical resources)
 - » resource plan must provide for the following;
- classification of police stations (distinguish satellites/contact points)

- determining of minimum resource criteria (human and logistical) for all police stations to support basic policing and service delivery
- replacement of resources (human and logistical) – short-, medium- and long-term.
 - Implementation of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework.
 - » development and implementation of a M&E Framework
 - » implementation of a monitoring checklist
 - » visits to police stations
 - » development of tools to measure impact of sector policing on crime and community trust.

CONFISCATION OF ILLICIT DRUGS

- Table 25 provides a comparative overview on the confiscation of illicit drugs during the 2012/13 and 2013/14 financial years.

TABLE 25: DRUG CONFISCATIONS

Illicit drug seizures		
Type of drug	Quantity confiscated in 2012/13	Quantity confiscated in 2013/14
Cannabis (dry cannabis and plants)	196 181,207 kg (146 015,707 kg cannabis and 501 655 cannabis plants (equals 50 165,500 kg)	275 550,750 kg (244 168, 650 kg cannabis and 313 821 cannabis plants (equals 31 382,100 kg)
Mandrax	108 752 tablets	424 391 tablets
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	347,860 kg	324 kg
Cocaine	145,560 kg	139,455 kg
Whoonga	46,223 kg	18,351 kg
Nyaope	21,816 kg	52,205 kg

- Cannabis remains the most prevalent illicit drug used, since it is the most easily accessible drug and primarily cultivated in South Africa.
- During 2013/14, 275 550,750 kg cannabis were seized during police actions, compared to 196 181,207 kg during 2012/13. Other drugs confiscated during police actions included: 424 391 mandrax tablets, 139,455 kg cocaine, 324 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 18,351 kg whoonga, and 52,205 kg nyaope.
- There is an increase in the use of heroin, which has re-entered the local drug market under various street names, such as 'sugars', 'plazana', 'kwape', 'H', 'thai' and 'pinch'. It is common practice for drug dealers to periodically reintroduce an existing drug under a new name. Pure heroin is seldom sold on the streets and substances sold as heroin in South Africa mostly contain a small portion of actual heroin. The primary psychoactive component (heroin) is cut with substances such as antiretroviral medication, lidocaine, phenacetin, dextromethorphan, caffeine, sugar, starch, local anaesthetic drugs, rat poison, bicarbonate of soda and even pool cleaner. This type of cutting, together with cannabis, is the formation of a drug cocktail and occurs in the substances known as 'nyaope' or 'whoonga'.

- During May 2013 and February and March 2014, the SAPS Cannabis Eradication Programme destroyed illicit cannabis crops grown in the Lusikisiki area of Eastern Cape. A total of 714 hectares of cannabis plants valued at R499 800 000 were sprayed to keep illicit cannabis crops in South Africa to a minimum.
- SAPS continued representation on the Central Drug Authority and oversees the implementation of the Departmental Drug Master Plan, which includes activities dealing with both national and transnational aspects of drug trafficking, law enforcement and combating substance abuse.
- The operational approach in addressing the confiscation of drugs was enhanced through intelligence-led crime prevention operations focusing on supply and demand reduction.

LIQUOR CONTROL

- The Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003) regulates the macro-manufacturing and distribution of liquor in all nine provinces. The National Liquor Authority (NLA) is housed in the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), and is responsible for the administration of applications and the granting of registrations (licences) for macro-manufacturing and distribution of liquor. Part 'A' of Schedule 5 of the Constitution, 1996 provides for provincial government to promulgate and enact its own liquor legislation. Hence, there will be nine Provincial Liquor Acts. To date, the Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng provinces have enacted their provincial liquor legislation. The Liquor Act, 1989 (Act No 27 of 1989) is still in operation in provinces that have not enacted their Provincial Liquor Acts.
- The provincial liquor authorities regulate micro-manufacturing and retail trade of liquor. Liquor licences are issued to retail traders for on-consumption or off-consumption selling of liquor.
- The SAPS confiscated 1 792 469,768 lt of liquor from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014 (including 82 938,087 lt home brew beer), compared to 1 824 865,821 lt in 2012/13. The set target was exceeded as a result of Operation Duty Calls, Operation Paseka coupled with Operation Tsholla Bjala, which was initiated by SAPS during March 2013 and extended to March 2014.
- Targeted liquor control operations were conducted focusing on illegal traders and illegal manufacturers of liquor, with the key purpose of reducing the supply of liquor in communities. Some 548 562 compliance inspections were conducted during the reporting period, compared to 394 379 in 2012/13. As a result, 76 947 identified illegal liquor traders were charged and closed down, including 2 154 illegal liquor manufactures and 74 793 illegal premises/outlets, compared to a total number of 74 547 in 2012/13.
- To ensure the effective and efficient policing of the liquor legislation, SAPS focused on the following areas during 2013/14:
 - Capacity building sessions were hosted by the NLA with SAPS provincial liquor authorities. Sessions were conducted in Tzaneen, Kimberley, Heilbron and Port Elizabeth, and focused on youth and substance abuse.
 - Three Liquor Act inspector training courses were presented to 75 designated police officials at the SAPS Atteridgeville Training Academy. The course enables members to conduct compliance inspections of macro-manufactures and distributors of liquor.
 - Operation Tsholla Bjala focused on legal compliance by licensed liquor traders and the closure of illegal liquor traders. Operations were conducted in cooperation with the provincial offices of Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Western Cape and the Eastern Cape.

- Joint Blitz operations were also conducted in cooperation with SAPS, NLA and provincial liquor authorities in KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Free State and Eastern Cape. The aim was to reduce the number of illegal liquor manufactures, addressing the illegal distribution of liquor and enhancing compliance by macro-manufactures, distributors and retail sellers of liquor.
- Sobriety Week was launched on 6 September 2013 in Motherwell, Port Elizabeth, in the Eastern Cape and was hosted by the NLA and rolled out to all provinces. The focus was on educating youth and communities on the adverse effects of substance abuse.

SECOND HAND GOODS

- The total number of registered Second Hand Goods dealers at 31 March 2014 was 11 771, compared to 11 355 in 2012/13. The number of dealers varies from quarter to quarter because some dealers close, while newly established dealers are registered. Table 26 provides a provincial overview of dealers.

TABLE 26: REGISTERED SECOND HAND GOODS DEALERS

Province	Total number of dealers 2012/13	Total number of dealers 2013/14
Eastern Cape	951	1 221
Free State	287	426
Gauteng	4 855	5 057
KwaZulu-Natal	1 764	1 935
Limpopo	648	189
Mpumalanga	718	296
North West	364	331
Northern Cape	328	196
Western Cape	1 440	2 120
Total	11 355	11 771

- To address and combat the theft of non-ferrous metals in South Africa, the Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee (NFMCCC) was formed in 1993 (then known as the Non-Ferrous Theft Combating Committee – NFMCC). The structure currently consists of a national committee that plans national strategies to address the theft of non-ferrous metals, and nine provincial committees, which initiate and coordinate joint ventures and operational activities among the various role players. The following major role players are represented on the NFMCCC:

- SAPS;
- Eskom (Electrical Supply Commission);
- Telkom (Telecommunication);
- Transnet (Transportation Network), including Transport Freight Rail and Metrorail;
- Public Rail Association of SA;
- Chamber of Mines (representing several mine groups);
- Recycling industry;
- Manufacturing industry;
- Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJCD) (including the NPA and Directorate of Special Operations);
- Economic Development Department;
- International Trade Administration Commission;
- Customs and Excise;

- South African Revenue Service (SARS);
- South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry;
- Business against Crime South Africa (BACSA); and
- Second Hand Goods dealers' associations.

- The mandate of the NFMCCC is as follows:

- Establishing and maintaining an NFMCCC to address theft and related crimes pertaining to non-ferrous metals;
- Implementing a joint venture of relevant stakeholders to effectively address crime pertaining to non-ferrous metals nationally and provincially;
- Coordinating integrated crime combating operations that focus on the suppliers/dealers and end-users;
- Monitoring the import and export of non-ferrous metals;
- Launching and implementing a non-ferrous metal anti-crime communication plan and strategy, including educational awareness campaigns;
- Monitoring investigations into non-ferrous metal-related crimes; and
- Establishing governance to effectively deal with non-ferrous metals in SAPS 13 stores.

- Due to the nature and large variety of services provided and products produced by the different role players, strategies to address incidents of theft differ in each organisation. The NFMCCC is, therefore, required to identify strategies that will benefit all its members. The national NFMCCC meets quarterly, while its counterparts in the nine provinces meet monthly to share information among role players and put into operation initiatives to address non-ferrous related crimes. The initiatives implemented by the NFMCCC, together with the enforcement of the new Second Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009) has reaped positive results.

- Factors that most contribute to theft of non-ferrous metals are:

- Socio-economic problems – increasing numbers of unemployed people;
- Increasing numbers of illegal immigrants becoming involved in theft;
- Involvement of organised groups/syndicates in these thefts;
- Increasing demand for copper and aluminium locally and internationally;
- Insufficient control/legislation regarding processing, sale, import or export of non-ferrous metals;
- Low risk involved in accessing some of the networks (low voltage); and
- Accessibility to networks.

- The most important contributing factor is perpetrators having a market to sell stolen material, which is routed into the chain of processing, manufacturing and supply through various routes. Large amounts of stolen material are exported to markets abroad.

- Effective policing of the scrap metal market is very difficult due to outdated and insufficient legislation regulating it. The new Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009, however, was specifically designed to deal with the trading of, inter alia, scrap in the modern environment and was enacted on 30 April 2012.

- Table 27 provides an overview of operations and successes in terms of the Second Hand Goods Act, 2009

TABLE 27: OPERATIONS CONDUCTED AND SUCCESSES IN TERMS OF THE SECOND-HAND GOODS ACT, 2009

Operation name and period	Compliance inspections conducted	Successes				
		Arrests	Confiscations	Warnings issued	J534 fines issued and Rand value	Dealers closed
Operation Thiba	36 326	90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 1 549,99 kg copper (Inc cable) · 117 kg manhole Covers · 127 cartons counterfeit cigarettes · 338 counterfeit DVDs · 320 vehicle tyres · 23 brass water taps · 77 roof sheets · 3 bicycles · 1 electric transformer (10,8 kg) · 3 laptops · 7 stop signs · 4 water meters 	13	450 (R634 550)	17
Operation Thibela 1 May 2012 to 31 October 2012 (44 operations)	8 782	396	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 50 905,74 kg copper (incl cable) · 5 530,5kg aluminium (incl cable) 	38	27 (R31 000)	0
National operations	581	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 2 174,6 kg copper cable · 3 200 kg railway sleepers · 154 kg railway fishplates · 108 counterfeit cellphones · 49,6 kg aluminium Eskom conductor cable 	68	114 (R116 500)	6
Total	45 689	502	n/a	119	591 (R782 050)	23

RAILWAY POLICE

- The Railway Police covers about 33 000 km of rail lines, transporting more than 538 million passengers and about 210 million tons of goods annually. A total number of 3 735 members are deployed in the railway environment, including 2 967 at Metro Rail environment and 768 at national mobile train units.
- The functions of the Railway Police include the provisioning of a visible policing service to address the safety of commuters on trains, conducting crime prevention and crime combating operations in the rail environment, and the provisioning of a rapid rail policing service. The Railway Police is strategically placed and is operational in Western Cape (Cape Town, Retreat, Philippi and Bellville), Gauteng (Pretoria, Belle Ombre, Mabopane, Saulsville, Denneboom, Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, New Canada, Stretfort, Germiston, Springs and Kempton Park), Eastern Cape (East London, Mount Ruth, and Swartzkop) and KwaZulu-Natal (Durban, Kwa-Mashu, Cavendish, Re-Union and Escombe). The Railway Police also provides a reactive policing service at all Gautrain rail stations and on trains in the Gautrain rail network.
- The five national mobile train units are strategically placed in Gauteng (Wits, Tshwane), KwaZulu-Natal (Durban), Eastern Cape (Port Elizabeth) and Western Cape (Pinelands). These units are actively involved in policing the long distance passenger trains, Blue Train and freight rail across the country. They are also involved in cross-border operations (transnational crimes) and disruptive operations, and act as a rapid response service to the rail environment.
- During 2013/14, 31 975 crimes were reported in the rail environment of which 2 313 were contact crimes, 422 contact-related crimes, 4 131 property-related crimes, 2 134 crimes dependent on police action for detection and 22 975 other serious and less serious crimes. Contact crimes increased by 2.3%, from 2 262 in 2012/13 to 2 313 in 2013/14. Overall crime reported (31 975) decreased by 15.1% compared to 2012/13 (37 641). Table 28 provides a provincial overview of the reported crimes in 2013/14.

TABLE 28: REPORTED CRIMES IN THE RAILWAY ENVIRONMENT

Crime category	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Total
Contact crime	80	31	641	230	13	26	30	33	1 229	2 313
Contact-related crime	19	17	156	67	2	23	13	10	115	422
Property-related crime	125	105	1 274	445	30	235	107	73	1 737	4 131
Crime dependent on police action for detection	27	11	648	474	7	5	8	15	939	2 134
Other 'A' crime	32	24	294	86	24	35	28	15	850	1 388
Other 'B' crime	1 148	15	11 773	3 985	98	125	70	60	4 313	21 587
Total	1 431	203	14 786	5 287	174	449	256	206	9 183	31 975

- The increase in contact crime can be attributed to service delivery strikes, labour disputes, damage to property such as trains and general theft of personal items such as cellular phones. In many cases, cellular phones are stolen from victims who are unacquainted with the surroundings and are less alert when on the trains or at the rail station concourse.

- Arrests were made by Railway Police members in and outside the rail environment and were effected during daily deployments and operations in crime threat and crime pattern analysis. A total of 37 744 arrests were made, compared to 47 541 in 2012/13, a decrease of 20.6%. Arrests included 1 055 for contact crime, 151 for contact-related crime, 677 for property-related crime, 3 752 for crime dependent on police action for detection and 32 109 other arrests for serious and less serious crime. During 2013/14, the Railway Police recovered vehicles, firearms, drugs, non-ferrous metal, cable and other goods and weapons to the value of R62 937 959.08. Table 29 provides a provincial overview of the arrests made in 2013/14.

TABLE 29: ARRESTS MADE IN THE RAILWAY ENVIRONMENT

Crime category	Eastern Cape	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Western Cape	Total
Contact crime	248	397	123	287	1 055
Contact-related crime	34	77	6	34	151
Property-related crime	110	287	79	201	677
Crime dependent on police action for detection	147	239	1 589	1 777	3 752
Other 'A' crime	71	571	100	1 311	2 053
Other 'B' crime	755	5 262	2 227	631	8 875
Legal Succession Act	307	16 384	3 173	1 317	21 181
Total	1 672	23 217	7 297	5 558	37 744

- A docket analysis project was launched during 2012/13 and continued into 2013/14. A total number of 2 034 dockets were analysed in the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Gauteng, to gain an understanding of the nature of crime reported in the railway environment. Some 35.2% of reported crime or 715 case dockets were found not to be railway related.
- The Railway Police, with SAPS Corporate Communication Services, undertook a survey in the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and Eastern Cape between 18 March 2013 and 26 April 2013, which involved 5 625 commuters completing a 20-question survey to consumers to rate objectively the services of both the police and the rail security services. The questions focused on:
 - Commuter satisfaction of the services rendered by the Railway Police and Metrorail/Shosholoza Meyl security;
 - Commuter/public confidence in the Railway Police; and
 - Commuter/public confidence Metrorail/Shosholoza Meyl security.
- Most respondents indicated that they felt safe on trains, but that more police/security visibility is needed. Strategic interventions were crafted that included a new strategy and operational methodology, including the re-engineering of Railway Police.

MURDERS OF POLICE OFFICIALS

Human capital is a crucial asset and the death of one official has a drastic impact, not only on the workforce, but also on the community the member serves. The death of police officials:

- impacts on service delivery and crime-fighting effectiveness, as it makes additional demands on police to solve crimes committed against its members;
- means the loss of skilled and trained personnel;

- adds to perceptions of insecurity; and adversely affects trust and relationships between the police and community.
- The prevention and the ultimate eradication of all attacks on and murder of SAPS personnel are essential to the success of the service. This is in line with the Police Safety Strategy, which was reviewed during 2013/14 to strengthen and ensure continued support of the Minister of Police's 2011 Ten-point Plan, which consists of the following five pillars:
 - Governance to establish a standardised regulatory environment to ensure police safety as a priority;
 - Proactive interventions to reduce attacks on and unnatural deaths of police members;
 - Reactive interventions to ensure arrest and conviction of offenders, restore confidence in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) and serve as a deterrent;
 - Redress and support interventions for members and families; and
 - Monitoring and evaluation to inform prevention, responses, redress and support interventions and to determine whether the strategy is effective in reducing unnatural deaths of police members.
- The five pillars represent the fundamental issues that must be addressed to minimise attacks on and unnatural deaths of police members, including reservists while they are on duty and to enhance police safety in particular. The aim of the five pillars is to complement and contribute positively to the effective implementation of the initiatives of the strategy.
- The Multi-disciplinary Police Safety Committee was established to:
 - discuss sound methodologies to reduce the number of police killings, attacks and suicides;
 - analyse all attacks and killings of officials;
 - implement preventative measures to reduce numbers of attacks and killings of officials;
 - ensure a coordinated approach in dealing with the killing of police members; and
 - advocate zero tolerance of police killings.
- Table 30 provides an overview of the number of SAPS members murdered from 2011/12 to 2013/14.

TABLE 30: SAPS MEMBERS MURDERED

Province	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Eastern Cape	15	12	11
Free State	7	7	6
Gauteng	21	23	12
KwaZulu-Natal	14	18	21
Mpumalanga	8	3	4
North West	5	3	2
Northern Cape	0	1	1
Limpopo	8	3	2
Western Cape	3	12	15
Head Office	0	2	3
Total	81	84	77

- During 2013/14, 77 police members were murdered. 29 on duty and 48 off duty. This is a decrease of seven or 8.33%, compared to 2012/13. KwaZulu-Natal recorded the highest number of murders

(21, or 27.3%), followed by the Western Cape (15, or 19.5%), Gauteng (12, or 15.6%) and the Eastern Cape (11, or 14.3%).

- Police members are most likely to be murdered on duty when attending to complaints or attempting to apprehend suspects, whilst police members off duty are mostly victims of crime (vehicle hijacking, robbery).

RESERVISTS

- Reservists support SAPS as a force multiplier and as part of the cooperative police-community relationship in combating crime. The reservist system provides for the active involvement of the community in policing, which supports a problem-oriented policing approach. Some 18 631 active reservists were registered on the system by the end of March 2014, compared to 19 359 at the end of March 2013. An active reservist is a reservist who performs, voluntarily, at least 16 hours of functional policing duties per month for three consecutive months.
- SAPS has finalised the review of the reservist system, with the aim of improving conditions of using reservists and enhancing selection and recruitment standards. To this end, regulations for the South African Reserve Police Service were promulgated in the Government Gazette on 15 October 2013 (GNR No 36922). National Instruction 3/2014, which will guide the implementation of the reservist system, was approved on 1 March 2014 for implementation during 2014/15. The implementation of the revised reservist system provides for the phasing-out of the existing system and phasing-in of the approved, revised system. This will include a structured recruitment drive and implementation of a professional basic and in-service training programme. These Regulations and National Instruction were aligned with the South African Reserve Police Service Policy Framework and Guidelines, which was approved by the Minister of Police during 2012/13.

RURAL SAFETY

- SAPS continued in 2013 with the implementation of the comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy approved by the Minister of Police and the National Commissioner to enhance safety and security levels, accessibility to policing and service delivery to the rural community. The strategy was aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP): Vision 2030 and included in the Minister of Police's Ten-point Plan.
- The aim of the strategy is to address rural safety as part of an integrated and holistic day-to-day crime prevention approach, based on the principles of sector policing, which address the needs of the entire rural community, including the farming community. The Rural Safety Strategy is based on the following four pillars:
 - Pillar 1: Enhanced service delivery
 - Pillar 2: Integrated approach
 - Pillar 3: Community safety awareness
 - Pillar 4: Rural development
- Rural safety priority committees are functioning nationally and provincially to identify shortcomings and challenges to effectively address crime in rural areas in an integrated manner. All role players in the rural and farming community, including SAPS, farm workers' unions, organised agriculture,

farmers' associations and other government departments are represented on the committees. Rural community members also participate in the Community Police Forums (CPFs) at station level, as well as sector forums, in which they have the opportunity to address security concerns.

- The continued use of reservists further strengthens the capacity for rural safety and the local deployment along the borderline is strengthened by integrating and coordinating borderline operations to combat illegal cross-border movement of people, goods and contraband.
- A partnership was established between SAPS, the Department of Traditional Affairs and the National House of Traditional Leaders to enhance the involvement of traditional leaders in safety and security at all levels.

DEFINING RURAL AREAS

- SAPS developed the following definition of rural police stations: 'A police station/service point will be serving a rural area if the area in the whole or a part thereof meets the following criteria:
 - an area that is not urbanised, in other words located outside big cities or towns;
 - an area that typically consists of land that is devoted to agriculture, whether commercial or subsistence;
 - an area that lacks infrastructure or infrastructure development, such as tarred roads, public transport, adequate sanitation and electricity, built-up areas, communication networks;
 - an area that encompasses large settlements in former homelands, which depend for their survival on migratory labour and remittance; and
 - an area with a population of fewer than 150 000.
- In addition, police stations were categorised, in line with the above mentioned definition, as follows:
 - Urban police stations
 - Rural police stations
 - Rural-urban mix police stations.
- In total, 881 of the 1 137 police stations are categorised as rural or rural-urban mix police stations. The Rural Safety Strategy has been fully implemented at 515 of these police stations, partially implemented at 186 and not yet implemented at 180.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE SERVICES TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 1998 (ACT NO 116 OF 1998)

- SAPS continues to monitor the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998) and National Instruction 7/1999, which was developed in terms of the Act.
- SAPS has intensified training police members, a crucial element in improving the services rendered to victims of sexual offences and domestic violence.

- Training/capacity building falls under the following categories:
 - The five-day Domestic Violence Learning Programme (DVLP) aims to:
 - » ensure compliance with the Act, Regulations and National Instruction;
 - » develop skills to enable members to deal with incidents of domestic violence sensitively, professionally and efficiently; and
 - » improve the services rendered to victims of domestic violence.
 - Ten-day train-the-trainer courses train trainers to present the courses at provincial level.
 - The one-day domestic violence workshop was a shorter version of the above mentioned courses, but was discontinued on 21 February 2013 and no longer presented from 1 April 2013.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF DVLP

- Since the roll out of the DVLP in 2004 until February 2014, a total number of 105 028 members (76 944 at basic training and 28 084 during in-service training) have completed the course.
- A review and impact assessment of the key domestic violence programmes was initiated in November 2013 and will be concluded during 2014/15.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL OFFENCES

- The Secretariat of Police and SAPS partnered with civil society to create a platform on which to build a safe and secure environment in South Africa. A dialogue, which took place in August 2013, enabled delegates to initiate the process of building stronger partnerships among role players and generating collaborative responses to gender based violence among civil society, SAPS, communities and other government departments.
- SAPS is a member of and is participating in the National Council on Gender-Based Violence chaired by the Deputy President. The Council provides a platform for all departments to cooperate on policy and strategic issues and coordinate activities. It also monitors the implementation of all programmes aimed at eliminating gender-based violence in the country.
- A proposal for cooperation between the Law Society of South Africa (LSSA) and SAPS was approved by the National Commissioner, which allows for LSSA to support SAPS to address, in particular, the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998. SAPS and LSSA will work together to provide better services to victims of domestic violence and ensure that the CJS serves their needs. This cooperation will also educate and change attitudes on, and raise awareness of SAPS members and key stakeholders on domestic violence.
- SAPS participated in the SARPCCO course on 'Policing gender-based violence' during May 2013 in Swaziland. The aim of the course was to allow member countries to align strategies to ensure the safety and security of the population, while encouraging the sharing of information, experience, skills and strategies to deal effectively with gender-based violence.
- Cabinet established an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to address the causes of violence, in particular violence against women and children. A technical task team was established to develop a programme of action focusing on three areas or pillars, i.e. prevention, response, and care and

support. As part of the response pillar the Department of Social Development (DSD) in partnership with Vodacom and other government departments, including SAPS, launched the Gender Based Violence Command Centre in March 2014, a 24-hour call centre dedicated to providing support and counselling to victims. The toll free number is 0800 428 428 (0800 GBV GBV). SAPS will continue to work closely with DSD to ensure police support for this programme.

- Tables 31 and 32 provide an overview of the number of incidents of non-compliance in terms of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 and the outcome of disciplinary proceedings against police officials.

TABLE 31: NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF NON-COMPLIANCE IN TERMS OF SECTION 18 (5) (D) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 1998 (ACT NO 116 OF 1998)

Province	Number of cases of non-compliance
Eastern cape	0
Free State	2
Gauteng	0
KwaZulu-Natal	0
Limpopo	0
Mpumalanga	0
North West	6
Northern Cape	0
Western Cape	559
Total	567

TABLE 32: OUTCOME OF DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST POLICE OFFICIALS

Disciplinary steps	Nature of disciplinary steps 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014
Remedial steps (after initial interview – not serious) – DS1	305
Verbal warning (after initial interview – not serious) - DS2	107
Written warning (not serious)-DS3	28
Departmental Investigation (serious) under Investigation - DS4A	125
Departmental Investigation (serious) under investigation. guilty state sentence - DS4B	0
Departmental investigation (serious) not guilty - DS4C	2
Total	567

IMPLEMENTATION OF SAPS RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PREVENTION AND COMBATING OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS ACT, 2013 (ACT NO 7 OF 2013)

- In June 2013, SAPS participated in a DoJCD seminar and strategic planning session on readiness to implement the Prevention and Combating of the Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013.
- With the promulgation of the Trafficking in Persons, 2013 (Act No 7 of 2013), a task team was established with representatives from Visible Policing, Human Resource Development, Organised Crime and Office of the Executive Legal Officer to develop a learning programme for frontline personnel deployed at the CSCs and ports of entry. The programme will be finalised once the National Instruction is approved.

THE INTEGRATED VICTIM EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME (VEP)

INTERDEPARTMENTAL VICTIM EMPOWERMENT MANAGEMENT FORUM

- SAPS is responsible for providing a victim-friendly service to all victims of crime. Participation in interdepartmental projects included:
 - The quarterly National Victim Empowerment Management Forum meetings led by DSD to provide inputs and progress in the implementation of Victim Empowerment in the SAPS.
 - Workshops to discuss the following:
 - » Victim empowerment system for the JCPS cluster;
 - » Intersectoral Victim Empowerment Strategy; and
 - » VEP 15th year celebration activities
 - VEP 15th year celebration activities in various provinces in preparation for the upcoming National Victim Empowerment conference led by the DSD. SAPS National attended and participated in all awareness campaigns and events held in the provinces.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR VICTIMS CHARTER

- SAPS also participated in national Inter-departmental Committee (IDC) meetings led by DoJCD for the official launch of Crime Victims' Rights Week (CVRW) on 15 September 2013 in Vrede, Free State.

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT OF VICTIM EMPOWERMENT IN SAPS

- SAPS conducted a National Victim Empowerment Provincial Coordinators Forum with all victim empowerment provincial coordinators to enhance victim-friendly services and addressing challenges such as quarterly reporting.

VICTIM-FRIENDLY SERVICES

- SAPS introduced a reporting template for monthly feedback on the readiness of police stations to provide victim-friendly services. The data integrity template was revised and provided to all provincial commissioners for implementation. The template provides guidance on the correct procedure for capturing information to determine whether stations are providing victim-friendly services.
- According to information received, 1 137 police stations were rendering victim-friendly services to victims of crime (100%) at the end of 2013/14.
- This target was achieved taking the following into account:
 - Visible Policing assesses the ability of police stations to render professional services that will ensure privacy for victims of crime through facilities such as Victim Friendly Rooms (VFRs) or alternative arrangements.
 - Victims are informed and referred to other victim support services such as professional counselling, health or legal advice and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).
 - Training is provided to members to enhance their professional competence in victim sensitive service delivery.

- Divisional and provincial offices conduct regular station visits to monitor compliance and enforce findings made by Internal Audit and Auditor-General of South Africa to assess service delivery.
- SAPS participate in the interdepartmental forums (national, provincial and local victim empowerment forums) where victim services are monitored by all JCPS Cluster departments and NGOs that allows interventions to address shortcomings.

- A summary of service points with VFRs in all provinces are reflected in table 33 below.

TABLE 33: NUMBER OF VFRs PER PROVINCE

VFRs located at:	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MPU	NC	NW	WC	TOTAL
Police stations	108	64	137	138	70	70	67	52	150	856
Satellite police stations	0	8	3	0	1	01	01	0	21	35
Contact points	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	01	01
International airport	0	0	01	01	0	0	0	0	01	03
FCS units	01	0	02	12	05	01	01	04	06	32
Railway police stations and coaches	03	0	08	05	0	0	0	0	04	20
Total per province	112	72	151	156	76	72	69	56	183	947

BUSINESS AGAINST CRIME SOUTH AFRICA (BACSA) AND SAPS PROJECT FOR VICTIM EMPOWERMENT

- SAPS and BACSA worked with seven identified police stations in Gauteng to identify needs and shortcomings such as training, minimum standards for equipment for VFRs and the administration of VFRs, in compliance of the National Instruction of Victim Empowerment (2/2012).

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

- SAPS conducted the following awareness campaigns for CVRW from 15 to 20 September 2013 in the Free State, Limpopo and Gauteng:
 - Dialogue with victims/survivors of crime as well as the community at Bongani Thuthuzela Care Centre, Welkom, Free State.
 - Dialogue with victims/survivors of crime as well as the community at Polokwane Khuseleka One Stop Centre, Limpopo and a door-to-door campaign in Musina.
 - Dialogue with victims/survivors of crime as well as the community at Ivory Park Community Centre, Tembisa, Gauteng.
- SAPS conducted provincial and station awareness campaigns throughout 2013, particularly supporting calendar events such as Youth Month (June), Women's Month (August), and 16 Days of Activism Campaign on no violence against women and children (November 25 to December 10).
- Some 1 671 public education and awareness campaigns on gender-based violence (door-to-door campaigns, dialogues, distribution of communication material, roundtable discussions and outreach programmes) were conducted in all provinces.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHILD JUSTICE ACT, 2008 (ACT NO 75 OF 2008)

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

- The Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008) determines that children under 10 do not have criminal capacity and cannot be charged. Children under 10 who are in conflict with the law must be referred to a probation officer for assessment. SAPS must keep records of these cases.
- The Operational Planning and Monitoring System (OPAM) for capturing details of children under 10 referred to probation officers was rolled out in all provinces except Gauteng. The rollout in Gauteng will be completed in 2014/15.

ONE-STOP CHILD JUSTICE CENTRES (OSCJCS)

- SAPS continue to support the value chain of services provided at OSCJCs. The Matlotsana (North West) OSCJC was opened in 2013/14. Other OSCJCs include Nerina (Eastern Cape), Jouberton and Mahikeng (North West) and Mangaung (Free State).

INTER-SECTORAL COMMITTEE FOR CHILD JUSTICE (ISCCJ)

- SAPS continues to participate fully on the ISCCJ Interdepartmental Committee nationally and provincially, which coordinates all matters on the management of child offenders in support of the implementation of the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008).
- Furthermore, SAPS participated in the Diversion Research Task Team that was established by the DJCD. The task team was given the responsibility of conducting research on the referral of child offenders for diversion before and after the implementation of the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 No of 2008).
- SAPS also submit annual reports to the DJCD on the implementation of its responsibilities relating to the Child Justice Act, 2008.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 2005 (ACT NO 38 OF 2005)

- SAPS participated in inter-departmental child protection awareness activities during Child Protection Week, which was launched on 27 May 2013 in Durban and closed on 3 June 2013 in Tzaneen, Limpopo. This included conducting exhibitions for the public, engaging with children and encouraging community and adult protection of children.
- At provincial and station level, SAPS also participated in ongoing local awareness initiatives geared at child protection. Public education initiatives were conducted through various media. A joint publication with the Department of Basic Education (DBE) was developed and published on 15 June 2013 in 'The teacher' aimed at providing learners, educators and parents with skills to handle cyber-crime and abuse.
- SAPS also participated at the Orphans and Vulnerable Children and Youth (OVCY) Conference in Durban during the opening of Child Protection Week 2013. The conference was convened by the DSD, and other relevant stakeholders were in attendance.
- SAPS continued to participate in inter-departmental coordination and review processes through

forums such as the Child Rights Committee, Child Care and Protection Forum and the Child Labour Implementation Committee.

VULNERABLE GROUPS

- On 15 May 2013, SAPS conducted a consultative work session with divisions, provincial role players and external relevant stakeholders on the Draft Guidelines for Vulnerable Groups and on policing of the elderly, people with disabilities and unaccompanied minors.
- On 9 October 2013, a consultative workshop was conducted to finalise the National Instruction on Older People (NI 1/2014). The instruction was issued on 13 March 2014 for implementation.
- SAPS continue to attend forums on disability and vulnerable children, e.g. national disability machinery workshop, UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities, and unaccompanied minors.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COLLABORATION

- On 7 and 8 March 2014, SAPS presented on the negative impact of drugs as part of a crime prevention initiative at the National Discipline Summit organised by the DBE. On 15 March 2014, the SAPS Division: Visible Policing arranged for a drug exhibition by the Forensic Services Division at the GEM/BEM 'Future choices' campaign, and expo conducted in the Fezile-Dabi District in Free State. The request was made by the DBE's Social Cohesion and Equity in Education Directorate as part of a collaboration to make all schools free of crime and violence.
- Similar awareness-raising initiatives on drugs in schools were provided at schools-based community outreach events in KwaZulu-Natal on 9 March 2014 and Limpopo on 25 March 2014, in support of the community outreach campaign championed by the Deputy Minister and National Commissioner.
- In terms of processing children in conflict with the law through the criminal justice system, SAPS conducted inter-sectoral training interventions in Limpopo for police, prosecutors, probation officers and magistrates. SAPS also participated in a workshop conducted by the DoJCD on the implementation of the Child Justice Act, 2008 in Limpopo in March 2013.

BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMMES

Table 34 indicates the number of functional Community Police Forums (CPFs) as at 31 March 2014.

TABLE 34: COMMUNITY POLICE FORUMS (CPFS)

Province	Number of police stations	Number of functioning CPFs
Eastern Cape	195	193
KwaZulu-Natal	184	181
Free State	110	110
Northern Cape	91	82
Western Cape	150	150
Mpumalanga	86	86
North West	82	81
Gauteng	142	141
Limpopo	97	97
Total	1 137	1 123

- Functional CPF's have not been established at 14 police stations including one recently established police station at Joza in Eastern Cape and at 13 police stations in the Northern Cape, North West and KwaZulu-Natal that are not functioning effectively. The cluster and provincial community police boards are working closely with SAPS to remedy this.
- As part of an ongoing programme to provide training to CPF structures and SAPS members to support these structures, 176 members of cluster board executive committees completed the Introduction to Community Policing Learning Programme. They were also trained by the DNA Project in the importance of protecting a crime scene, an initiative arranged by BACSA.
- A stakeholder conference was facilitated during February 2014 to discuss the development of a community policing strategy for SAPS. The strategy will be finalised during the 2014/15 financial year.
- A total number of 19 izimbizos/community outreach programmes were held at provincial and station level where the Minister and/or Deputy Minister and/or the National Commissioner or a senior officer duly nominated to represent him/her was involved. These include:
 - The opening of Amalia Police Station on 24 May 2013
 - A national izimbizo on youth against crime and illegal and unhealthy initiation of boys that was held on 25 June 2013 at Phokane Local Municipality Chamber in Hartswater, Northern Cape
 - A national izimbizo on youth against substance abuse and gangsterism that took place on 26 June 2013 at Lejweleputswa Municipality Chamber in Welkom, Free State
 - The national launch of Free State Crime Prevention Strategy on 11 July 2013
 - A national izimbizo on youth gangsterism and substance abuse that was held on 5 August 2013 at Makeleketla, Winburg, Free State
 - A national izimbizo on an inter-sectorial intervention programme in communities ravaged by violent crimes, drug abuse and gangsterism that was held on 27 August 2013 at Philippi, Western Cape
 - The launch of the Limpopo Mine Crime Combating Forum at Nthame Primary School, Burgersfort, on 10 October 2013
 - The launch of the National When Duty Calls Festive Season at Outeniqua Park Stadium, George, on 24 October 2013
 - The launch of the North West When Duty Calls at Matlosane Stadium, Klerkdrorp, on 1 November 2013
 - The launch of the Gauteng When Duty Calls Festive Season at Altrech Sports Centre, Alexandra
 - A national izimbizo on violent crimes, drug abuse and gangsterism in Gelvandale/

- Bethelsdorp, Eastern Cape on 1 October 2013 by the Deputy Minister of Police
- A national izimbizo with the community of Khutsong in Carletonville, Gauteng, on 10 November 2013 by the Minister of Police
- A national izimbizo with the community of Hartswater Cluster in Jankemdorp, Francis Baard municipality district, Northern Cape, on 20 November 2013, by the Deputy Minister of Police
- The national launch of a community outreach programme in Botshabelo, Free State on 27 January 2014
- A provincial Youth Crime Prevention Summit in Polokwane, Limpopo on 18 and 19 February 2014
- The opening of Tweefontein Police Station on 21 February 2014
- A national izimbizo with the community of Musina, Limpopo, on 28 February 2014, by the Minister of Police
- A community/school outreach programme in Nongoma, KwaZulu-Natal on 9 March 2014
- A national izimbizo with the community of Tongaat, KwaZulu-Natal, on 26 March 2014, by the Minister of Police

SUB-PROGRAMME: BORDER SECURITY

BORDERLINES

- During 2009, a decision was taken by Cabinet to return the function of borderline control to the SANDF. All borderline functions were handed over except for Upper Tugela and Himeville on the South Africa and Lesotho borderline. A request was received from the SANDF in February 2013 to keep these two bases under the command of SAPS due to various commitments and operations by the SANDF. The SANDF may possibly take over these functions in 2014/15.

PORTS OF ENTRY

- SAPS is responsible for the control of the legal/illegal cross-border movement of all persons and goods at all ports of entry. There are 72 ports of entry, including 53 land ports, 10 international airports and nine seaports (one dry port). The Movement Control System (MCS) and Enhanced Movement Control System (EMCS) are owned by the Department of Home Affairs (DHA). The MCS was introduced in 1998. This system is not an online system and has to be updated daily, and cannot be monitored by anyone outside that specific port. The EMCS was introduced in 2010 and is a web system that functions online and operates on real time. The EMCS can be monitored nationally. The purpose of these systems is to monitor the movement of wanted persons and stolen/robbed vehicles at the ports of entry. There are 16 ports that operate the MCS and 56 ports that operate the EMCS. The rollout of the EMCS to the remaining 16 ports is ongoing.
- From 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014, based on screening hits generated by the MCS, all 3 159 wanted persons and 3 926 circulated stolen or robbed vehicles were reacted upon and 624 wanted persons were arrested.
- From 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014, 3 856 planned crime prevention and combating actions were conducted at ports of entry to enhance the national security and territorial integrity of the Republic of South Africa. In addition, 1 481 roadblocks, 66 601 vehicle patrols, 5 757 vehicle check points, 74 496 foot patrols, 3 122 borderline patrols, 2 119 vessel patrols and 14 217 perimeter inspections were conducted. These actions and day-to-day activities contributed to the successes achieved at ports of entry indicated in table 35 below.

**TABLE 35: SUCCESSES ACHIEVED AT PORTS OF ENTRY FOR THE PERIOD
1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014**

Firearms and ammunition		
	2012/13	2013/14
Arrests	108 arrests for firearms	115 arrests for firearms
	9 for ammunition	15 for ammunition
Number of firearms and ammunition recovered	89 firearms	102 firearms
	1 695 rounds of ammunition	11 606 rounds of ammunition
Illicit drugs		
	2012/13	2013/14
Arrests	1 161	1 364
Drug confiscations		
Heroin	0,539 kg	11,875 kg
Cocaine	588,740 kg	100 216,196 kg
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	11,113 kg	229,453 kg
Cannabis (dry)	23 755,931 kg	34 308,347 kg
Cannabis (plants)	12 483 plants	5 029 plants and plants weighing 2 000 kg
Ecstasy tablets	16 900 tablets	709 tablets
Mandrax tablets	123,5 tablets	20 650 tablets
Crack cocaine rocks	13 353 pieces	36 pieces
Whoonga	0,004 kg	0,091 kg
Stolen and hijacked vehicles		
	2012/13	2013/14
Arrests	332	362
Number of vehicles recovered	344	405
Violations in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)		
	2012/13	2013/14
Arrests	16 729	13 895
Transnational commerce-related crimes (illegal goods)		
	2012/13	2013/14
Arrests	349	276
Maritime-related offences		
	2012/13	2013/14
Arrests	194	196
Other crimes		
	2012/13	2013/14
Arrests	2 403	2 175
Human trafficking		
	2012/13	2013/14
Arrests	3	5
Stock theft		
	2012/13	2013/14
Arrests	1	18

9 380 live rifle rounds of ammunition were recovered at Kopfontein port of entry in February 2014, resulting in two arrests. In two separate incidents in December 2013, a significant quantity of cocaine was confiscated at the Beit Bridge port of entry, 80 kg during the one incident, resulting in nine arrests, and more than 99 kg in the other incident, resulting in one arrest.

- The port of entry environment profile select vehicles, containers and cargos that are 'high risk'. During the period under review, 356 984 vehicles were profiled (land ports), 23 040 containers (seaports) and 7 747 cargos (airports), compared to 118 628 vehicles, 26 981 containers and 3 083 cargos in 2012/13.
- Eighteen officials were arrested for corruption in 12 cases at the following ports of entry: King Shaka International Airport, Cape Town International Airport, Beit Bridge, Jeppe's Reef, Ficksburg and Van Rooyen's Gate. The 18 officials included seven SAPS members, seven officials from the DHA, one SARS official and three civilians. Eight of these cases occurred at the Beit Bridge port of entry, followed by five at Jeppe's Reef.

SUB-PROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

The responsibility to respond to and stabilise medium- to high-risk incidents to enable normal policing to continue falls under the broader tactical environment of the National Intervention Unit (NIU), Special Task Force (STF) and the Public Order Policing (POP) units.

A total number of 16 107 incidents were attended to and successfully stabilised. These included 2 306 interventions by the NIU, 226 operations by the STF and 13 575 crowd management incidents.

NATIONAL INTERVENTION UNITS

- The NIU provides a rapid response capability for intervening in high-risk incidents where conventional policing has been compromised. It includes interventions dealing with serious and violent crime, the escorting of dangerous criminals, safeguarding VIPs and big events, and specialised operational assistance to police stations and other government departments.
- There are four NIUs countrywide, in Cape Town, Durban, Mthatha and Pretoria. A total number of 623 members are deployed in the NIU environment, comprising 370 operational members, 116 members rendering operational support and 137 rendering a generic support service.
- During the period under review, the NIU responded to and successfully policed and stabilised 2 306 incidents, 854 fewer than the 3 160 incidents in 2012/13. The 2 306 incidents included 675 interventions dealing with serious and violent crime, 348 deployments to escort dangerous criminals, the safeguarding of 652 VIPs and big events, and 631 deployments to provide specialised operational assistance to police stations and other government departments. Some 620 arrests were made, 359 firearms and 5 282 rounds of ammunition were recovered, and 59 vehicles and R445 007,80 in cash were confiscated.

SPECIAL TASK FORCE

- STF units manage high-risk operations that require specialised skills, training and equipment to stabilise incidents, such as hostage situations, acts of terror, organised crime, serious and violent crime incidents, VIP protection assistance and search-and-rescue operations.
- There are three units, in Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria. A total number of 170 members are

deployed in the STF environment, comprising 119 operational members and 51 members rendering a support service.

- During the period under review, 226 operations were successfully policed and stabilised by the STF, compared to 203 operations in 2012/13. The operations included 32 hostage situations, 130 operations to stabilise acts of terror, organised crime and serious and violent crime incidents, 58 VIP protection assistance operations and six search-and-rescue operations. Some 172 arrests were made and 36 firearms and 423 rounds of ammunition were recovered.

PUBLIC ORDER POLICING

POP combats crime and maintains public order through crowd management in terms of Section 205 (3) of the Constitution.

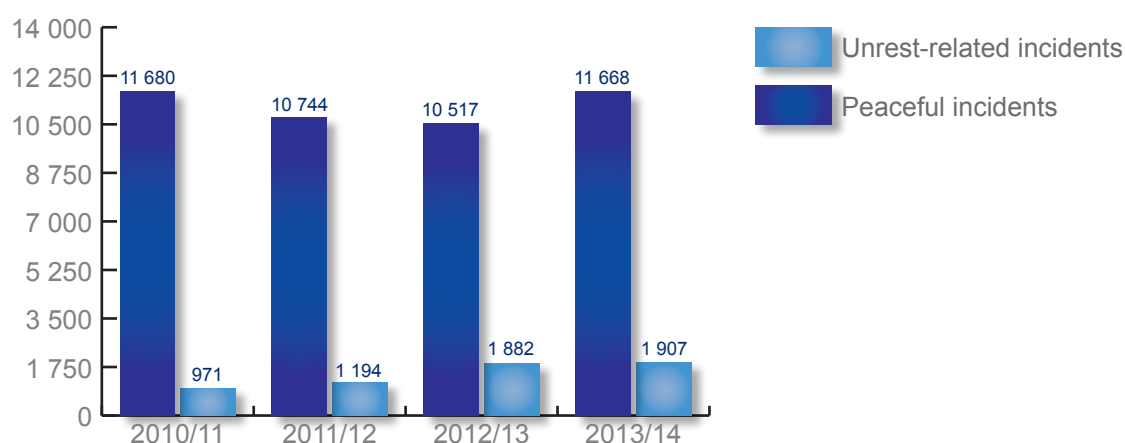
- There are 28 POP units countrywide. A total number of 4 563 members are deployed in the POP environment, comprising 4 314 operational members and 249 members rendering a support service. POP duties fall outside the scope of generic policing functions and, therefore, POP members are trained and equipped to deal effectively with situations that police officers, given their basic training and standard equipment, cannot deal with otherwise.
- The President, in his state of the nation address in 2013, mentioned the establishment of the Executing Structure for POP in February 2013. The intention was to facilitate measures to ensure that public order is effectively restored and that national stability is ensured. The process includes the re-establishment of a national POP unit in Pretoria, the development of a POP expansion plan, the re-establishment of 15 dormant POP units, the establishment of eight new units and the enhancement of the POP capacity to 8 820 members by 2020. The national unit in Pretoria was established on 1 April 2013. It is envisaged that national units will also be established in Cape Town, Durban and Nelspruit over the coming financial years.
- During 2013/14, the upgrading of equipment for use by POP members was initiated and included the following:
 - the designing and procurement of new operational vehicles,
 - the development of a specification by the CSIR for a water cannon that can be locally manufactured,
 - the procurement of long-range acoustic devices,
 - the procurement of audio recording devices, video cameras and accessories as well as ammunition and pyrotechnics.
- The POP platoon member training curriculum was reviewed and updated in 2013/14 and a new training package is pending. During the period under review, the following training was presented to POP members:
 - refresher training on crowd management techniques, initiated in April 2012, which has been delivered to 1 826 members to date.
 - video camera operation training to 60 camera operators and information managers.
 - a work session on statement taking during public protest incidents to 14 members.
 - training in the new Dangerous Weapons Act 2013, (Act No 15 of 2013) and amendments to the Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No 205 of 1993) to all operational POP members.

- During the period under review, 13 575 crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully stabilised, including 11 668 peaceful incidents such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings; and 1 907 unrest-related incidents, such as labour disputes, including the mining sector, dissatisfaction with service delivery by local municipalities, and in the transport and education sectors. Some 2 522 arrests were made during the unrest-related incidents. Table 36 provides an overview of incidents in the past four financial years and reflects an increase of 1 176 crowd-related incidents compared to 2012/13.

TABLE 36: CROWD-RELATED INCIDENTS

Type of crowd-related incident	Number of crowd-related incidents - 2010/11	Number of crowd-related incidents - 2011/12	Number of crowd-related incidents - 2012/13	Number of crowd-related incidents - 2013/14
Peaceful incidents	11 680	10 744	10 517	11 668
Unrest-related incidents	971	1 194	1 882	1 907
Total	12 651	11 938	12 399	13 575

FIGURE 1



- Figure 1 indicates that the number of peaceful incidents increased by 1 151 and the number of unrest-related incidents increased by 25.
- As part of the JCPS Cluster's interaction to counter violent protest action in the country, the National Joint Operational Centre (NATJOC) capacity increased to coordinate and monitor all public order-related incidents on a 24/7 basis. The following were also done:
 - Dedicated investigating officials and DPCI investigators have been allocated to POP units to investigate public order-related incidents.
 - All relevant trial-ready cases are redirected to prioritised court rolls.
 - Thirteen trained legal officers were allocated to ensure strict compliance of all laws and regulations applicable to Traffic Management during Section 4 meetings of the Regulations of Gathering Act, 1993.
 - Dedicated crime intelligence information gatherers were allocated to work closely with the Provincial Heads: Operational Response Service (ORS).

MOBILE OPERATIONS

- Mobile Operations is responsible for safeguarding valuable and/or dangerous government cargo, including that with a material or monetary value with considerable importance or quality, such as cash currency printing material, as well as cargo causing danger, risk or harm, such as explosives and ammunition, nuclear material, firearms and drugs. A total number of 189 cargos were safely delivered in 2013/14 without security breaches.

OTHER SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

SAPS AIR WING

- The SAPS currently has 50 aircraft, which include 37 helicopters, 12 fixed-wing aeroplanes and one micro light. By the end of March 2014, SAPS had 51 pilots, including 31 helicopter pilots, six fixed-wing pilots, and 11 pilots flying both helicopters and fixed-wing aeroplanes. Three student pilots are being trained.
- A total number of 5 209 hours were flown during 2013/14, compared to 6 564,3 hours in 2012/13. This includes 4 069,2 operational hours, which were flown for crime-related matters such as call outs (1 416), crime prevention (1 360), planned operations (1 018,3) and assistance to the specialised forces (274,9). Call outs included airborne assistance in incidents such as armed robberies, house robberies, hijacking, vehicle theft, stock theft, game theft, serious and violent crime investigations, unrest-related incidents and crowd control, operational support to other units, and search-and-rescue incidents. Some 1 139,8 hours were flown for communication flights (381,9), shows (84,6), training (389,6), and maintenance (283,7).

SPECIALISED POLICING SERVICES TO NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

- SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries in fulfilment of Outcome 11 of Government's Programme of Action: Enhanced Africa Agenda and Sustainable Development. It includes the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and cross-border operations in accordance with the United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolution No 1 769, the African Union (AU) Peace and Security Council Resolutions 2005 and Southern African Development Community (SADC) Summit Resolutions 2007.
- During the period under review, 47 members were deployed to the United Nations/African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), Sudan and included one UN Police Commissioner, two UN police staff officers and 44 police advisers. Some 33 members have been deployed to the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), including one UN Deputy Police Commissioner, one UN police staff officer and 31 police advisers.
- SAPS supported the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security during the elections and 30 members participated in the SADC Electoral Observer Mission: 10 in the Zimbabwe Constitutional Election in June 2013, 10 in the Republic of Madagascar Legislative and Presidential Elections in November 2013, and 10 in the Republic of Madagascar Presidential Election in December 2013.
- In accordance with the Cabinet Memo of 2008, which stipulates that SAPS must have a certain number of members trained to be deployed for peacekeeping missions, 334 members have been trained on the Generic Peacekeeping Course and are on standby. In addition to the basic training,

10 members received training on Former Police train-the-trainer and 22 received training on the UN staff officer level.

TACTICAL RESPONSE TEAM (TRT)

- The TRT was officially established in April 2010 with the mandate to provide an immediate tactical response capacity, including identified medium- to high-risk threats such as trio crimes, farm attacks, ATM bombings, CIT heists, taxi violence and serious gang-related crimes; addressing crime through planned operations or specific requests in the province, including tactical operational support to the DPCI, detectives, crime intelligence, tracking teams, stock theft units, K9 units and other government departments; providing assistance in terms of legislation by means of tactical operational support during events and support during crowd management situations; and escorting dangerous prisoners and valuable and/or dangerous cargo.
- Two additional TRT units were established in 2013/14, in the Eastern Cape and the Free State. There are currently 42 TRT units countrywide, including nine each in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, seven in Western Cape, four each in North West and Eastern Cape, three each in Limpopo and Free State, two in Mpumalanga and one in Northern Cape.
- During the period under review, TRT units provided protection to 1 296 cargos, escorted 1 388 dangerous prisoners, assisted during 654 crowd management-related incidents and provided assistance to other units in 1 883 instances. Some 6 225 arrests were made. Illicit drugs such as cannabis, cocaine, crystal meth (Tik-Tik), ecstasy, heroin, Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) and mandrax were confiscated, and 440 firearms and 212 vehicles were recovered.

TRACKING TEAMS

- The tracking teams deal with the arrest of the most wanted suspects and provide assistance to investigation units such as the DPCI to apprehend dangerous and high-profile suspects. To restrict their movements, these wanted persons' particulars are also circulated on the EMCS implemented at ports of entry and exit.
- Tracking teams are established in all nine provinces.
- A total number of 2 785 suspects wanted for serious and violent crimes were traced and arrested during 2013/14, including arrests for murder, aggravated robbery, ATM bombing and sexual offences. In 2012/13, 940 wanted suspects were arrested.

NATIONAL OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

- During the period under review, the Component: National Operational Coordination managed the planning, coordination and execution of 43 national and local operations, 79 events in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010) and 11 Cabinet-approved major events.
- National and local operations included:
 - Operation Rhino (specialised inter-departmental intervention in the Kruger National Park by the special forces);

- Operation Duty Calls (focusing on safeguarding the community during the festive season, from 15 October 2013 - pre-holiday season - to 28 March 2014 - post-holiday season - and managed and coordinated through the NATJOINTS as well as all the PROVJOINTS.
 - Operation Paseka (focusing on safeguarding of community and national roads during the Easter festive season)
 - Six operations were executed under Operation Lungisa from 1 April 2013 to 28 March 2014, during which office-bound members and officers attached to national divisions and provincial offices were deployed once a month to increase visibility in city centres and contribute to prevention of crime and community safety.
 - Visit by the President of the United States of America (28 June to 1 July 2013)
 - First and second voter registration weekend for the National and Provincial Elections 2014 as well as several stabilisation operations for the build-up to the event.
 - NATJOINTS role players were coordinated at NATJOC to assist citizens of the Republic during adverse weather conditions that led to flooding in some provinces.
- Events in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010) included:
 - CAF Championship, Orlando Pirates vs AC Leopards at Orlando Stadium, 20 July 2013.
 - Moretele Jazz Festival at Mamelodi, 31 August 2013.
 - International Women in Police Conference in Durban, 17 to 26 September 2013.
 - Libya vs Ghana - Cape Town Stadium, 1 February 2014.
 - Nedbank Cup Last 23 2014: Black Leopards vs Kaizer Chiefs at Peter Mokaba Stadium, 23 February 2014.
 - T20 Cricket Game: SA vs Australia at Supersport Park Centurion, 14 March 2014.
 - Human Rights Day Commemoration at George Thabe Cricket Pitch in Sharpeville, 21 March 2014.
 - CAF Championship game: Kaizer Chiefs vs SA Vita at FNB Stadium, 29 March 2014.
 - Cabinet-approved major events included:
 - Freedom Day celebrations, 27 April 2013.
 - Nelson Mandela Sport and Cultural Day, 14 to 17 August 2013.
 - Reconciliation Day celebrations, 16 December 2014.
 - Funeral of the former President, Nelson Mandela (body lying in state from 11 to 13 December 2013 and state funeral on 15 December 2013).
 - African Orange Cup of Nations Championship, South Africa, January 2014.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

SAPS under performed in the following areas of Programme 2: Visible Policing:

- Percentage of persons escaped from police custody
- Police reaction time to Charlie complaints
- Percentage of police stations where sector policing has been implemented according to the minimum criteria

The following strategies have been/will be implemented to address the under performance:

Percentage of persons escaped from police custody

SAPS has engaged with JCPS Cluster departments to ensure the secure transportation of remand detainees and the early release of remand detainees to police stations to ensure timeous court appearance. A Transportation Protocol has already been signed between the relevant JCPS departments and a Protocol on the early release of remand detainees by the Department of Justice and Correctional Services to SAPS will be signed in 2014/15.

SAPS will implement, during 2014/15, a custody management strategy over five years, focusing on the following:

- the secure detention of persons in custody of the Service;
- standardisation, utilisation and maintenance of detention facilities at police stations and courts;
- health, safety and wellbeing of persons in custody of the Service; and
- profiling of persons in custody of the Service to ensure adequate measures for high risk detainees.

Apart from the above, each police station from which more than one escape incident occurred or more than one person escaped, will be visited by a member with subject matter experience. During these visits, corrective measures will be instituted and recommendations made to provincial, cluster and station management to ensure secure detention of a person in custody of the Service.

Maintenance of a database to record each escape is still a manual system. The tender for a computerised detention management system, published by the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) in 2012/13, was withdrawn in 2013/14.

Police reaction time to Charlie complaints

SAPS will strive to continuously improve or maintain reaction times for the Charlie category of complaints attended to at police stations. Although this category of complaint is viewed as less serious in nature, response is necessary.

Ongoing monitoring, analysis and interventions will be initiated to identify early warnings for deviations from the set standards and targets.

Standards for the measurement of reaction times will be revisited for the rural policing precincts to categorise clearly urban/rural categories of responses, and to prevent a holistic calculation of the reaction time for both precincts to ensure that realistic targets are set and maintained.

Furthermore, a blueprint strategy is currently being developed to address the attendance and responses to complaints.

Percentage of police stations where sector policing has been implemented according to the minimum criteria

Sector policing as a policing approach was recently reviewed and minimum implementation criteria and an M&E framework were developed to strengthen and monitor the operationalisation of section policing. In addition, sector policing is seen as an enabling mechanism to strengthen community policing to establish a community-centred policing approach.

The following strategy was adopted for implementation over the short- to medium-term to enhance the operationalisation of sector policing as policing approach in SAPS:

- Create a common understanding on sector policing.

- Implementation of a sector policing education and awareness programme.
- Enhance knowledge and skills of all sector commanders, SAPS members and the broader community.

- Acknowledgement and sharing of good sector policing practices.
- Implementation of processes to ensure sustainability of sector policing.
- Implementation of an M&E framework.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets for 2013/14.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB-PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub-programme Name	2013/2014			2012/2013		
	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	27 764 423	27 764 423	0	25 555 977	25 555 977	0
Border Security	1 550 685	1 550 685	0	1 467 307	1 467 307	0
Specialised Interventions	2 746 989	2 746 989	0	2 503 772	2 503 772	0
Total	32 062 097	32 062 097	0	29 527 056	29 527 056	0



4.3 PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICE

Purpose: Enable the investigative work of the South African Police Service, including providing support to investigators in terms of Forensic Evidence and the Criminal Record Centre.

Strategic Objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime.

The Detective service Programme comprises the following four sub-programmes:

- Crime Investigations
- Specialised Investigations
- Criminal Record Centre
- Forensic Science Laboratory

ROLE AND MANDATE OF THE DETECTIVE SERVICE

The role of the detective comes into effect when the police and community, in partnership, are not able to prevent a crime from being committed, the offence is then investigated with aim of bringing the criminal to justice swiftly. Effective investigation and gathering all related evidence, as well as a streamlined justice system will contribute to the successful prosecution of crime.

THE MANDATE OF THE DETECTIVE SERVICE

- To receive complaints from the public *via* Community Service Centres or other reporting channels.
- To determine whether the complaint is legally sound and justifies further investigation in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act.
- Investigating, gathering and analysing evidence in respect of those complaints that justify criminal investigation.
- Increasing the detection rate of crime.
- Increasing the number of trial ready dockets for priority crimes.
- To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders, by concluding criminal investigations speedily, thereby handing over those cases over to the NPA, and participating as an investigator and witness in the prosecutions process with the aim of having justice served through a guilty or not guilty verdict.

MAINTAINING HIGH ETHICAL MORALITY

- All detectives will demonstrate the higher purpose of the State in every investigation conducted, and every interaction with the public thereby:
 - contributing to social and economic growth by reducing crime levels,

- contributing to building capability in the criminal justice system,
- contributing to all people in South Africa feeling safe and are safe, and
- building integrity and trust within the Detective Service.

ENABLING COMPONENTS IN THE INVESTIGATION OF CRIME

Forensic Services

The ability of the police to preserve and obtain evidence from a crime scene is largely dependent on expert techniques provided by the Criminal Record Centre and Forensic Science Laboratory. Crime Scene processing capacity, use of technology and provision of supporting documents augment the ability of the investigating officer to prepare a quality, trial ready docket.

- **Utilization of informer networking and intelligence gathering**

The unfolding and dismantling of criminal havens is largely dependent on the flow of information between the community and investigators. To this end officials are trained to actively gather information, based on suspect origination and crime specifics.

- **Tracing and arresting of wanted suspects**

This remains a vital activity and is conducted through operations and the use of tracking teams as referred to under Visible Policing. The arresting of wanted suspects assists in solving cases thereby increasing the detection rate.

THE MOST PROMINENT AREAS OF FOCUS FOR THE DETECTIVE SERVICE EMANATING FROM THE REVAMPING OF THE CJS

Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the CJS by enhancing the detective and forensic environments.

- Enhancing the skills and increasing the number of investigators and forensic expertise, and
- Intensifying efforts to combat crimes against women and children and the promotion of the empowerment of victims of crime.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

In evaluating the performance of the SAPS in solving crime, the following performance indicators are utilised:

- Detection rate,
- Trial ready docket rate, and
- Conviction rate.

For ease of interpretation in understanding the performance indicators, the following process and terminology are explained:

- The **number of charges reported** reflects the number of charges that were reported at the police stations in respect of the above-mentioned crimes. These figures were drawn from the Crime Management Information System (CMIS), which is a live system that is continuously being updated.
- The **charges carried forward** are the number of charges that were carried forward from the previous year and where the investigation is still pending.

- The total number of charges that were investigated, is determined by the number of charges reported (**new charges**), as well as charges that are still pending from previous financial years (**charges that are still being investigated**).
- **Charges withdrawn** in court refer to charges which are sent to the Senior Public Prosecutor (SPP) for a decision to be made whether to prosecute or not. Charges can be withdrawn for the following reasons:
 - the victim did not want to continue with the case;
 - insufficient evidence to continue;
 - the suspect had acted in self-defence;
 - the crime is trivial in nature; and
 - the prosecutor is of the opinion that there are no prospects of a successful prosecution.
- **Unfounded**
A docket is closed as unfounded when it is evident from the investigation that no offence has been committed. For example, when it is alleged that goods have been stolen and the investigation proves that the goods were merely misplaced, the docket is closed as unfounded. The total number of complaints outstanding in court refers to cases that are still on the court roll, but had not yet been finalised.
- **Detection Rate**
The detection of crime is the process undertaken by the SAPS which extends from the time the SAPS becomes aware of a crime and where a case docket is subsequently opened for investigation until such time as a suspect has been arrested and charged on Crime Administration System (CAS) or the case docket has been closed off as unfounded or as withdrawn before court. This process will include the utilisation of recognised investigative aids and the services of other SAPS divisions and role players. The calculation for the detection rate is the total number of charges referred to court added to charges withdrawn before court, plus charges closed as unfounded divided by the total number of charges investigated.
- **Trial Ready Case Docket**
A trial ready case docket is a fully investigated case docket, whether it includes one or more charges (investigation finalised), which can be utilised by the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) for the prosecution of an offender(s) on charge(s) linked to the docket. Fully investigated entails that there is no outstanding information which requires further investigation by a detective and that all evidence (e.g. statements, specialist reports, etc.) have been obtained. The definition is extended to include the following:
 - all cases where the accused pleads guilty, is convicted and sentenced on first appearance in court even though previous conviction reports (SAPS 69) is not available;
 - all cases where the accused pleads guilty and is found guilty on the first appearance in court, but the case is only remanded for sentencing to a later date;
 - all cases where an admission of guilt fine was determined by the Public Prosecutor and the accused paid the admission of guilt but the previous conviction report (SAPS 69) is still outstanding;
 - all cases where the Public Prosecutor decided to place the accused on a diversion programme;
 - all cases where the investigation is finalised and referred to and kept at the office of the Senior Public Prosecutor (SPP) or Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) to determine a trial date;
 - all cases where the investigation is completed but a trial date cannot be set because the accused

awaits psychiatric evaluation at an institution;

- all cases where the investigation is completed, has been referred to court and on the first appearance in court the Public Prosecutor withdraws the cases on the ground of “De minimus non Curat lex” or “No prospect of a successful prosecution”; and
- all cases where an admission of guilt fine is issued by the SAPS and the accused paid the admission of guilt fine, but the previous conviction report (SAPS 69) is still outstanding.

To determine the trial ready rate, the total number of case dockets certified as “investigation finalised” on the CAS are divided by the total number of outstanding charges.

- **Conviction Rate**

The conviction rate relates to the provision of a fully investigated case docket, whether it includes one or more charges, which was utilised by the NPA in a trial and where the accused was found guilty on one or more charges. The conviction rate is determined by the number of charges resulting in a guilty verdict, divided by the sum of the guilty and not guilty verdicts.

Table 37 below provides an overview of the actual performance against targets for the subprogrammes listed under the Detective Service:

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

TABLE 37: ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Strategic Objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigation, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime.					
Sub-programme: Crime Investigation					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for serious crimes ²²	46.83% (1 145 978 from a total of 2 447 221)	Increase by 1,5% to 48.5% (1 082 861 from an estimated total of 2 232 703)	46.56% (1 180 838 from a total of 2 536 196)	-1.94%	Target not achieved. In terms of the raw figures, the planned target for 2013/14 was 1 082 861 and the actual achievement was 1 180 838 which indicates that 97 977 more cases were solved in 2013/14.
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious crimes ²³	66.21% (369 204 from a total of 557 663)	Increase by 15% to 51.84% (190 243 from an estimated total of 366 981)	66.95% (398 938 from a total of 595 919)	15.11%	Target achieved.
Conviction rate for serious crimes	90.42% (318 756 from a total of 352 513)	Increased by 0,3% to 88.80% (313 144 from an estimated total of 352 639)	91.65% (305 806 from a total of 333 656)	2.85%	Target achieved.
Detection rate for contact crimes	58.83% (434 409 from a total of 738 458)	Increased by 1,5% to 61.22% (412 720 from an estimated total of 674 158)	56.47% (426 171 from a total of 754 655)	-4.75%	Target not achieved. In terms of the raw figures the planned target for 2013/14 was 412 720 and the actual achievement was 426 171 which indicates that 13 451 more cases were solved in 2013/14.
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for contact crimes	65.29% (142 305 from a total of 217 953)	Increased by 15% to 52.24% (85 228 from an estimated total of 163 147)	65.06% (144 501 from a total of 222 106)	12.82%	Target achieved.

²² Serious crime includes contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime and other serious crime and crime detected as a result of police action.

²³ A trial-ready docket is a fully investigated and completed case docket, which is ready for trial.

Strategic Objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigation, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime.						
Sub-programme: Crime Investigation						
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviation	
Conviction rate for contact crimes	79.01% (72 711 from a total of 92 022)	Increased by 3,9% to 79.24% (84 178 from an estimated total of 106 231)	79.71% (62 005 from a total of 77 793)	0.47%	Target achieved.	
Detection rate for trio crimes	20.30% (12 658 from a total of 62 344)	Increase by 6% to 26.66% (12 371 from an estimated total of 46 403)	17.39% (12 760 from a total of 73 355)	-9.27%	Target not achieved. In terms of the raw figures the planned target for 2013/14 was 12 371 and the actual achievement was 12 760 which indicates that 389 more cases were solved in 2013/14.	
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for trio crimes	72.91% (11 069 from a total of 15 181)	Increase by 15% to 58.74% (5 874 from an estimated total of 10 000)	73.82% (11 605 from a total of 15 721)	15.08%	Target achieved.	
Conviction rate for trio crimes	70.60% (2 221 from a total of 3 146)	Increase by 0.5% to 71.52% (1 834 from an estimated total of 2 564)	72.29% (2 324 from a total of 3 215)	0.77%	Target achieved.	
Detection rate for crimes against women 18 years and above (Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	75.33% (151 115 from a total of 200 613)	Maintain at 75% (160 982 from an estimated total of 214 624)	74.73% (147 394 from a total of 197 237)	-0.27%	Target not achieved. These crimes are very violent and traumatic and in many instances the victims are not in a position to identify the suspect(s).	
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crimes against women 18 years and above (Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	64.24% (43 443 from a total of 67 622)	Increase by 15% to 54.85% (32 526 from an estimated total of 59 299)	65.30% (42 810 from a total of 65 560)	10.45%	Target achieved.	

Strategic Objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigation, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime.					
Sub-programme: Crime Investigation					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviation
Conviction rate for crimes against women 18 years and above (Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	82.79% (26 872 from a total of 32 457)	Increase by 6,8% to 80.31% (31 900 from an estimated total of 39 721)	82.57% (22 695 from a total of 27 486)	2.26%	Target achieved.
Detection rate for crimes against children under 18 years (Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	69.52% (42 822 from a total of 61 593)	Maintain at 72% (46 220 from an estimated total of 24 64 194)	69.31% (40 047 from a total of 57 782)	-2.69%	Target not achieved. In most cases where children under the age of 10 are victims of sexual offences, assessment reports are required by forensic social workers before an arrest can be made. These reports often take longer as repeated sessions are required to obtain conclusive information.
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crimes against children under 18 years (Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	61.23% (21 400 from a total of 34 951)	Increase by 30% to 55.66% (16 970 from an estimated total of 30 488)	63.15% (21 202 from a total of 33 575)	7.49%	Target achieved.
Conviction rate for crimes against children under 18 years (Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	74.04% (7 266 from a total of 9 814)	Increase by 9,5% to 80.04% (11 290 from an estimated total of 14 105)	75.31% (6 819 from a total of 9 054)	-4.73%	Target not achieved. Due to the long postponement of cases, victims no longer want to proceed with the matter, especially after having received psychological counselling and fear that testifying may cause secondary traumatisation.

24 This target was set by taking into consideration the increase/decrease of the actual performance during 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, and the current performance.

Strategic Objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime.					
Sub-programme: Specialised Investigations					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviation
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption for individuals within the JCPS Cluster	63.46%	40% (795)	61.17%	21.17%	Target achieved.
Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges	86.1%	Increase by 2% to 52%	89.7%	37.7%	Target achieved.
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges	56.5%	Increase by 2% to 32%	54.9%	22.9%	Target achieved.
Percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations	44.07%	32% of registered projects successfully terminated	41.67%	9.67%	Target achieved.
Number of serious commercial crime-related trial-ready cases where officials are involved, including procurement fraud and corruption	34 cases	25 trial-ready cases	73 trial ready cases	48	Target achieved.
Value of amount involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases	R1 024 885 250.16	More than 5 million in assets	R1 381 351 333.45	R1 376 351 333.45	Target achieved.

Sub-programme: Criminal Record Centre					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviation
Percentage of original previous conviction reports generated	97% (1 164 990 from a total of 1 201 643) offender's previous conviction reports for formally charged individuals were generated within 20 days.	90% original previous conviction reports generated within 15 calendar days	91.88% (1 119 843 out of a total of 1 218 869) of original previous conviction reports generated within 15 calendar days	1.88% previous conviction reports	Target achieved.

Strategic Objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime.

Sub-programme: Forensic Science Laboratory					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviation
Percentage of case exhibits (entries) processed by Forensic Services	57.6% (230 854 from a total of 400 284) of case exhibits (entries) processed by Forensic Services within 28 working days.	93% of case exhibits (entries) processed by Forensic Services within 28 working days	68% (148 374 from a total of 219 211) case exhibits received were analysed within 28 working days.	-25%	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>The FSL implemented a medium-term strategy whereby the resource compliment was prioritized to focus on the down-management of backlogged cases.</p> <p>The crux of this strategy is to down-manage backlogged cases starting from the oldest. As the proportion of older cases is reduced, the smaller the negative impact on overall performance will be, until the set target is achieved.</p> <p>It is evident from the 45% reduction in backlog cases (from 19 033 to 9 357 in 2013/14) and simultaneous 10.4% increase in performance against the set target that the strategy is progressing successfully.</p>

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

SUB-PROGRAMME: CRIME INVESTIGATION

Crime Investigation includes the following components in the Detective Service:

- General Investigations
- Family Violence, Child Protection & Sexual Offences
- Specific Violent Crime Investigations

Table 38 provides an overview of the performance of the Crime Investigations environment and is explained as follows:

DETECTION RATE, TRIAL READY RATE AND CONVICTION RATE FOR SERIOUS CRIME

OVERALL SERIOUS CRIME

- The detection rate decreased marginally with -0.27% from 46.83% in 2012/13 to 46.56% in 2013/14. The trial ready rate increased with 0.74% from 66.21% in 2012/13 to 66.95%, whilst the conviction rate increased with 1.23% from 90.42% in 2012/13 to 91.65% in 2013/14.

CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS)

- The detection rate decreased with 2.36% from 58.83% in 2012/13 to 56.47% in 2013/14 with attempted murder indicated the biggest decrease (2.59%).
- The trial-ready rate decreased marginally with 0.23% from 65.29% in 2012/13 to 65.06% in 2013/14 with assault GBH indicated the biggest decrease of 2.34%. However, the trial-ready rate for murder indicated markedly by, 5.11%.
- The conviction rate increased marginally with 0.70% from 79.01% in 2012/13 to 79.71% in 2013/14. Common robbery indicated the biggest increase with 2.86%, followed by aggravated robbery with 2.00%.

Trio crimes are a sub-category of contact crimes, consisting of carjacking, business robbery and residential robbery. The detection rate, trial ready rate and conviction rate for these crimes are as follows:

- The detection rate decreased by 2.91% from 20.30% in 2012/13 to 17.39% in 2013/14.
- The trial-ready rate increased marginally by 0.91% from 72.91% to 73.82%.
- The conviction rate increased to 1.69% from 70.60% to 72.29%.

CONTACT RELATED CRIMES

- The detection rate for contact related crimes decreased marginally with 0.39% from 48.37% to 47.98% between the 2012/13 and 2013/14 financial years. The biggest decrease was in respect of arson with 0.73%.
- The trial-ready rate decreased marginally with 0.24% from 74.89% to 74.65%. However, the trial ready rate for arson increased with 0.66%.
- The conviction rate increased marginally with 0.27%% from 85.06% to 85.33%. However, the conviction rate for malicious damage to property increased with 0.31%.

PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES

- The detection rate for property-related crimes decreased with 0.94% from 15.67 to 14.73 % between the 2012/13 and 2013/14 financial years. The biggest decrease was in respect of theft of motor vehicles with 1.53%%. The detection rate for stock theft increased marginally with 0.85% in comparison to 2012/13.
- The trial-ready rate for property-related crimes decreased slightly with 0.60% from 70.19% in 2012/13 to 69.59% in 2013/14. The biggest decrease was theft out off/from motor vehicles with 3.36%, whilst the trial ready rate for stock theft increased substantially with 8.70% from 54.42% in 2012/13 to 63.12% in 2013/14.
- The conviction rate increased with 1.85% to 87.76%. The conviction rate for theft out off/from motor vehicles increased by 2.40%, followed by burglary (non-residential) with 1.98% and burglary residential with 1.74%.

CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION

- The detection rate for crimes heavily dependent of police action increased with 0.29% from 99.15% to 99.44% between the 2012/13 and 2013/14 financial years.
- The trial-ready rate increased with 2.60% to 64.40%. The biggest increase was in respect of driving under the influence of alcohol with 4.54%.
- The conviction rate increased marginally with 0.46% to 97.07%. The biggest increase was in respect of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition with 0.58%.

OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES

- The detection rate for other serious crimes decreased with 0.84% from 39.88% to 39.04% between the 2012/13 and 2013/14 financial years. Fraud increased by 1.45%.
- The trial-ready rate increased by 0.57% to 74.71%. Shoplifting increased by 5.28%.
- The conviction rate increased with 0.67% to 95.52%. The biggest increase was theft (other), at 1.17%, followed by fraud at 1.00%.

TABLE 38: DETECTION RATE, TRIAL READY DOCKET RATE AND THE CONVICTION RATE FOR SERIOUS CRIME

20 PRIORITY CRIMES																					
RSA ANNUAL REPORT: APRIL 2013 TO MARCH 2014																					
CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED			TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE			% DETECTION RATE			TOTAL COMPLAINTS IN COURT			% COMPLAINTS TRIAL READY			% CONVICTION RATE					
	12/13	13/14	Diff	% diff	12/13	13/14	Diff	% diff	12/13	13/14	Diff	% diff	12/13	13/14	Diff	% diff	12/13	% diff			
CONTACT CRIMES (Crime against the person)																					
MURDER	16259	17088	809	4.98	24712	24016	-696	-2.82	11928(29.11%)	12580(29.59%)	0.46%	1003	28853	27850	-1003	3.60	16864(60.91%)	19051(66.02%)	5.11%	5823(73.91%)	11.1%
ATT MURDER	16363	17110	747	4.57	5976	7065	1089	18.22	10187(45.60%)	10397(43.01%)	-2.59%	632	10786	10154	-632	6.22	7138(70.30%)	7690(71.30%)	1.00%	2439(71.14%)	11.1%
ROBBERY AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES	105888	119351	13463	12.71	31253	33012	7759	24.83	30489(22.23%)	32485(20.51%)	-1.72%	1682	29333	29333	31025	5.77	15334(62.28%)	15955(61.43%)	-0.85%	7224(73.33%)	2.00%
COMMON ROBBERY	53540	53858	318	0.59	6975	7872	897	12.86	20770(34.32%)	19778(32.04%)	-2.28%	-119	10266	10266	10177	-116	7695(74.74%)	7448(73.18%)	-1.56%	3754(78.56%)	2.86%
ASSAULT GBH	185893	183773	-2720	-1.46	18738	19659	961	5.13	16099(78.68%)	15683(78.22%)	-0.46%	1190	59026	60216	60216	2.02	44802(75.53%)	44073(73.19%)	-2.34%	25489(82.20%)	1.30%
ASSAULT COMMON	172909	167157	-5752	-3.33	21481	23905	2424	11.28	149275(76.80%)	143677(62.20%)	-1.60%	862	33463	34325	34325	2.58	24217(72.37%)	24088(70.19%)	-2.19%	21338(88.38%)	0.63%
SEXUAL OFFENCES	63057	59700	-3357	-5.32	15144	15669	255	1.65	50761(64.69%)	48933(65.00%)	0.31%	-1107	46724	47831	46724	-2.31	26375(65.14%)	26195(65.06%)	0.02%	11726(67.44%)	1.94%
TOTAL	613909	617417	3508	0.57	124549	137238	12689	10.19	434409(88.83%)	426171(66.47%)	-2.36%	4153	221106	217953	222106	1.91	142305(65.29%)	144501(65.06%)	-0.23%	77793(79.71%)	0.70%
CONTACT RELATED CRIMES																					
ARSON	6064	5811	-253	-4.17	1379	1417	38	2.76	3080(41.38%)	2938(40.65%)	-0.73%	68	1317	1248	1317	5.53	910(72.92%)	969(73.58%)	0.66%	338(77.84%)	-0.66%
MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	121113	119733	-1380	-1.14	11548	13059	1511	13.08	64630(48.76%)	64247(48.38%)	-0.38%	841	19024	18183	19024	4.63	13841(75.02%)	14215(74.72%)	-0.30%	7956(85.67%)	0.31%
TOTAL	127177	125544	-1633	-1.28	12927	14476	1549	11.98	67770(48.37%)	67185(47.98%)	-0.39%	910	20341	19431	20341	4.68	14551(74.89%)	15184(74.55%)	-0.24%	8289(85.33%)	0.27%
PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES																					
BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL	262113	260460	-1653	-0.63	33330	38529	5199	15.60	54549(18.46%)	53158(17.78%)	-0.68%	112	26862	27074	21074	0.42	20123(74.63%)	19914(73.55%)	-1.08%	14559(88.82%)	1.74%
BURGLARY - NON RESIDENTIAL	73630	73600	-30	-0.04	9496	10740	1244	13.10	14207(17.09%)	13735(16.29%)	-0.80%	25	8204	8179	8204	0.31	6080(74.34%)	6024(73.43%)	-0.91%	4214(88.99%)	1.98%
THEFT MOTOR VEHICLE & MOTORCYCLE	58370	58870	500	0.86	27562	42988	15026	53.74	7598(8.80%)	7259(7.27%)	-1.53%	-170	7597	7767	7597	-2.19	4230(54.46%)	4004(52.71%)	-1.75%	1640(80.00%)	1.22%

20 PRIORITY CRIMES																									
RSA ANNUAL REPORT: APRIL 2013 TO MARCH 2014																									
CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED				TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE				% DETECTION RATE				TOTAL COMPLAINTS IN COURT				% COMPLAINTS TRIAL READY				% CONVICTION RATE				
	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	
PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES																									
THEFT OUT OF / FROM MOTOR VEHICLE	139658	143812	4154	2.97	11333	13803	2570	22.68	16103(10.66%)	15944(10.11%)	-0.55%	6200	6465	265	4.27	4644(74.90%)	4625(71.54%)	-3.36%	3351(86.60%)	3145(89.00%)	-2.40%				
STOCK THEFT	29884	28026	-1868	-6.25	5216	4645	-571	-10.95	9538(27.17%)	9153(20.02%)	0.85%	3842	3544	-298	-7.76	2091(54.42%)	2237(63.12%)	8.70%	2015(80.20%)	1914(81.66%)	-1.46%				
TOTAL	563865	562768	-897	-0.16	87337	110805	23468	26.87	101995(15.67%)	99249(14.73%)	-0.94%	52950	52884	-66	-0.12	37180(70.19%)	36801(69.59%)	-0.60%	27900(85.91%)	25472(87.16%)	-1.85%				
CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION OR DETECTION																									
ILLEGAL POSSESSION: FIREARMS & AMMUNITION	14872	15420	548	3.68	1346	587	-759	-56.39	15890(96.74%)	15588(97.38%)	0.64%	22328	23827	1299	5.77	16231(72.05%)	17776(74.60%)	2.55%	5577(78.45%)	5170(79.03%)	-0.58%				
DRUG RELATED CRIME	206825	260732	53907	26.06	758	652	-106	-13.98	206660(99.56%)	260437(99.64%)	0.08%	77487	93147	15660	20.21	52162(67.30%)	63084(67.73%)	0.43%	116776(97.71%)	130130(97.93%)	0.22%				
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL	71065	69757	-1308	-1.84	1775	1092	-683	-38.48	71777(98.54%)	70275(99.19%)	0.65%	88459	97532	11073	12.81	46893(54.19%)	57271(58.73%)	4.54%	12244(94.37%)	8299(94.72%)	0.35%				
TOTAL	292762	345909	53147	18.15	3879	2331	-1548	-39.91	294127(99.15%)	346300(99.44%)	0.29%	188474	214506	26032	15.03	115233(61.80%)	138141(84.40%)	2.60%	134597(96.61%)	143599(97.07%)	0.46%				
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME																									
THEFT (OTHER)	362816	368664	5848	1.61	53196	58552	3456	6.50	129383(31.10%)	126172(29.67%)	-1.43%	38261	40176	1915	5.01	28757(75.21%)	29828(74.24%)	-0.97%	28314(89.83%)	24388(91.00%)	-1.17%				
FRAUD	91659	79109	-12460	-13.61	41690	44473	2783	6.68	47004(55.27%)	45385(56.72%)	1.45%	25715	27161	1446	5.62	16498(64.16%)	17193(63.30%)	-0.86%	17234(94.79%)	14541(95.79%)	-1.00%				
SHOP LIFTING	71309	70516	-793	-1.11	436	294	-142	-32.57	71290(99.37%)	70376(99.39%)	0.02%	18879	18745	-134	-0.71%	14674(86.94%)	17287(92.22%)	5.28%	43314(88.16%)	39571(98.21%)	0.05%				
TOTAL	525884	518289	-7405	-1.41	95322	101419	6097	6.40	247677(99.88%)	241933(99.04%)	-0.84%	80855	86002	5227	6.46	59947(74.14%)	64301(74.71%)	0.57%	88862(94.85%)	78503(95.52%)	0.67%				
TRIO CRIMES																									
TRIO CRIMES (CAR HIJACKING, HOUSE ROBBERIES AND BUSINESS ROBBERIES)	44317	49120	4803	10.84	18027	24235	6208	34.44	12658(20.30%)	12760(17.39%)	-2.91%	15181	15721	540	3.56	11081(72.91%)	11835(73.82%)	0.91%	3146(70.60%)	3215(72.29%)	1.69%				
TOTAL	44317	49120	4803	10.84	18027	24235	6208	34.44	12658(20.30%)	12760(17.39%)	-2.91%	15181	15721	540	3.56	11081(72.91%)	11835(73.82%)	0.91%	3146(70.60%)	3215(72.29%)	1.69%				
ALL 20 SERIOUS CRIMES COMBINED																									
CONTACT CRIMES (Crime against the person)	613909	617417	3508	0.57	124549	137238	12689	10.19	434409(68.83%)	426171(66.47%)	-2.38%	217953	222106	4153	1.91	142306(65.29%)	144501(65.06%)	-0.23%	92022(79.01%)	77793(79.71%)	-0.70%				
CONTACT CRIMES (Crime against property)	127177	125544	-1633	-1.28	12927	14476	1549	11.98	67770(48.37%)	67185(47.98%)	-0.39%	19431	20341	910	4.68	14551(74.89%)	15184(74.65%)	-0.24%	9942(85.06%)	8288(85.33%)	-0.27%				

RSA ANNUAL REPORT: APRIL 2013 TO MARCH 2014																									
CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED				TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE				% DETECTION RATE				TOTAL COMPLAINTS IN COURT				% COMPLAINTS TRIAL READY				% CONVICTION RATE				
	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	
ALL 20 SERIOUS CRIMES COMBINED																									
PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES	563665	562768	-897	-0.16	87337	110805	23468	26.87	101995(15.67%)	99249(14.73%)	-0.94%	52950	52884	-66	-0.12	37168(70.19%)	36804(63.59%)	-0.60%	27090(85.91%)	25472(87.76%)	-1.85%				
CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION OR DETECTION	292762	345909	53147	18.15	3879	2331	-1548	-39.91	294127(99.15%)	346300(99.44%)	0.29%	186474	214506	28032	15.03	115233(61.80%)	139141(64.40%)	2.60%	134597(96.61%)	143599(97.07%)	0.66%				
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME	525694	518289	-7405	-1.41	95322	101419	6097	6.40	247677(93.88%)	241933(93.04%)	-0.84%	80855	86082	5227	6.46	59947(74.14%)	64308(74.71%)	0.57%	88862(94.85%)	78503(85.52%)	-0.67%				
TOTAL	2123207	2168927	46720	2.20	324014	366269	42255	13.04	1145978(46.83%)	1180838(46.56%)	-0.27%	557663	595919	38256	6.86	369204(66.21%)	399393(66.95%)	0.74%	352513(90.42%)	336566(91.65%)	-1.23%				

FAMILY VIOLENCE, CHILD PROTECTION AND SEXUAL OFFENCES INVESTIGATIONS (FCS)

FCS investigations is a specialised environment established to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in combating crimes against women and children. To enhance the investigation process of these crimes, forensic social workers were appointed to focus on the interface between the legal system and the human service system.

The social worker practicing forensic social work is responsible for the forensic investigation of:

- cases referred by the investigating officer or the State Prosecutor;
- when a criminal case has been registered (case docket);
- where the child is under the age of 10 years;
- assisting an investigating officer when she/he cannot communicate effectively with the child to take a detailed statement, or cannot obtain enough information relating to the alleged crime; and
- in cases where the court needs the Forensic Social Worker to present testimony regarding a specific topic in court - testimony offered as substantive proof that a child was sexually abused and/or testimony that is not based on the investigation of persons involved which would take the form of opinion evidence.

During the reporting period the Forensic Social Workers assessed 2 414 children and finalised 1 754 court reports.

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

- These cases involve the abuse of a child for sexual gratification by an adult or an older adolescent. In addition to direct sexual contact, child sexual abuse also occurs when an adult indecently exposes their genitalia to a child, asks or pressures a child to engage in sexual activities, displays pornography to a child, or uses a child to produce child pornography.

THE USE OF INTERNET BY CHILD SEX OFFENDERS

- There are millions of Child exploitation images on the internet yet less than 3% of victims have been rescued. Some 12% (4.2 million) of all websites are pornographic, 72 million people worldwide visit pornographic websites annually, 25% of daily search engine requests are for pornography (68 Million) and 72% of visitors to pornographic sites were male. The internet remains a perfect vehicle for paedophiles to distribute their collections of child pornography.
- The typical sex offender molests an average of 117 children, although most offences are never reported. The internet has dramatically increased the access of sex offenders to the population they seek to victimise “the sex offender using a computer is not a new type of criminal rather it is simply a case of modern technology being combined with an old age programme” (DR Louis J Freeh 2000).
- The South African Police Service has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Films and Publication Board to enhance the investigation of Child Pornography. The Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units investigate child pornography cases.

THE SAPS HOSTS THE FIRST NATIONAL SEMINAR FOR FORENSIC SOCIAL WORKERS

The first National Seminar for Forensic Social Workers was held and attended by 75 SAPS Forensic Social Workers and other subject experts. The aim of the seminar was to exchange and share best practices and to promote a victim-orientated culture.

- Topics discussed at the seminar included the following:
 - the medical examination and management of acute and chronic child sexual abuse;
 - the role of the social worker in accordance with relevant legislation in the investigation of child abuse cases;
 - understanding the dynamics of disclosure in abuse and the effects of sexual abuse on a child;
 - the role of the Prosecutor in child abuse investigations and prosecution;
 - forensic social work reports, expert witness and the magistrate's experience of their role and value;
 - investigating harmful occult-related crimes;
 - the role of Crime Stop and Crime Line;
 - preparation for court and court processes;
 - forensic social work as a specialised field;
 - social work code ethics and continuous professional development;
 - the role of forensic social work in the SAPS;
 - the enigma of the child witness - a need for expert evidence;
 - investigative psychology;
 - crimes against children;
 - legislation pertaining to children; and
 - the reality of child pornographic crimes.

Table 39 provides an overview of the performance of the family violence, child protection & sexual offences environment:

DETECTION RATE, TRIAL READY RATE AND CONVICTION RATE FOR CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Crimes against persons younger than 18 years: Children

- The detection rate decreased marginally by 0.21%, from 69.52% to 69.31% except for murder which increased by 1.03% and sexual offences by 0.15%.
- The trial-ready rate increased by 1.92%, from 61.23% in 2012/13 to 63.15% in 2013/14. The biggest increase was murder with 8.14% and sexual offences by 2.05%.
- The conviction rate increased to 1.27%, from 74.04% in 2012/13 to 75.31% in 2013/14. The biggest increase was the conviction rate for sexual offences, by 3.33%, followed by assault GBH by 2.75%.

Crimes against persons older than 18 years: Women

- The detection rate decreased marginally to 0.60%, from 75.33% in 2012/13 to 74.73% in 2013/14, except for murder which increased by 1.56%.
- The trial-ready rate increased from 64.24% with 1.06% to 65.30%. All categories of crime indicated an increase with the exception of Assault GBH. The biggest increase were in respect of murder with 4.80% and sexual offences with 2.06%
- The conviction rate decreased marginally with 0.22%, from 82.79% to 82.57%.



TABLE 39: DETECTION RATE, TRIAL READY DOCKET RATE AND CONVICTION RATE FOR CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN																									
RSA ANNUAL REPORT: APRIL 2013 TO MARCH 2014																									
CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED				TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE				% DETECTION RATE				TOTAL COMPLAINTS IN COURT				% COMPLAINTS TRIAL READY				% CONVICTION RATE				
	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	12/13	13/14	DIFF	% diff	
CONTACT CRIMES (Crime against the person)																									
MURDER	827	846	19	2.30	1 158	1 079	-79	-6.82	716 (37.07%)	714 (37.10%)	1.03%	1870	1882	12	0.64	1065 (56.95%)	1 225 (65.09%)	8.14%	426 (80.28%)	390 (79.74%)	-0.54%				
ATT MURDER	870	869	-1	-0.11	329	390	61	18.54	655 (54.63%)	652 (51.79%)	-2.84%	740	791	51	6.89	496 (67.03%)	543 (68.65%)	1.62%	195 (80.51%)	195 (74.36%)	-6.15%				
ASSAULT GBH	9 766	9 630	-136	-1.39	1 436	1 401	-35	-2.44	8 799 (78.55%)	8 711 (78.97%)	0.42%	4455	4355	-100	-2.24	3043 (68.31%)	2 961 (67.99%)	-0.32%	1859 (85.96%)	1595 (88.71%)	2.75%				
ASSAULT COMMON	11 809	11 104	-705	-5.97	1 840	2 031	191	10.38	10 519 (77.07%)	9 855 (75.03%)	-2.04%	3000	2804	-196	-6.53	1 922 (64.07%)	1 796 (64.05%)	-0.02%	2044 (91.49%)	1619 (82.40%)	0.91%				
SEXUAL OFFENCES	25 446	22 781	-2 665	-10.47	8 112	7 651	-461	-5.68	22 133 (65.95)	20 115 (66.10%)	0.15%	24886	23743	-1143	-4.59	14 874 (59.77%)	14 677 (61.82%)	2.05%	5290 (62.36%)	5255 (65.69%)	3.33%				
TOTAL	48 718	45 230	-3 488	-7.16	12 875	12 552	-323	-2.51	42 822 (89.52%)	40 047 (69.31%)	-0.21%	34951	33575	-1376	-3.94	21 400 (61.23%)	21 202 (63.15%)	1.92%	9814 (74.04%)	9054 (75.31%)	1.27%				
CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN: PERSONS 18 YEARS & OLDER																									
MURDER	2 266	2 354	88	3.88	3 819	3 621	-198	-5.18	1 907 (31.34%)	1966 (32.90%)	1.56%	3998	4102	104	2.60	2361 (59.05%)	2619 (63.85%)	4.80%	1102 (84.39%)	1044 (86.88%)	2.49%				
ATT MURDER	2 671	2 651	-20	-0.75	1 120	1 237	117	10.45	1 972 (52.02%)	1880 (48.35%)	-3.67%	2021	2016	-5	-0.25	1396 (69.07%)	1414 (70.14%)	1.07%	625 (81.44%)	596 (81.71%)	0.27%				
ASSAULT GBH	55 320	54 621	-699	-1.26	5 258	5 224	-34	-0.65	49 969 (82.49%)	49298 (82.38%)	-0.11%	19608	18971	-637	-3.25	13843 (70.60%)	13301 (70.11%)	-0.49%	10917 (84.30%)	9185 (84.62%)	0.32%				
ASSAULT COMMON	83 394	80 672	-2 722	-3.26	8 040	8 465	425	5.29	74 570 (81.56%)	72024 (80.80%)	-0.76%	19177	18601	-576	-3.00	12852 (67.02%)	12574 (67.60%)	0.58%	14804 (88.83%)	11550 (89.29%)	0.46%				
SEXUAL OFFENCES	29 928	29 261	-667	-2.23	8 797	9 131	334	3.80	22 697 (58.61%)	22225 (57.89%)	-0.72%	22818	21870	-948	-4.15	12991 (56.93%)	12902 (58.99%)	2.06%	5009 (61.47%)	5101 (62.87%)	1.40%				
TOTAL	173579	169559	-4020	-2.32	27034	27678	644	2.38	151115 (75.33%)	147394 (74.73%)	-0.60%	67622	65560	-2062	-3.05	43443 (64.24%)	42810 (65.30%)	1.06%	32457 (82.79%)	27486 (82.57%)	-0.22%				

GENERAL CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

- General Crime Investigations is responsible to manage and ensure effective investigation of crimes at station level according to their mandate.

BUREAU FOR MISSING PERSONS

- The Bureau for Missing persons provides support in the tracing of missing/wanted/unidentified persons.
- During the 2013/14 financial year the Bureau circulated 1 472 missing/unidentified persons, placed the information of 55 missing and 13 wanted persons on the internet and facilitated the broadcasting of 1 521 missing and 283 wanted persons in the printed media.
- The Bureau in collaboration with SAPS Pretoria West, SAPS Moot, Tracker, SA Scaffolding and several other role players organised the Missing Persons and Drug Awareness Road shows at various places in Gauteng. These events were well supported by the community resulting in the community providing valuable information which led to several premises being searched and people arrested for crimes such as dealing in drugs. More than 300 children were registered on the Pro-Kids database during these initiatives. The Pharmaceutical Board further assisted with the drug display by providing content to the community on normal prescription and non-prescription drugs that also contain dependency forming ingredients such as Pseudo Ephedrine etc and which are daily available in households and may also be purchased over the counter. This information was met with overwhelming response from the public and seen as an eye opener.
- The Bureau for Missing Persons created awareness about missing persons by organizing the International Missing Children's day at The Deck in Springs, Gauteng. The Ubuntu entertainment and the SA Strongman were among who attended the event, which attracted 6 500 people.

CRIME STOP

- A partnership was launched between the Primedia Group, SAPS and the Crime Stop Call Centre, creating a platform to provide anonymous "tips" which is disseminated to the nodal points in the Provinces. Table 40 provides an overview of the number of anonymous "tips" received at the call centre and successes thereof.

TABLE 40: ANONYMOUS TIPS TO THE CALL CENTRE

Crime Stop (08600 1011) & Crime Line (SMS = 3211)						
Cases	Cases positive	Arrests effected	Value if items confiscated	SMS received	Calls received	Cases
April	20	32	85648	182	12316	236
May	14	21	20488	190	14132	235
June	15	16	6402	432	15135	139
July	45	59	170155411	647	15381	0
August	46	72	14967663	335	15803	0
September	37	52	753831.76	296	17872	0
October	21	32	451619.50	302	14389	0
November	48	73	240782.87	242	13805	0
December	18	33	301409.21	157	14556	0
January	11	19	9402.70	215	11598	0
February	17	16	106738.68	196	12483	0
March	15	28	59408.56	174	11873	0
Total	307	453	R187,158,841.28	3 368	169 343	610
<p>The bid to host the 2014 Annual Crime Stoppers International Conference.</p> <p>Crime Stoppers International is an organisation with 22 member countries and 1 200 programmes. South Africa is one of these countries. Crime Line formed a partnership with SAPS to fight crime. On 4 November 2013 the Speaker of the National Assembly congratulated Crime Line and their partners with winning the bid to host the 2014 Annual Crime Stoppers International Conference.</p>						

SPECIFIC CRIME INVESTIGATION

Specific Crime Investigation focuses on specific crimes which consist of the following:

- Stock Theft and Endangered Species;
- Vehicle Identification Section;
- Technological Investigation Support Centre;
- National Investigation Unit;
- International Vehicle Crime Investigations; and
- Cross Border Operations

STOCK THEFT AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

- Investigation of Stock theft crime remains a priority due to its economic impact and it being a source of income. Socio-economic factors such as unemployment often contribute to the increase in stock theft. There are 84 stock theft units across all nine provinces.
- Delayed reporting of such crimes impacts on the crime scene (e.g. weather conditions).

Table 41 provides an overview of the type of livestock reported as stolen, recovered and the economic value thereof.

TABLE 41: STOLEN/LOST AND RECOVERED LIVESTOCK

Stock recovered	Live stock value per unit (R)	Stolen	Value (R)	Recovered	Value (R)
Cattle	10 400	56 954	592 321 600	22 070	229 528 000
Sheep	1 700	79 713	135 512 100	16 663	28 327 100
Goats	1 950	34 988	68 226 600	10 600	20 670 000
Horses	3 500	1 827	6 394 500	532	1 862 000
Total		173 482	802 454 800	49 865	280 387 100

VEHICLE CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

- The keep Vehicle Identification Sections is to investigate all vehicle related crime, including vehicle crime syndicates and the identification and recoveries of vehicles. Through successful VIS investigations, an additional 16 163 unidentified vehicles were recovered.

INTERNATIONAL VEHICLE CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

The functions and responsibilities of the section are:

- the return of South African stolen and recovered vehicles in the Southern African Development Community/Southern African Regional Chiefs Cooperation Organisation region and internationally;
- conduct investigations into cross-border vehicle crimes;
- investigate vehicle crime-related enquiries received from the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation and Interpol member states;
- participate in Southern African Regional Chiefs Cooperation Organisation/Interpol cross-border operations;
- plan and execute special operations and internal disruptive operations;
- conduct joint investigations with other countries (facilitate the identification and exchange of statements and other import/export documents);
- return the recovered vehicle after disposal (conduct first phase cancellation and dispatch a copy of the disposal order to the investigating component in question);
- obtain details of persons found in possession of the vehicles;
- obtain details of vehicles sought by the SAPS for the purpose of listing them on the SAPS Circulation System (vehicles); and to
- summon witnesses to secure court attendance in South Africa.

SUCSESSES ACHIEVED IN SPECIFIC CASES

Notwithstanding that vehicle crime is a challenge, it is found that several of these stolen vehicles are also taken to neighbouring countries making it difficult to trace.

During the reporting period 2013/14, the following vehicles were repatriated to South Africa and handed back to their lawful owners:

- » 31 repatriated from Botswana to South Africa
- » 19 repatriated from Mozambique to South Africa
- » 21 repatriated from Swaziland to South Africa
- » 19 repatriated from Zimbabwe to South Africa

The following vehicles have been identified in foreign countries and are awaiting repatriation to South Africa:

- » Botswana- 39 vehicles
- » Democratic Republic of Congo -25 Vehicles
- » Lesotho- 169 vehicles
- » Malawi- 40 vehicles

- The cloning of vehicles has been identified as a new trend in vehicle crime, which creates two vehicles with similar vehicle records. Through a new project, International Vehicle Crime Investigations recovered 260 cloned vehicles.

CROSS BORDER OPERATIONS

The functions and responsibilities of Cross Border Operations are:

- simultaneous joint SARPCO operations
- bilateral SARPCO operations
- internal disruptive operations



SUCCESSSES ACHIEVED DURING JOINT SIMULTANEOUS CROSS-BORDER OPERATIONS

Country	Seizures/confiscations	Value	Arrests
Operation Kilimanjaro: Joint operation between South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique			
South Africa	» 11 motor vehicles (tampered and impounded) » One plant of dagga	-	20 arrests
Swaziland	» 23 stolen vehicles » 2 firearms » Dagga » Habit-forming drugs	-	
Mozambique	» 9 motor vehicles (impounded)	-	
Operation Mwingo: Joint operation between South Africa, Zambia and Tanzania			
Zambia	» 2 motor vehicles (impounded)	-	7 undocumented persons were arrested
Tanzania	» 24 motor vehicles (impounded) » 20 tampered motor vehicles » 18 firearms » Illicit drugs (heroin, cannabis, metcathinone and amphetamine)	-	15 undocumented persons were arrested

EASTERN AFRICA POLICE CHIEFS COOPERATION ORGANISATION/SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGIONAL CHIEFS COOPERATION ORGANISATION JOINT SIMULTANEOUS OPERATION

Seizures/confiscations	Arrests
Operation Usalama: Joint operation between RSA and the Democratic Republic of Congo	
Successes achieved in the RSA	
» 91 Vehicles, motor cycles and trailers impounded » 85 firearms » 638 ammunition » explosives, computer equipment, counterfeit clothing, electrical equipment, televisions, DVD players and cellular telephones » illicit drugs (dagga, cocaine, ecstasy, mandrax tablets, methcathinone, heroine, methamphetamine and nyaope)	465 arrests for the possession of drugs, possession of suspected stolen vehicles, possession of unlicensed firearms, kidnapping, rape and armed robbery
Successes achieved in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	
» 4 vehicles were impounded (2 stolen in France, 1 Stolen in Netherlands and 1 Used without owners consent).	

TECHNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION SUPPORT CENTRE (TISC)

The function of the TISC is to provide support to the Detective Service by analysing technological systems and evidence.

- The centre assisted with 6 556 handset profiles (handset profiles is the specific use of the cellular phone device). A total of 2 009 Section 205 applications were processed by the centre (Section 205 is an application obtained from the court to give access to the detail billing of suspects).

NATIONAL INVESTIGATION UNIT

The function of the National Investigation Unit is to investigate priority case dockets that are referred

for investigation by the Minister of Police, the National Commissioner and the Deputy National Commissioners to the Detective Service.

- During the reporting period the unit investigated 468 case dockets, opened 89 Head Office files and registered 51 enquiries.

TRACING WANTED SUSPECTS

Operation BOPA was launched on 4 December 2013. The objectives of the operation were:

- to trace and arrest the persons whose particulars had been circulated as a wanted person on the SAPS Wanted Persons Database;
- to purify the list of wanted persons; and
- to publish the photographs and particulars of the circulated wanted suspects who could not be traced, in the media in order to invite the community to supply information that would assist with the tracing and arrests of these wanted suspects.

During the operation, 1 086 suspects were arrested for various crimes and an additional 3 604 suspects, not yet circulated as wanted on the database, were also arrested.

PARTNERSHIPS

- In strengthening the investigation process, detectives work closely with the private sector, such as Business Against Crime (BAC), Tracker, Zonke-UNICODE, Consumer Goods Council of South Africa, South African Banking Risk Identification Centre (SABRIC) and the South Africa Insurance Crime Bureau (SAICB).
- The partnership with SAICB aims to combat insurance fraud. The table below provides various initiatives involving pounds that were established during the 2013/14 financial year.

Pretoria West Low Key Initiative	A working procedure was implemented at the Vehicle Safeguarding Section to fast track the identification of vehicles and the subsequent disposal of it to the owners and/or insurance companies. It also concentrated on the identification and disposal of vehicles that were already impounded for extended periods.
Limpopo Pound Operation	A Pound Clean-up Operation was held and 127 vehicles were identified as hijacked/stolen.
Bait Car Initiative	Bait Car processes are being developed to be used in high-risk areas against vehicle theft. The aim of the project is to identify vehicle crime hotspots and suspects involved in the theft of specific vehicle types.

COMPLIANCE INTERVENTIONS AND INSPECTIONS

- To ensure compliance with national instructions and policies, 268 compliance inspections and interventions were conducted.

CASE DOCKET MANAGEMENT

- The safekeeping of dockets remains a priority. In the 2013/14 financial year, 234 dockets were lost or stolen compared to the 655 in 2012/13. The 10 500 steel cabinets with lockable facilities that were purchased and distributed to investigating officers in the provinces for the safekeeping of

dockets served well in reducing the number of lost or stolen dockets. In instances where dockets are lost or stolen, a duplicate docket is opened.

- Table 42 provides an overview of the status of dockets lost or stolen.

TABLE 42: STATUS OF LOST/STOLEN DOCKETS

Province	Loss at SAPS premises	Lost at court/ not received back from court	Stolen		Total
			Housebreaking	Theft of/out of motor vehicles	
Eastern Cape	5	3			8
Free State	0	0			0
Gauteng	45	6	1		52
KwaZulu-Natal	43	16	50 ²⁵		109
Limpopo	0	3	2		5
Mpumalanga	0	0			0
North West	0	3			3
Northern Cape	4	8		11	23
Western Cape	14	9		11	34
TOTAL	111	48	53	22	234

SUB-PROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) has commodities based on the threat assessment to identify and conduct project investigations in addressing national priority offences.

SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIMES

- The Organised Crime Investigation Units (OCIU), are responsible for the prevention of a cross-sector of organised crime-related activities, including dealing in illegal drugs, plundering precious metals and diamonds, smuggling firearms and weapons, human trafficking, money laundering, specific violent crimes, non-ferrous metals, vehicle-related crimes, endangered species, crimes against the state, and related crimes.
- During the reporting period the Serious Organised Crime Unit arrested 1 218 persons resulting in 828 convictions.

NARCOTICS

- Narcotics are a government priority. During the reporting period, 254 persons were arrested and 1 196,000 kg dagga, 344 kg crystal meth(Tik-Tik), 1 043 kg crack, 134 kg cocaine, 729 ecstasy tablets, 1kg cat, 6 kg of heroin powder and 935 heroin tablets to the total value R103, 860, 030. 17 were seized.
- 35 clandestine drug laboratories were dismantled in Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Western Cape provinces.

²⁵ A break-in at the Detective Office at Alexandra Road, Kwazulu- Natal. All dockets were reconstructed

ILLICIT MINING/ PRECIOUS METALS AND DIAMONDS

- The main criteria used to define illegal mining is the absence of land rights, mining license, exploration or mineral transportation permit or any document that could legitimate the on-going operations.

HIGHLIGHTS

The number of arrested individuals for the illegal purchase, theft and possession of uncut diamonds and unwrought precious metals was 169, a further 927 suspects were arrested for Illicit Mining. 89,09 carats of diamonds were confiscated to the value of R320 806.00. 814 persons were convicted.

The West Rand Organised Crime Unit in conjunction with the mining industry arrested six men for possession of unwrought Precious Metal in Vereeniging. The operation started at Blyvooruitzicht Gold mine, where a total of 869.3 kg of wet and dry gold- bearing material worth R7million was confiscated. Following this discovery, information led to a Vereeniging farm where six men aged between 20 and 62 were caught in the illegal act of processing gold bearing material. Gold to the value of R500 000, one fire arm, one bottle of mercury, gas bottles and R40 000 in cash were confiscated. It is believed that this gang is part of a bigger syndicate dealing in precious metals such as gold.

NON-FERROUS METALS

- Investigations into non-ferrous metals focused primarily on the theft of copper cables (electricity and rail cable) that is seen by economists as sabotaging of the national infrastructure. 14 convictions ensued.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

- DPCI investigations focused on species such as abalone and rhino poaching and the illegal possession/dealing in elephant ivory and cycads. During the reporting period five persons were arrested for rhino poaching.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- Trafficking in persons have the following three constituent origins;
 - The act (what is done) recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons
 - The means (how it is done) threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim
 - The purpose (why it is done) for the purpose of exploitation, which includes exploiting the prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices and the removal of organs.
- During the past financial year three cases were received and 21 persons were arrested for human trafficking-related crime.

VEHICLES

- Five persons were arrested for the possession of illegal vehicles and 11 vehicles and a quad bike to the value of R606 000, 00 were recovered.

SERIOUS COMMERCIAL CRIME

- Serious and priority commercial crime refers to serious and complex commercial fraud, serious commercial-related theft (including theft of trust funds by persons who are obliged by law to keep a trust account), complex commercial crimes where the services of a chartered accountant or forensic auditor is required during investigation, and contraventions of certain commercial-related statuses (statuses relating to companies, close corporations, cooperatives, trusts, financial advisory and intermediary services, insurance, counterfeiting of currency, counterfeiting of goods and intellectual property rights crimes, banking-related crime, exchange control, estate agents, deceased and insolvent estates, serious corruption, and serious computer-related/cybercrime).
- The detection rate for serious commercial-related charges increased from 86.1% from the previous year to 89.7% (an increase of 3.6%). This increase is as a result of the number of charges referred to court which increased from 63 094 during 2012/13 to 83 913, as well as the number of charges reported, which increased from 65 307 in 2012/13 to 87 615 during 2013/14.
- The percentage of trial-ready cases decreased from 56.5% in 2012/13 to 54.9% in 2013/14. The reason for this is a decrease in the number of cases not yet completed in court from 6 944 to 6 206 in 2013/14, while the number of trial-ready dockets decreased from 3 921 in 2012/13 to 3 409 in 2013/14.
- During the reporting period a number of 6 187 new cases were received, 3 417 charges were referred to court for the first time and 3 888 suspects were charged and appeared in court, while 2 142 persons were convicted.
- The table below reflects a few highlights achieved by the Hawks during 2013/14:

MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED

Municipal accountant sent to prison

A 32-year old former municipal accountant, who worked for the Tzaneen Municipality was convicted of theft and fraud for stealing R850 000 at work between 2006 and 2009. He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment

VAT fraud

A security firm in Pietermaritzburg that failed pay VAT and submitted fraudulent VAT returns to the South African Revenue Service (SARS), was convicted of fraud. SARS suffered a loss of R9.6 million as a result of the fraud. The company was sentenced to a fine of R500 000, and a further R1 million which was suspended for 5 years.

Fraudster stealing from pensioners imprisoned:

A former financial consultant who worked for a well-known bank was convicted on 37 counts of fraud and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. The accused, between 2008 and 2010, convinced pensioners in the rural areas around Kokstad to invest their pension money with him. He then transferred the monies to a company account and used it for personal purposes. He defrauded victims of altogether R5.9 million.

Another investment fraudster sent to jail:

A fraudster who was running an investment scheme in the Eastern Cape was convicted on 4 counts of fraud involving investments of R13 million. He invested only a small percentage of the money and used the rest for personal expenses. He was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment.

Excellent sentences for counterfeit card fraud offenders

Following a scourge of counterfeit card fraud in Port Elizabeth between 2010 and 2012, the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation in conjunction with the Division Crime Intelligence, focused its investigations on identified points where fraudulent cash withdrawals took place using counterfeit cards. Two suspects were identified and arrested on 185 counts of counterfeit card fraud. The one accused was found guilty on all 185 fraud charges and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment, while the other was found guilty on 163 charges and sentenced to nine years in prison.

Nigerian advance fee fraud ring busted

Three members of a Nigerian advance fee (419) fraud ring were sentenced to 15 years in prison each for their part in the fraudulent activities of the syndicate. The syndicate consisted of four members who operated from Gauteng, targeting victims in the Eastern Cape. Victims would typically be contacted by SMS or email and informed that they had won a competition. Victims would then be convinced to pay upfront fees in order to be able to collect the 'prize money'. The fourth member of the syndicate decided to cooperate with the prosecuting authority and turned state witness.

Former SASOL employee received hefty prison sentence

A former employee of SASOL Chemical Industrial was convicted and sentenced to 43 years imprisonment on 58 counts of fraud, corruption, money laundering and forgery. The accused was served to an effective 15 years in prison. Between January 2010 and November 2011 the accused sold liquid fertilizer to a client (an outside company) while not capturing the sales on the computer system. An employee working for the client allegedly colluded with the accused and arranged to have payments made to the personal bank account of the accused. The total loss suffered amounted to more than R63 million. The former SASOL employee on several occasions made transfers to his mother's bank account and she was charged with money laundering. On 11 March 2014 the mother was convicted on 55 counts of money laundering and sentenced to 24 months correctional supervision, and an additional 10 years imprisonment which was suspended for 5 years on conditions.

Accountant sent to jail for fraud:

On 4 October 2013 a senior accountant at a college was convicted on 60 counts of fraud and sentenced to 8 years imprisonment. His duties at the college included the payment of creditors and service providers. Between April 2009 and March 2011 the accused unlawfully authorised payments from the college to a bank account of a friend. In order to conceal the fraudulent transfers, he falsified financial records at the college to indicate that they were made to legitimate creditors. The fraud was discovered as a result of an internal audit performed by the college. The latter suffered a loss of almost R1.4 million.

Company manager jailed for theft of company funds

The credit manager of a Bloemfontein based company was convicted of theft and sentenced on 7 February 2014. The accused, between January 2010 and January 2013 manipulated the financial records of the company and transferred funds, which were meant to pay suppliers, to three of her personal bank accounts. As a result the company lost R1.7 million. The accused was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment of which 4 years was suspended for 5 years.

Official imprisoned for fraud

A former government official who worked as a supervisor at the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) at the Department of Labour in Durban received a 3-year prison sentence for defrauding the UIF. The accused created fictitious beneficiaries and submitted false claims to the UIF. She was convicted on 14 counts of fraud.

Card skimmer convicted

On 11 April 2013 a Bulgarian citizen was arrested in Durban after he was found in possession of an ATM skimming device, which is used to skim card data at ATMs. Skimmed card data is used to produce counterfeit bank cards which are used to commit fraud through unlawful cash withdrawals or purchases. During investigation it was established that the accused is an international fugitive who is wanted by Interpol and Israel. The accused was sentenced to a fine of R50 000 or 12 months imprisonment for contravening the Electronic Communication and Transactions Act, 2002.

Company accountant sent to jail for theft

An accountant from Durban, who transferred a total of more than R1.9 million of company funds to her private bank account, was sentenced to a term of 9 years direct imprisonment.

Eastern Cape courts impose good sentences for card fraudsters

During December 2012 an accused who was found in possession of skimming devices and counterfeit cards, was arrested and charged for fraud and illegal possession and use of skimming devices. On 11 December 2013 the accused was found guilty and sentenced to 12 years direct imprisonment.

In another unrelated incident, a petrol attendant from East London who was found in possession of a skimming device and counterfeit cards, was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.

Bookkeeper imprisoned for stealing from employer

In Uitenhage between August 2011 and June 2012, a 30-year old bookkeeper at a firm of attorneys stole R600 000 of trust money from her employer by manipulating the accounting system and creating false entries. She was found guilty on 4 charges of fraud and sentenced to 8 years imprisonment.

CYBER CRIME

- Cyber crime is a criminal activity by using computers and the Internet. This includes anything from downloading illegal music files to stealing millions of rands from online bank accounts. Cybercrime also includes non-monetary offenses, such as creating and distributing viruses on other computers or posting confidential business information on the Internet.
- The most prominent form of cybercrime is identity theft, whereby criminals use the Internet to steal personal information from other users through phishing and pharming. Both of these methods lure users to fake websites (that appear to be legitimate), where they are asked to enter personal information. This includes login information, such as usernames and passwords, phone numbers, addresses, credit card numbers, bank account numbers, and other information criminals can use to "steal" another person's identity.
- The South African nature of cyber related crime within the Republic of South Africa reflects elements of transnational organised crime and has evolved in a sophisticated crime phenomenon. Organised

crime syndicates, which display innovative criminal entrepreneurial tendencies, use the proceeds of cybercrime to finance other organised crime operations. The DPCI uses a national policing model in order to prevent, combat and investigate national priority crimes, and the existence of the Electronic Crime Unit has contributed in Law Enforcement working towards a holistic approach in addressing cybercrime.

- During the 2013/14 period more than 180 individuals, including 30 foreign nationals were arrested for cybercrime, a large percentage of who were convicted and given lengthy prison sentences. These successes were achieved mainly through project driven investigations, which had a marked impact on cybercrime. Furthermore, 18 foreign nationals were convicted for high technology card “skimming”, with sentence ranging from one to three years imprisonment.
- During January 2014, four sentences ranging from 25 years were secured in Johannesburg for internet fraud and application fraud.

SERIOUS CORRUPTION AS A GOVERNMENT PRIORITY

On 22 July 2010, the President mandated the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) to fast track the investigation and prosecution of cases of corruption.

- The DPCI was tasked by the Presidency with the responsibility for Output 3.1 and 3.2.

Output 3.1 relates to the reduction of corruption, thus improving investor perception, trust and willingness to invest in South Africa.

The following successes were achieved relating to Output 3.1 for the reporting period:

- 548 incidents/allegations were recorded;
- 828 persons are under criminal, financial and/or forensic investigation;
- court directed criminal investigations was initiated against total of 322 accused in 103 priority cases under investigation;
- 52 persons were convicted during the reporting period by the end March 2014 in cases where more than R5mil is involved and freezing orders to the value of R1.381 billion was obtained by the end March 2014.

Output 3.2 relates to the reduction of corruption within the JCPS cluster to enhance its effectiveness and its ability to serve as deterrent against crime.

- The role and functioning of the ACTT has been concretised and expanded through the permanent establishment of an Anti-corruption Component within the DPCI to operationalise government's anti-corruption agenda, and give effect to corruption as a national priority within the South African 2014 - 2019 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF).
- By 31 December 2013 a total of 435 individuals were being processed through criminal investigations whilst a total of 254 personnel have been convicted.

TABLE 43: NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVED, ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS AND VALUES

Crime category	Cases received				Arrests/ First Appearances				Convictions			
	Number	Value (R)		Potential	Number		Value (R)		Number		Value (R)	
		Actual	Potential		SA Citizen	Non Citizen	Actual	Potential	Cases	Counts	Accused	Potential
Internet related Fraud	274	137 022 154	40 757 911		34	8	24 144 634	406 564	9	97	11	11 937 595
Fraud with Counterfeit Credit Cards	210	18 898 795	1 371 380		72	26	25 543 826	33 559 899	36	119	29	701 527
Fraud with Stolen Credit Cards	17	3 724 717	250 000		6	0	170 852	0	2	3	2	65 000
Fraud with Counterfeit Debit and Petrol Cards	362	8 536 640	86 450		81	9	1 459 692	288 450	30	1 519	33	1 772 297
Counterfeiting of foreign currency (Prevention of Counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965)	6	78 110	13 830		4	7	31 500	13 830	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting of local currency (SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989)	10	3 973 950	19 400		21	4	3 354 600	19 400	2	2	2	126 200
Fraud with Stolen Cheques	34	15 278 119	870 000		17	1	942 599	0	8	43	9	1 032 755
Fraud with Cloned and Counterfeit Cheques	15	3 536 129	55 000		4	1	4 481 500	0	0	0	0	0
Advance Fee Fraud (419 fraud)	103	17 654 361	951 349		15	17	3 472 240	0	5	37	7	572 081
Black dollar Fraud Scams	9	377 970	4 020 000		7	7	325 200	4 020 000	0	0	0	0
Kiteflying	4	6 326 677	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Fraud	3 227	26 009 823 702	2 886 434 821		2 024	38	1 044 422 777	52 892 483	1 112	18 291	1 119	1 563 173 756
Theft	428	850 395 748	6 935 899		223	11	251 958 328	0	112	4 489	112	70 142 647
Forgery and Uttering	37	12 608 283	3 373 601		9	1	7 268 583	0	4	109	5	267 537

Crime category	Cases received			Arrests/ First Appearances				Convictions				
	Number	Value (R)		Number		Value (R)		Cases	Number	Accused	Value (R)	
		Actual	Potential	SA Citizen	Non Citizen	Actual	Potential				Actual	Potential
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004	70	305 389 337	0	52	1	16 201 148	17 000	14	75	15	11 007 781	0
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998	5	5 403 468	457 541	1	0	1 000 000	0	11	136	9	1 598 235	0
Exchange Control Regulations (Section 9 of Currency and Exchanges Act, 1933)	2	2 058 142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insolvency Act, 1936	6	39 186 949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Companies Act, 2008	24	98 149 220	56 000 000	2	0	1 637 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Close Corporations Act, 1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
National Credit Act, 2005	34	253 230	0	20	4	253 230	0	10	571	10	90 270	0
Magistrate's Court Act, 1944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merchandise Marks Act, 1941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997	355	489 786 592	4 223 764	111	151	82 164 661	3 057 402	243	265	246	65 617 401	1 569 820
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	972	1 241 915 078	61 958 242	583	328	887 548 231	22 605 437	481	18 205	524	77 498 717	10 608 797
TOTAL	6 204	29 270 238 272	3 066 469 365	3 286	614	2 356 244 938	116 880 465	2 079	43 977	2 133	1 805 603 800	27 704 728

SUB-PROGRAMME: FORENSIC SERVICES

- Forensic Services plays a critical role towards the realization of the SAPS strategic objectives by contributing to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigating, gathering and analyzing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of prioritized crime categories.
- It is in pursuit of this strategic intent Forensic Services sets its strategic priorities and targets towards improving the capacity, core competencies and capabilities, as well as the effectiveness of forensic services.
- At the operational level, this requires impacting directly on increased detection and conviction rates, as well as quicker throughput of criminal cases from where it is reported to the police until successful convictions in court. Impartial data provided by crime scene investigators and forensic analysts is required to build cases based on physical evidence rather than on confession and testimony. To this end, Forensic Services form an integral part of criminal investigations from the crime scene to the courtroom.
- The mandate of Forensic Services is directly aligned to this strategic context and objective, i.e. to support the investigation of crime through the processing of crime scenes, application of forensic services & maintenance of criminal records.
- Forensic Services structured its service delivery into three operational environments being the Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management (CR&CSM), the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) and Quality Management (QM). The main value contribution of these operational Components is to provide forensic evidence and forensic intelligence without compromising quality in solving criminal investigations. The CR&CSM focuses on crime scene management with emphasis on crime scene processing, forensic evidence collection, as well as the storage and maintenance of criminal records. The FSL focuses on processing the exhibits and the forensic analysis thereof. QM focuses on quality assurance and improving business performance.

SUB-PROGRAMME: CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE

- **Processing of previous conviction reports**

The CR&CSM previous conviction report workload increased by 17 226 enquiries, from 1 201 643 in 2012/13 to 1 218 869 in 2013/14. Despite this, CR&CSM exceeded by 2% its '90% in 15 calendar days' (1 119 843 reports processed, 22 861 more than the set target for 2013/14).

This is particularly commendable, since the component simultaneously expedited the processing of reports from 20 to 15 calendar days for the year under review.

- **Processing of fingerprint searches related to criminal and non-criminal searches**

An additional 6% (120 730) requests for fingerprint searches were received and processed during 2013/14, increasing from 2 087 574 requests in 2012/13 to 2 208 304. A total of 1 240 314 (56.17%) were criminal fingerprint searches to determine whether an individual has a criminal record. The remaining 967 990 (43.83%) were non-criminal fingerprint searches and included applications for firearm licences, professional driver's permits and pre-employment screening.

Of searches conducted during 2013/14, 658 578 (53%) resulted in previous convictions being identified and verified, while 581 736 (47%) were first offenders.

CR&CSM received 7% (6 803) more requests for fingerprint searches for firearm licence applications during 2013/14 than in the previous financial year, an increase from 98 137 to 104 940 requests. Despite this, the component processed 98% (102 841 of 104 940) of requests within 15 calendar

days. This was 3% (3 148) above the set target of 95% within 15 calendar days.

- **Evidence collection at crime scenes**

Table 44 provides an overview of the performance of the Crime Scene Laboratories, including positive spin-offs resulting from service delivery interventions within the Local Criminal Record Centers in the 2013/14:

TABLE 44: PERFORMANCE OF THE CRIME SCENE LABORATORIES

	2012/2013	2013/14	Difference 2012/2013 vs. 2013/2014
Electronic Palm prints	10 079	11 890	+ 18%
AFIS Fingerprint Identifications	25 337	31 677	+ 25%
Manual Fingerprint Identifications	1 040	760	-27%
Manual Palm prints	448	357	-20%
Exhibits processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	144 284	147 731	+ 2%
Cases processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	34 022	35 571	+ 5%
Positive Cases processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	16 476	17 974	+ 9%
Shoe-print Investigations	381	268	-30%
Positive Shoe-print Investigations	300	203	-32%

The decline in Manual Palm Prints (-20%) and Manual Fingerprint Identifications] (-27%) is the result of migrating to automated processing, manifesting in increased Electronic Palm Prints (+18%) and increased AFIS Fingerprint Identifications (+25%).

- **Implementation of the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedure) Amendment Act, 2010 (Act No. 6 of 2010)**

CR&CSM continued its efforts in creating internal capacity, readying the SAPS environment and building the necessary capabilities to ensure the successful institutionalisation of the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2010.

The National Instruction (2 of 2013) on the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedure) Amendment Act, 2010 (Act No 6 of 2010) was issued at the end of August 2013, and a training intervention was developed and piloted, for rollout during 2014/15.

An initial CAS/Criminal Information System (CRIM) integration was developed and implemented in September 2013, and will be followed by enhancements to improve integration and interoperability, and ensure compliance to legislative dictates.

The fingerprint and photographic images databases protocol MoU was adopted by the JCPS Cluster Director General and signed off by the DGs during the year under review.

The CRIM/National Photo Identification System (NPIS) integration was implemented on 23 October 2013 to ensure compliance to the legislative imperative on the destruction of documents.

AFIS was further decentralised to an additional 15 sites during 2013/14, namely Grahamstown, King William's Town, Musina, Lephalale, Lebowakgomo, Vryheid, Vredendaal, Worcester, George, Vryburg, Klerksdorp, Brits, Kuruman, Welkom and Ga-Rankuwa. These AFIS deployments will decrease processing times, resulting in swifter and more effective justice.

FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

● Receipt of case exhibits / entries

Sustained effort by the FSL during the last two financial years to expedite the acquiring of SAPS test-fired firearms in IBIS resulted in a 71.2% (89 895) reduction in workload, from 126 320 acquired during 2012/13 to 36 425 during 2013/14. This success contributed significantly strengthened SAPS intelligence assets and capabilities to detect and convict criminals.

The reduction in the SAPS test-fired firearm acquisitions impacted directly on the overall workload received statistics, which is evident in the 19% (73 795) decrease in the number of case exhibits/entries received, from 382 219 in 2012/13 to 308 424 in 2013/14.

However, when the SAPS test-fired firearms are taken out of the equation, the numbers of case exhibits/entries received increased by 6.3% (16 100), from 255 899 in 2012/13 to 271 999 in 2013/14.

● Finalisation of case exhibits / entries

A total of 318 034 case exhibits/entries were analysed, 9 610 more than the 308 424 case exhibits/entries received during the year under review. This equates to a 103% finalisation rate. Over the past five years, the number of cases received increased by 56.5% (+ 137 971 more cases a year) and the finalisation rate increased by 117% over the same period (+ 205 832 more cases finalised a year).

● Processing of case exhibits/entries

During 2013/14, 148 374 (68%) routine case exhibits/entries were analysed within 28 working days from a total of 219 211 received. This is a 10.4% increase in performance compared to the 57.6% achieved during 2012/13, despite the huge emphasis placed on the eradication of the backlog cases during 2013/14. Table 45 below depicts the performance per discipline.

TABLE 45: DEPICTS PERFORMANCE PER DISCIPLINE

Disciplines	Entries received for analysis	Entries Analyzed	Entries analyzed within 28 working days
Ballistics Examination of firearms and tools as well as etching process to restore numbers that have been obliterated on firearms.	74 710	38 543	34 621 (89.82%)
Biology Analysis of evidentiary material of biological origin, example 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	104 484	47 118	29 259 (62.10%)

Disciplines	Entries received for analysis	Entries Analyzed	Entries analyzed within 28 working days
Chemistry Analysis of substance, example, powders, tablets, liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/ or illicit drugs	82 298	85 629	41 353 (48.29%)
Questioned Documents Analysis of questioned documents, example, handwriting, type writing, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes.	39 358	40 934	38 592 (94.28%)
Scientific Analysis Analysis of organic and inorganic matters or substance, example, plastics, fuel, vegetable medicines, soil, gold, poison and primer residue	5 642	5 439	3 020 (55.52%)
Victim Identification Centre	1 932	1 548	1 529 (98.77%)

- **Backlog reduction**

The FSL reduced the backlog in the processing of case exhibits/entries by 11 252 (55%), from 20 612 at the end of 2012/13 to 9 360 at the end 2013/14.

- **Strategy to advance the realization of the 93% processing of routine case exhibits/entries within 28 working days**

- Focusing resources on priority case exhibits/entries, e.g. for court cases and high-profile investigations.
- Distinguishing routine from non-routine and intelligence case exhibit/entries in processing turnaround standards and targets. This enables the prioritisation of processing routine cases, which contributes towards solving investigations in the short term, resulting in increased numbers of detections and convictions and quicker justice. It allows for more achievable and realistic service standards for non-routine case entries, which require research and/or extraordinary and timely effort to process. The risk of neglecting intelligence case entries aimed at increasing the SAPS intelligence assets and capabilities to solve investigations is avoided by setting service standards, albeit allowing for longer processing times, which, in turn, focus resources on expediting of routine cases.

The following turnaround times and targets were set:

- » Process 93% of total routine case exhibits/entries received in 28 working days;
- » Process 76% of total non-routine case exhibits/entries received in 75 working days; and
- » Process 65% of total DNA intelligence case exhibits/entries received in 63 working days.

- **Sustained backlog reduction:** The turnaround strategy initiated and sustained by the Division Forensic Services since 2010 to reduce backlogs in line with the crime-fighting mandate is proving to be successful. This sustained annual strategic thrust resulted in an 84% (49 663) reduction in the backlog, from 59 023 on 1 April 2009 to 9 357 on 1 April 2014, despite the 56.5% increase in workload over the same period. On 1 April 2014, one in every 33 (3%) cases received became a backlog case, as opposed to one in every four (25%) cases received on 1 April 2009.

● Forensic Services Conference

SAPS hosted the first National Forensic Services Conference from the 2 to 5 July 2013, the first conference of its kind on the African continent. International and national delegates from the law enforcement and forensic services community declared it very successful and of high standard. Several well-known forensic international experts were very verbal at the conference and in the media on the quality of SAPS forensic services, saying that they are at the forefront internationally and that the country can be proud of the government's investment in making this a valuable tool in the fight against crime.

This conference provided an opportunity for delegates to discuss the theme 'Uncovering the myths of forensics: *Is forensics the answer?*'. The conference focused on breaking down the barriers among different role players, i.e. first responders to the scene, medical practitioners, crime scene examiners, forensic examiners, detectives and prosecutors. It leveraged constructive engagement to ensure successful collaboration and teamwork for the exoneration of the innocent and prosecution of perpetrators.

Much emphasis was placed on the implementation of the Criminal Law (Forensic Amendment) Act 6 of 2010, commonly referred to as the Fingerprint Act, its impact and the roles and responsibilities of each department.

During the first week of February 2014, SAPS hosted the follow-up conference, namely the second Forensic Services Conference, with the theme 'From crime scene to court'. The conference built on the gains of the first conference to strengthen the interrelationship among the different role players in criminal investigation. It emphasised the importance of information sharing and lessons learnt to improving the approach of first responders and, particularly, crime scene management. New technologies in identification and processing of evidence at the crime scene and laboratories were shared among delegates.

The conference also focused on providing forensic awareness on the newly assented Criminal Law (Forensic Amendment) Act 37 of 2013, commonly referred to as the DNA Act, and on requirements for its successful implementation. International delegates commented on the progressive approach of the Act in incorporating a balance between human rights and strengthening law enforcement. It was stated that it will provide a model for other countries to follow. The DNA Act will ensure that the National Forensic DNA Database (NFDD) of South Africa becomes one of the leading databases in the world to assist in criminal investigations.

The accumulation of knowledge and awareness of forensic investigative capabilities at these conferences is invaluable for increasing the value and benefits that forensic services provide to clients and stakeholders.

● Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, Act 37 of 2013 (DNA Act)

On 27 January 2014, South Africa became the 57th country to assent to legislation that provides a framework to obtain DNA samples from arrested persons and offenders and store their DNA profiles in an NFDD. The Act further allows for DNA sampling to assist in the investigations of missing and unidentified persons. This forensic DNA capability is a huge step towards more effective and quicker exoneration of the innocent and detection and conviction of perpetrators.

Furthermore, the legislation requires that detectives take DNA buccal samples from sentenced and remanded persons in the facilities of the Department of Correctional Services from the date the Act becomes operational. The finalisation of the regulations to support the DNA Act is at an advanced stage and will support the Act coming into operation during 2014.

Enhancement to CAS and ICDMS has been completed to capture records of DNA buccal samples with fingerprints of all persons arrested. The investigation diary of the ICDMS will now receive attention to facilitate the follow-up investigation of forensic investigative leads made through the comparison searches on the forensic DNA, fingerprint and IBIS databases.

During 2013/14, 2 977 serial and multiple offenders were linked by means of DNA searches and matches enabled by the DNA database. In addition, 2 245 cases were linked to unknown offenders with a common DNA on exhibits submitted to the FSL.

OVERVIEW OF SUCCESSES AS A RESULT OF INVESTIGATIVE AND FORENSIC CAPABILITY

The following highlights are indicative of some of the successes achieved by the Department. It further demonstrates the investigative and forensics capabilities that are harnessed in the Department:

- A total of 451 life sentences were secured by the **General Detectives**. In addition to these life sentences, 3 718 persons were convicted to 51 631 years' imprisonment for various crimes. Major highlights included the following:

Province	Crime	Short description	Sentence
KwaZulu-Natal	Murder (2 counts) Attempted murder	Suspect murdered his grandmother and uncle with a bush knife and assaulted the neighbour.	35 years imprisonment
Gauteng	Murder Robbery	Two suspects killed the victim and stole a cellular phone and necklaces	Each suspect received life sentence and 15 years for Robbery
Northern Cape	Robbery Robbery with aggravated circumstances Attempted murder Possession of firearms and ammunition	Four suspects were arrested and convicted after a Police vehicle was stolen and shots fired on the Police members. The Police vehicle was recovered together with another hi-jacked vehicle.	1 suspect received total of 25 years, 1 total of 20 years and the other two each 30 years imprisonment
KwaZulu-Natal	House robbery Rape	Two suspects broke into the residential premises of two elderly women and raped one of the women	Life sentence for rape and 15 years each for house robbery

- 659 life sentences were secured by the **Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit**. Major highlights included the following:

Province	Crime	Short description	Sentence
Gauteng	Rape Robbery	Birthday rapist targeted university girls, telling them that it was his birthday and invited them to his hotel where he robbed them of their items and raped them.	39 Life sentences and 212 additional years imprisonment
Gauteng	Murder Rape	Child Killer rapist: the suspect was one of the people in a group searching for a child who was missing. The body of a child was found. Upon closer observation it appeared that the child was raped before being strangled with a wire at the dumping area.	2 life sentences and additional 7 years imprisonment
Gauteng	Rape	Taxi Rapists The suspects raped women who flack down their taxi in the morning and evening. They would rape the woman and leave them there naked or throw her out while the taxi was moving	One suspect received 51 life sentences and 780 years and the other 49 life sentences and 780 years
Mpumalanga	Murder Rape	The bodies of the victims were found dumped in bushes. The one victim was about three months pregnant at the time of her murder	2 life sentences

- **DNA and Investigative Psychology** continues to play a critical role in the linking of the suspects to serial cases and ensuring related arrests, sentencing and convictions. The following is a sample of reported cases where DNA and Investigative Psychology further contributed towards successful investigation and conviction of perpetrators:

Case	Detail	Sentence
Douglasdale Serial Rapist	Convicted of raping 11 victims in December 2013. IPS assisted with investigation.	Sentenced to 9 x life and 125 years on 22 January 2014
Serial Rapist	Convicted of raping 3 victims in Feb 2014. IPS testified at sentencing.	Sentenced to 38 years imprisonment on 27 February 2014
Railway Serial Killer	Convicted of raping 1 male victim on 24 Feb 2014 (awaiting trial for 4 murders). IPS involved in investigation of the murder series, and DNA helped link other cases	Sentenced to 30 years imprisonment on 24 February 2014
Double murder suspect	Convicted of murdering a retired magistrate and his wife and setting their house on fire on 17 March 2014. IPS advised on investigation.	Sentenced to 2 x life and 20 years imprisonment on 20 March 2014
Intimate partner murder	Convicted of murdering his pregnant girlfriend in March 2014. IPS assisted at sentencing phase.	Sentenced to 30 years imprisonment on 28 March 2014
Child molester	School cricket coach who molested numerous high-school children. IPS testified at court	Sentenced to 21 years in total on 1 July 2013
Modimolle Monster	Convicted of the murder of minor child, rape and torture of ex-wife on 15 July 2013. IPS assisted in investigation and advised prosecutor during trial.	Sentenced to 2 x life 25 years on 17 July 2013

Case	Detail	Sentence
Butterworth/Tholeni Serial Murderer	Convicted of murdering 20 women and children on 2 September 2013. IPS assisted with the investigation.	Sentenced to 25 x life 60 years on 3 September 2013
Policeman Serial Rapist	Convicted in December 2013 for raping numerous young ladies in Gauteng. IPS testified at sentencing.	Sentenced to 5x life and 28 years in January 2014
Tokoza Serial Rapist	Raped 34 minor children and 2 adults. Committed suicide 24 July 2013 two days into trial. IPS assisted with investigation and prepared evidence for trial	Committed suicide at start of trial.
Eersterus serial murderer	Murdered 3 women in Gauteng. IPS assisted with investigation.	Sentenced to 3x life:2 May 2013
East London serial murderer	Murdered 6 women and convicted on 1 March 2013. IPS assisted with investigation and testified at sentencing.	Sentenced to 6x life and 45 years on 3 May 2013
Taxi serial rapist	Convicted of raping 6 women and kidnapping 13 on 10 April 2013. IPS testified at sentencing.	Sentenced to 3x life and 309 years on 13 June 2013
Groblerdsdal Serial Murderer	Convicted of murdering 9 females on 16 October 2013. IPS assisted with investigation and during sentencing.	Sentenced to 10x life and 105 years on 18 October 2013.
Hillbrow Birthday Rapist	Raped 20 victims. Convicted on 112 counts including 39 counts of rape. IPS assisted with investigation and arrest of suspect.	Sentenced to 39 life and 212 years.
Meadowlands Serial Rapist	Convicted of Raping 7 women in Dorthy Nyembe park on 27 September 2012. IPS testified at sentencing.	Sentenced to 5x life and 135 years on 30 July 2013.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER-PERFORMANCE

The SAPS under-performed in the following areas relating to Programme 3: Detective Service:

- Detection rate for crimes against women
- Detection rate for crimes against children
- Conviction rate for crimes against children
- Percentage of case exhibits (entries) processed by Forensic Services

The following strategies have been/will be implemented to address the under-performance:

Detection rate for crimes against women

- Monitoring of performance on monthly basis- early warnings (data integrity)
- Monitoring the maximizing utilization of investigative aids (eg. crime scenes, forensic experts, DNA investigative leads, informer recruitment drive)
- Community education in relation to crime detection specifically regarding sharing of information and testifying in court

- Monitor the continuous and effectiveness of on-going operations of tracing of suspects
- Effective utilization of the Detective Service Centres
- Improve interaction with the State Prosecutors(prosecutor driven investigations)

Detection rate for crimes against children

- Effective utilization of Forensic Social Workers for crimes against children
- Monitoring of performance on monthly basis- early warnings (data integrity)
- Monitoring the maximizing utilization of investigative aids (eg. crime scenes, forensic experts, DNA investigative leads, informer recruitment drive)
- Community education in relation to crime detection specifically regarding sharing of information and testifying in court
- Forensic Social Workers will receive training in the taking of statements of children referred by the Investigating Officers
- Effective utilization of the Detective Service Centres
- Improve interaction with the State Prosecutors(prosecutor driven investigations)

Conviction rate for crimes against children

- Effective utilization of Forensic Social Workers specifically regarding children referred for assessment and court preparations
- Monitoring of performance on monthly basis- early warnings (data integrity)
- Securing the attendance of witnesses at court (transport, timeously notice)
- Improve interaction with the State Prosecutors
- Improve multi-disciplinary relations

Percentage of case exhibits (entries) processed by Forensic Services

- The FSL implemented a medium-term strategy whereby the resource compliment was prioritised to focus on the down-management of backlog cases.
- The crux of this strategy is to down-manage backlogged cases starting from the oldest. As the proportion of older cases is reduced, the smaller the negative impact on overall performance will be, until the set target is achieved.
- It is evident from the 45% reduction in backlog cases (from 19 033 to 9 357 in 2013/14) and simultaneous 10,4% increase in performance against the set target that the strategy is progressing.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

Changes to targets were effected to Programme 3 for the Detective Service for the performance indicator, Detection rate. The reason for the change is as follows:

Previously two systems were used to measure the performance of the detectives, namely the SAPS 6 for calculating raw data for the detection rate, trial-ready and conviction rate whilst the Performance Chart was utilised for calculation of the percentage. As a result, the percentage figure was not aligned to that of the actual raw data. The Department decided to use only the SAPS 6 as a basis for calculation for raw and percentage figures. Therefore, the actual information for 2011/12, 12/13 and 13/14 were recalculated.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB-PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub-Programme Name	2013/2014			2012/2013		
	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	9 728 379	9 728 379	0	8 984 928	8 978 504	6 424
Criminal Record Centre	1 924 927	1 924 927	0	1 716 849	1 582 422	134 427
Forensic Science Laboratory	1 779 130	1 779 130	0	2 013 665	1 922 434	91 231
Specialised Investigations	1 271 612	1 271 612	0	1 210 290	1 210 290	0
Total	14 704 048	14 704 048	0	13 925 732	13 636 650	232 082



4.4 PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

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

Strategic objective:

To gather, correlate, coordinate and analyse intelligence;

To institute counter-intelligence measures; and

To supply crime intelligence relating to national strategic intelligence to the National Intelligence Coordinating Committee (NICOC).

The Crime Intelligence Programme comprises of the following sub-programmes:

- Crime Intelligence Operations
- Intelligence and Information Management



KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

TABLE 46: ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Strategic objective: To gather, correlate, coordinate and analyse intelligence					
Sub-programme: Crime Intelligence Operations					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviation
Number of network operations conducted	37 188 network operations were conducted	29 552	34 534	4 982	Target achieved.
Number of covert intelligence projects conducted to address priority crime	New indicator for 2013/14	Classified ²⁶			
Strategic objective: To institute counterintelligence measures					
Percentage of identified foreign/ hostile intelligence operations neutralised	New indicator for 2013/14	Classified			
Percentage of security threat assessments conducted	New indicator for 2013/14	Classified			
Percentage of information security breaches	New indicator for 2013/14	Classified			

²⁶ The inclusion of these performance indicators indicates the measurement of the crime intelligence environment. All areas marked 'classified' are planned and accounted for under a different mandate.

Strategic objective: to gather, correlate, coordinate and analyse intelligence					
Sub-programme: Intelligence and Information Management					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14	Comment on deviation
Number of intelligence products generated to address priority crime	Operational analysis reports = 311 807 Operational analysis reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profiles = 123 069 • Intelligence analysis reports = 90 761 • Communication analysis reports = 6 204 • Communication interception analysis reports = 4 595 • Station and cluster crime threat analysis reports = 87 178 	258 606	Operational analysis reports = 309 165 Operational analysis reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profiles = 162 131 • Intelligence analysis reports = 92 987 • Communication analysis reports = 7 743 • Communication interception analysis reports = 4 541 • Cluster crime threat analysis reports = 41 763 	50 559	Target achieved.
Quarterly intelligence reports provided	New indicator for 2013/14	Four intelligence reports	Four intelligence reports	-	Target achieved.
Strategic objective: To supply to NICOC crime intelligence relating to national strategic installations					
% of strategic intelligence reports generated per request	New indicator for 2013/14	Classified	-	-	-

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

Crime Intelligence operations and reports contribute to neutralising crime by gathering, collating, coordinating and analysing intelligence, to instituting counter-intelligence measures and to supply crime intelligence relating to national strategic intelligence to NICOC.

SUB-PROGRAMME: CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

Network operations refer to planned and purposeful processes of obtaining, assembling and organising information through exploitation of all types of sources on a target (organisation, group or individual) for further intelligence processing and/or use as evidence.

Crime Intelligence conducted 34 534 network operations during the year under review.

SUB-PROGRAMME: INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

A total of 309 165 operational analysis reports were produced during 2013/14.

These operational analysis reports relate to:

- Profiles: A resume of information/intelligence gathered on a suspect to aid the investigating officer to locate the suspect and identify him/her beyond reasonable doubt.
- Intelligence analysis reports: A factual report based on evaluated information/intelligence that can be used to identify specific individuals, criminal groups, suspects or tendencies, premises, contact points and methods of communication.
- Communication analysis reports: A report based on the result of the analysis of specific identified telephone/cellular phone numbers provided by the communication networks when subpoenaed to do so.
- Communication interception analysis reports: A report based on the result of the analysis of voice intercepted communication, intercepted text messages and internet service provider telecommunications.
- Station and cluster crime threat analysis reports: Reports compiled at station and cluster level based on the spatial and time patterns of crime statistics, matrix linkage analysis and fieldwork. These reports guide station commanders on crime patterns.

Table 47 provides a breakdown of the 309 165 operational analysis reports.

TABLE 47: OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS REPORTS

Operational analysis reports	Number of reports 2012/13	Number of reports 2013/14
Profiles	123 069	162 131
Intelligence analysis reports	90 761	92 987
Communication analysis reports	6 204	7 743
Communication interception analysis reports	4 595	4 541
Station and cluster crime threat analysis reports	87 178	41 763
Total	311 807	309 165

CAPACITY BUILDING

- Two Provincial Head posts at the level of Major General were filled laterally, and four posts were advertised and filled on 1 April 2014.
- 74 level 5 posts were advertised and authority received from Head Office for appointments.
- 100 level 8 to 12 posts were advertised and interviews conducted, waiting appointments.
- 70 level 7 posts were advertised and interviews conducted, waiting appointments.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB-PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub-programme Name	2013/14			2012/13		
	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	1 121 807	1 121 807	0	1 016 166	1 016 166	0
Intelligence and Information Management	1 618 220	1 618 220	0	1 553 921	1 553 921	0
Total	2 740 027	2 740 027	0	2 570 087	2 570 087	0

4.5 PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

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

Strategic objective: Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests.

The Protection and Security Services Programme comprises three sub-programmes:

- VIP Protection Services
- Static and Mobile Security
- Government Security Regulator



KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

TABLE 48: ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Strategic objective: Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests.				
Sub-programme: VIP Protection				
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14
Percentage of security provided in relation to security breaches	100% (99 802 movements without any security breach) protection provided	100% protection provided without security breaches	Protection and Security Services	
			100% protection provided without security breaches	-
			Presidential Protection Service	Target achieved.
			100% protection provided without security breaches	-
Sub-programme: Static Security				
Percentage of security provided in relation to security breaches	99.99% (98 728 protection operations with six security breaches) protection provided by Protection and Security Services	100% protection provided without security breaches	Protection and Security Services	Target not achieved.
			99.994% (97 090 protection operations with six security breaches) provided by Protection and Security Services.	-0.006%
			Presidential Protection Service	Of the 97 090 protection operations in the static environment, 97 084 were conducted without breaches. Only six breaches were reported.
			100% protection provided by Presidential Protection Service	-
Target achieved.				

Strategic objective: Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests.					
Sub-programme: Government Security Regulator					
Performance indicator		Actual achievement 2012/13	Planned target 2013/14	Actual achievement 2013/14	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2013/14
Percentage of National Key Points (NKPs) and Strategic Installations audited/evaluated	Percentage of Strategic Installations audited	51.2% Strategic Installations audited (127 of 248)	50% Strategic Installations audited (124 of 248)	51.2% Strategic Installations audited (127 of 248)	1.2%
	Percentage of NKPs evaluated	96.2% NKPs evaluated (175 of 182).	100% NKPs evaluated (197)	101% (199) NKPs evaluated	1%
					Target achieved.
					Target achieved.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

SUB-PROGRAMME: VIP PROTECTION SERVICE

VIP protection services by Protection and Security Services and Presidential Protection Service provide for the protection of the President, the Deputy President, former Presidents, former Deputy Presidents, foreign Heads of States, their spouses and other identified VIPs while in transit.

Performance of this indicator is measured in terms of security breaches in relation to VIP protection provided.

The extent of VIP protection duties refer to:

VIP	An individual or group of individuals who act in the interest of the country whose safety is of significant importance to the country, and whose safety and security are either manifestly threatened or are highly likely to be.
Security breach	Any act that bypassed or contravened security policies, practices or procedures, resulting in physical harm, medical emergencies or embarrassment to a VIP.
In-transit protection duties	Protect and transport the VIP safely and timeously from one point to another.
Movement	Any trip where the VIP is present in the vehicle/aircraft/seacraft.
Major event	An event approved by Cabinet that includes the gathering of Heads of States and Heads of Government.
Special event	An event on ministerial level with ahead of State/Government attending.
Other operations	These are line function duties nationally or provincially when three or more identified South African/foreign VIPs attend a function/event/meeting etc. at the same venue.

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

During 2013/14 VIP Protection Services provided protection to:

- 74 national and 126 provincial dignitaries;
- 81 foreign dignitaries, including Heads of States visiting South Africa;
- 44 major/special, national and provincial events, including events such as Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Climate Change Committee, Southern African Developing Countries (SADC), Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), World Anti-Doping Association (WADA) and State funeral for Former President Mandela.
- 93 101 South African VIP movements within and outside the borders of South Africa.

No security breaches occurred during the protection of South African VIPs within South Africa, during major/special, national or provincial events, or during visits by foreign VIPs to the country and South African VIP visits abroad.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

During 2013/14 Presidential VIP Protection Service provided protection to:

- 18 presidential dignitaries;

- 208 foreign Heads of State visiting South Africa:
 - 85: day-to-day;
 - 13: World Economic Forum (WEF);
 - 17: SADC and International Conference on Great Lakes Region (ICGLR); and
 - 93: State funeral of Former President Mandela.
- 1 525 South African Presidential VIP movements in South Africa captured on the Recycling Industry Management and Accounting System (RIMAS) system.
- 178 presidential visits (including refuelling) outside South Africa.

No security breaches occurred during the protection of Presidential VIPs within South Africa, abroad, at major events or during visits to the country by foreign Heads of States.

SUB-PROGRAMME: STATIC SECURITY

Static protection by Protection and Security Services and Presidential Protection Service provide for the protection of government installations and identified VIP residences to protect the lives, dignity and assets of identified VIPs.

Performance of this indicator is measured in terms of security breaches in relation to static protection provided.

The extent of static protection duties refers to:

Installations	Identified strategic government installations and clustered ministerial residences or an office(s) where identified VIPs reside or work.
VIP residences	The official or private house of an executive of the Republic of South Africa or any other identified dignitary's residence.
Security breach	Any unauthorised access to the protected installation or residence; any illegal and/or unauthorised item found on such premises (excludes access onto the premises when such a person was detected and arrested, ie trespassing, which will be seen as an incident).
Static protection duties	Refers to the application of access control measures and principle members posted at identified VIP residences and strategic government installations on a 24-hour basis (212-hour shift system per day).

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

- Static protection comprised 97 090 protection actions to 42 installations/government buildings and 90 identified VIPs' residences. Only six security breaches were reported, translated to 99.99%. These include housebreaking and theft at Northern Cape and Western Cape legislatures, housebreaking and theft at Free State VIP residence and Bryntirion in Gauteng and armed robbery at Gauteng VIP residence.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

- Presidential Protection Service conducted 13 140 shifts/protection actions to 15 residential premises and three offices. No security breaches occurred during the reporting period.
- Adherence to Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) by members, command and control contribute to the success rate of in-transit and static protection.

- The Counter-Assault Team, which deals with high-risk situations that require specialised, skilled members, was involved in 199 local and 88 foreign deployments, which were managed without any incidents.

SUB-PROGRAMME: GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

Government Security Regulator ensures the regulation of physical security at NKPs and Strategic Installations.

STRATEGIC INSTALLATIONS

- Strategic Installations refer to national and provincial government department buildings. The physical security measures at these installations are audited in terms of the Minimum Physical Security Standards (MPSS) guidelines.
- The MPSS prescribes that the physical security measures at each installation must be audited every three years as the budget allocation in Government Departments is implemented in a three-year cycle - this allows departments time to budget and plan for implementation of prescribed physical security measures.
- SAPS, however, audits 50% Strategic Installations annually and, by implication, each department will have two reports in a three-year cycle, highlighting or emphasising areas of non-compliance to security standards.

NATIONAL KEY POINTS (NKPs)

- A NKP is declared and compliance to physical security measures annually evaluated in terms of the National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980).
- A NKP can be declared in two ways - application by the owner or by the Minister of Police in terms of Section 2 (1) (2) of the National Key Points Act, 1980.
- When the application is received, the risk elements are evaluated in terms of a points system and an Information Note, and a declaration certificate is prepared for the Minister to declare. After the Minister of Police declared/classifies the NKP, the certificate is handed to the owner and arrangement is made to prepare for an inaugural Joint Planning Committee (JPC) meeting to:
 - hand over the declaration certificate;
 - receive a brief overview of the declared NKP by the owner;
 - receive a generic inaugural JPC presentation by the Provincial Commander; and
 - the JPC chair/deputy chair are appointed.
- Newly declared NKPs are evaluated only 12 months from declaration to provide the NKP with the opportunity to comply with specific security standards.
- An NKP can be declassified. The owner, through a JPC meeting, applies for the declassification on a declassification evaluation form. Following an evaluation, the Minister of Police approves the declassification, signs the declassification certificate and hands it over to the owner.
- The SAPS Secretariat is currently reviewing the NKP Act.
- The following functions were conducted in terms of the regulatory function of the National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980) in the 2013/14 financial year:

- 50 security services training institutions were evaluated and two deregistered;
- 38 security services providers were registered;
- 1 908 applications for NKP security guards were received; and
- 17 NKP security guards were deregistered and 76 criminal records were detected.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME UNDER PERFORMANCE

SAPS under performed on the following aspects of Programme 5: Protection and Security Services:

Percentage of security provided in relation to security breaches (static security)

The following strategy has/will be implemented to address the under performance:

Quarterly in-service training of members at unit level will be conducted on the Static Protection SOP and meetings will be held with custodians of installations/residences to report defective equipment/physical security measures that may influence the protection of such installation/residence.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB-PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub-programme name	2013/14			2012/2013		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/underexpenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/underexpenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
VIP Protection Services	876 350	876 350	0	748 163	748 163	0
Static and Mobile Security	863 047	863 047	0	784 872	784 872	0
Governement Security Regulator	90 894	90 894	0	89 521	89 521	0
Operational Support	188 666	188 666	0	172 926	172 926	0
Total	2 018 957	2 018 957	0	1 795 482	1 795 482	0

5. DONOR FUNDS

DONOR FUNDS RECEIVED

Name of donor	Norway
Full amount of the funding	Pledge was 1.65 billion NOK (2005-2007)
Period of the commitment	Implementation plan was signed only in November 2009. Extension was requested until 2015.
Purpose of the funding	Training interventions in North Sudan.
Expected outputs	Reorientation of former combatants for integration into policing framework. Institutional development and capacity building for officers and non-commissioned officers in North Sudan. Community-focused policing and involvement. Development of a strategic framework, policing model and organisational development plan. Provision of infrastructure and equipment.
Actual outputs achieved	Reorientation of former combatants for integration into policing framework. Institutional development and capacity building for officers and non-commissioned officers in North Sudan. Community-focused policing and involvements.
Amount received in current period (R'000)	0
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	R4 291 868.16 (funds rolled over from previous year)
Reasons for funds unspent	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	A project team provide a yearly work plan with a budget breakdown for activities to be implemented. The JSC approves work plans and the budget. Regular steering committee meetings take place.

Name of donor	France
Full amount of the funding	Pledge was 1 260 000 Euro for 36 months
Period of the commitment	Agreement was signed only in March 2009. Extension was requested until end of 2013.
Purpose of the funding	Funds were dedicated to the fight against transnational crime and terrorism in South Africa.
Expected outputs	Strengthening the internal capacity of SAPS. Strengthening SAPS interaction with neighbouring states.
Actual outputs achieved	Strengthening the internal capacity of SAPS.
Amount received in current period (R'000)	0 (no funds were received through NT. However, in-kind funds were received to the amount of 182 827,87 Euros – these funds are kept at the embassy and were used for the project)
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	0
Reasons for funds unspent	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	The JSC approves work plans and the budget. Regular steering committee meetings take place. On finalisation, an evaluation team will assess project.

6. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Infrastructure Development Plan that was approved and implemented during 2013/14 emanates from the User Asset Management Plan (UAMP) that had been formally submitted to the Department of Public Works (DPW) and National Treasury in line with applicable requirements

Progress on the implementation of the plan relies on two implementing authorities, i.e. the DPW in terms of its mandate, and the SAPS in terms of the devolved projects.

The plan largely categorizes the facilities into the following (4) types of facilities in implementation:

New Police Facilities (N)	Police Facilities that are constructed in suburbs; townships; towns; cities and rural areas where no police facilities existed previously, or where a second station is built and the existing station is not closed.
Re-established Police Facilities (RE)	Existing Police Facilities that are replaced by totally upgraded and extensive additional or totally new structures on the existing site.
Newly Re-established Police Facilities (NRE)	Existing Police Facilities that are replaced by new structures on a new site and where the existing station is closed.
Repaired and Upgraded (R&U)	Existing Police Facilities that are repaired and upgraded to modern standards, with only minor additions.

The defined phases that are utilized to implement the Plan are as follows:

Site Clearance and Acquisition Phase	<p>This relates to Site Selection (Suitability, Accessibility and Availability); Procurement for the appointment of consultants for site audit</p> <p>Site audit & investigation/built environment activities; and Land legalisation/Registration of land under the Republic of South Africa.</p> <p>If the site does not belong to the State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » We exchange from Provincial or other Government Department. » Buy from the Owner » Register the property in the name of the State.
Planning & Design phase	This involves procurement for the appointment of consultants for design; the actual design, and the preparation of tender document
Construction phase	Includes the procurement for the appointment of the contractor; the actual construction, and the occupation

PROGRESS MADE ON IMPLEMENTING THE CAPITAL, INVESTMENT AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN.

SAPS: CAPITAL WORKS

SITE CLEARANCE

Nineteen (19) site clearances were planned for completion during the 2013/2014 financial year and a total number of twenty-six (26) site clearances were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14.

SITE CLEARANCES: PLANNED (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) - 19			
Makaza	Kutlwanong	Pungutsha	Dududu
Tafelsig	Makgolokweng	Evaton	Umbumbano (Nkandla)
Weltevreden (Nyanga)	Sonskyn (Bloemspruit)	Reigerpark	Mareetsane
Riemvasmaak	Bushbuckridge	Nemato	Moeka-Vuma
Moletlane	Muyexe	Phaudi	
SITE CLEARANCES: NOT COMPLETED (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) - 9			
Weltevreden (Nyanga)	Kutlwanong	Sonskyn (Bloemspruit)	Bushbuckridge
Evaton	Reigerpark	Nemato	Dududu
Umbumbano (Nkandla)			
SITE CLEARANCES: COMPLETED (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) - 26			
Makaza	Pungutsha	Muyexe	Bapong
Tafelsig	Mareetsane	Phaudi	Khubvi
Riemvasmaak	Moeka-Vuma	Mabieskraal	The Oaks
Makgolokweng	Moletlane	Dwarsberg	Kwamhlushwa
Kilmum	Tabase	Tafalehashe	Huku
Pholile	Mthombe	Qhasa	Ntamonde
Ga-Kgatla	Mdeni		

**50 site clearances were in progress over the MTEF cycle, 19 site clearances were planned for completion during the 2013/2014 financial year. 26 site clearances were completed thus leaving a total of 24 site clearances planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year.*

PLANNING & DESIGN

Ten (10) projects were planned for completion during the 2013/2014 financial year and a total number of three (3) projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table indicates of the projects completed in 2013/14.

CAPITAL WORK PROJECTS: PLANNING & DESIGN: COMPLETED - 3			
NEWLY RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	NEW POLICE FACILITIES	RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	REPAIR AND UPGRADED POLICE FACILITIES
	Moeka-Vuma	Giyani (Phase II)	
	Mabieskraal		
CAPITAL WORK PROJECTS: PLANNING & DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED - 7			
Greenwood Park	Hazyview Living Quarters	Bizana	
Kanana	Letsitele Living Quarters	Ennerdale	
	Nsuze		

EXECUTION

One project was planned for completion during the 2013/2014 financial year and a total number of one project was completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14.

CAPITAL WORK PROJECT: EXECUTION: COMPLETED - 1			
NEWLY RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	NEW POLICE FACILITIES	RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	REPAIR AND UPGRADED POLICE FACILITIES
	Tembisa		

Two projects were rolled over from 2012/13 financial year and a total number of two projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The below reflects the projects completed in 2013/14:

CAPITAL WORK: ROLLED OVER FROM 2012/2013: COMPLETED - 2			
NEWLY RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	NEW POLICE FACILITIES	RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	REPAIR AND UPGRADED POLICE FACILITIES
	Joza	Letsitele	

PLANNING AND EXECUTION: VICTIM FRIENDLY FACILITIES

22 projects were planned for completion during the 2013/2014 financial year and a total number of 22 projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14. 34 projects were rolled over from 2012/13 financial year and a total number of 34 projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14.

VICTIM FRIENDLY FACILITIES: PLANNING AND COMPLETED (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) - 22			
Ntabamhlophe	Bedford	Bothaville	Danielskuil
Evatt	Marble Hall	Edenburg	Mashashane
Franklin	Dirkiesdorp	Hobhouse	Olivenhoutbosch
Glencoe	Dullstroom	Belmont	Fauresmith
Barkly East	Mahamba	Boetsap	Huhudi
Ipeleng	Ocean View		
VICTIM FRIENDLY FACILITIES: ROLLED OVER FROM 2012/2013: PLANNING AND EXECUTION: COMPLETED (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) - 34			
Cedarville	Pilgrims Rest	Tolwe	Wedela
Sulenkama	Dukatthole (Maletswai)	Mara	Etwatwa
Engcobo	Ngqeleni	Tweefontein	Ematshatsheni
Sterkstroom	Ilinge	Morgenzon	Nottingham
Coffeabay	Dennilton	Makgobistad	Amangwe
Stormsriver	Dwaalboom	Dube	Ingongo
Roosendal	Rankins Pass	Khutsong	Hattingspruit
Tamara	Maleboho	Zonkizizwe	Navilsig
Petrus Steyn	Phillips Town		
VICTIM FRIENDLY FACILITIES: ADDITIONAL: COMPLETED - 4			
Bay View	Molweni	Lomanyaneng	Vioolsdrift

EXECUTION: GENERATORS

Thirty four (34) projects were planned for completion during the 2013/2014 financial year and a total number of fifteen (15) projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14.

GENERATORS: EXECUTION: COMPLETED - 15			
Blouberg	Olifantkoppas	Baziya	Governerskop
Lovemore Heights	Keimouth	Baileyskop	Port St Johns
Butterworth	Highlands	Mount Ayliff	Nobumba
Burgersdorp	Gwili Gwili	Kareedouberg	
GENERATORS: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED – 19			
Vermaakskop	Hankey	Makhumsha	Draaiberg
Highnoon	Doornkop	Nieu-Betesda	Adelaide
Kirkwood	Carintoul	Otterburn	Hartbeeshoek
Mbongo	Tsworwana Game Lodge	Elandsheights	Quaggasnek
Tabasi	Kranspoort	Patensie	

EXECUTION: INSTALLATION OF GENERATORS

Four installations of generators were planned for completion during the 2013/14 financial year and a total number of four projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year.

Ten additional installations of generators were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14

GENERATORS: INSTALLATION: COMPLETED - 4			
Arlington	Nyakalong	Esikhawini	Marble Hall
GENERATORS: ADDITIONAL INSTALLATIONS: COMPLETED - 10			
Tierpoort	Delpoortshoop	Hammanskraal	Boschkop
Hobhouse	Strydenburg	Ennerdale	Belmont
Hartswater	Loxton		

SERVICE CONTRACTS FOR DEVOLVED POLICE STATIONS GENERATORS

270 service contracts were planned for completion during the 2013/14 financial year and a total number of 142 projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14

SERVICE CONTRACTS: DEVOLVED POLICE STATIONS (GENERATORS) COMPLETED - 33			
New Alexandra	Boschkop	Phillipstown	Loxton
Douglasdale	Garankuwa	Norvalspont	Victoria West
Edenvale	Hammanskraal	Brandvlei	Noupoort
Ekangala	Kuyasa	Middelpos	Hartswater
Ennerdale	Witdraai	Port Nolloth	Delpoortshoop
Kliprivier	Pofadder	Vioolsdrif	Kathu
Morningside (Sandton)	Onseepkans	Niekerkshoop	Olifantshoek
Norkem Park	Rietfontein	Strydenburg	Belmont
Cambell			
SERVICE CONTRACTS: RENEWAL: DEVOLVED POLICE STATIONS (GENERATORS) COMPLETED - 109			
Bandelierkop	Dennilton	District (Tolwe)	Lomanyaneng
Groblersdal	Hoopdal	Makuya	Bellville South
Musina	Mokgopong	Rankin's Pass	Gravelotte
Roosenekal	Saamboubrug	Soekmekaar (Morebeng)	Marble Hall
Zaaiplaas	Zebediela	Amersfoort	Thabazimbi
Balfour	Barberton	Belfast	Badplaas
Charl Cilliers	Davel	Delmas	Carolina
Elukwatini	Greylingstad	Kanyamazane	Dirkiesdorp
Kriel	Louws Creek	Lydenburg	Kinross
Mayflour	Mkhuhlu (Lp)	Perdekop	Mahamba
Sabie	Sakhile	Schoemansdal	Piet Retief
Skukuza	Sundra	Vaalbank	Sheepmoor
Volksrust	Wakkerstroom	Waternal Boven	Val
Arlington	Bainsvlei	Brandfort	White River
Fauresmith	Glen	Hobhouse	Edenburg
Kutlwanong	Nyakalong	Reddersburg	Kestell
Steunmekaar	Theunissen	Tierpoort	Rosendal
Turflaagte	Tweeling	Villiers	Tumahole

Dundee	Elandslaagte	Empangeni	Babanango
Evatt	Ezibayeni	Franklin	Esikhawini
Groenvlei	Hammersdale	Harburg	Glencoe
Helpmekaar	Hilton	Hlabisa	Hattingspruit
Izingolweni	Kingsley	Kokstad	Impendle
Louwsburg	Mahlabatini	Mehlomnyama	Loskop (Amangwe)
Mountain Rise	Mpungamhlope	Msinsini	Mkuze
Ntabamhlope	Nyoni	Port Edward	Mtunzini
Umkomaas	Umzinto	Vryheid	Tugela Ferry (Msinga)
Wasbank			
SERVICE CONTRACTS: DEVOLVED POLICE STATIONS (GENERATORS): NOT COMPLETED - 128			
Mmakau	Afsondering	Lundensneck	Hamburg
Bonnievale	Elands Heights	Mzamba	Kei Mouth
De Doorns	Katkop	Telle Bridge	Komga
Fish Hoek	Ida	Willowvale	Molteno
Great Brak River	Kei Bridge	Alice	Pearston
Kensington	Maclear	Bell	Sterkstroom
Leeu Gamka	Ntabathemba	Cambridge West	Tamara
Malmesbury	Tina Falls	Duncan Village	Aliwal North
Mowbray	Zamuxolo	Piet Plessis	Hogsback
Philippi	Alicedale	Calitzdorp	Kidds Beach
Riviersonderend	Berlin	De Rust	Kwanobuhle
Somerset West	Central Riebeeck East	Franschhoek	Ndevana
Touws River	Ezibileni	Harare	Punzana
Wellington	Henderson	Kraaifontein	Steynsburg
Tulbagh	Keiskammahoek	Lutzville	Venterstad
Woodstock	Kubusiedrift	Mc Gregor	Claremont
Wolmaransstad	Mooiplaas	Murraysburg	Elands Bay
Camps Bay	Peddie	Phillip East	Gordons Bay
Delft	Steve Vukele Tshwete	Rondebosch	Ugie
Gans Bay	Tarkastad	Strandfontein	Zweletemba
Herold	Heidelberg	Dalasile	Rooiberg
Langebaan	Ladismith	Illinge	Indwe
Maitland	Macassar	Lady Grey	Lukholweni
Montagu	Merweville	Mbizeni	Gambleville
Pa Hamlet	Nuwerus	Rhodes	Jeffreys Bay
Prince Albert	Porterville	Tylden	Kolomane
Simons Town	Sea Point	Addo	Maclean town
Zastron	Suurbraak	Balfour	Rossouw
Dukatthole (Maletswai)	Uniondale	Bisho	Patensie
Alexandria	Wynberg	Chalumna	Seymour
Baviaanskloof	Table View	Fish River	Stutterheim
Buffalo Flats	Van Rhynsdorp	Mqanduli	Dimbaza

EXECUTION: SERVICE CONTRACTS (HIGH SITES): GENERATORS

34 projects were planned for completion during the 2013/2014 financial year and a total number of 15 projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14.

GENERATORS: EXECUTION: COMPLETED - 15			
Blouberg	Olifantkoppas	Baziya	Governerskop
Lovemore Heights	Keimouth	Baileyskop	Port St Johns
Butterworth	Highlands	Mount Ayliff	Nobumba
GENERATORS: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED – 19			
Burgersdorp	Gwili Gwili	Kareedouberg	
Vermaakskop	Hankey	Makhumsha	Draaiberg
Highnoon	Doornkop	Nieu-Betesda	Adelaide
Kirkwood	Carintoul	Otterburn	Hartbeeshoek
Mbongo	Tsworwana Game Lodge	Elandsheights	Quaggasnek
Tabasi	Kranspoort	Patensie	

EXECUTION: SERVICE CONTRACTS: FIRE EQUIPMENT

38 projects were planned for completion during the 2013/14 financial year and a total number of zero projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14.

FIRE EQUIPMENT: EXECUTION: PLANNED AND 0 COMPLETED - 38			
Douglasdale	Musina	Gamasemola	Mamelodi East
Kliprivier	Edenvale	Ekgangala	New Alexandra
Garankuwa	Morningside (Sandton)	Norkem Park	Ennerdale
Piet Plessis	Hammanskraal	Lomanyaneng	Boschkop
Tolwe (District)	Wolmaransstad	Bandelierkop	Mmakau
Makuya	Gravelotte	Grobiersdal	Dennilton
Rankin's Pass	Marble Hall	Musina Illegal Immigrants Centre	Hoopdal
Soekmekaar (Morebeng)	Rooiberg	Roosenekal	Mokopong
Hebron	Thabazimbi	Zaaiplaas	Saamboubrug
Zebediela	Letsitele		

EXECUTION: SERVICE CONTRACTS: AIR CONDITIONERS

38 projects were planned for completion during the 2013/14 financial year and a total number of zero projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14.

AIR CONDITIONERS: EXECUTION: PLANNED AND 0 COMPLETED - 38			
Douglasdale	Musina	Gamasemola	Mamelodi East
Kliprivier	Edenvale	Ekgangala	New Alexandra
Garankuwa	Morningside (Sandton)	Norkem Park	Ennerdale
Piet Plessis	Hammanskraal	Lomanyaneng	Boschkop
Tolwe (District)	Wolmaransstad	Bandelierkop	Mmakau
Makuya	Gravelotte	Grobiersdal	Dennilton

Rankin's Pass	Marble Hall	Musina Illegal Immigrants Centre	Hoopdal
Soekmekeer (Morebeng)	Rooiberg	Roosenekal	Mokopong
Hebron	Thabazimbi	Zaaiplaas	Saamboubrug
Zebediela	Letsitele		

DPW: CAPITAL WORKS

PLANNING & DESIGN

24 projects were planned for completion during the 2013/14 financial year and a total number of 15 projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14.

CAPITAL WORK: PLANNING & DESIGN: COMPLETED - 15			
NEWLY RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	NEW POLICE FACILITIES	RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	REPAIR AND UPGRADED POLICE FACILITIES
Dysseldorp	Faure	Bolobedu	Montclair
Lusikisiki		Muizenburg	Umbumbulu (Folweni)
		Rustenburg	Paterson
		Zeerust	Steytlerville
		Colenso	Odendaalsrus
		Paulpietersburg	
		Hankey	
CAPITAL WORK: PLANNING & DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED - 9			
Roedtan	Ulundi	Carltonville	Cape Town
Vrede	Ermelo	Kagisanong	Emanguzi
	Doornkop		

MINOR WORKS: PLANNING & DESIGN

Six projects were planned for completion during the 2013/14 financial year and a total number of six projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14.

MINOR CAPITAL WORKS: PLANNING & DESIGN: COMPLETED - 6			
Bisho	Boetsap	Frankfort	Lehurutshe
Noenieput	Tzaneen		

EXECUTION

13 projects were planned for completion during the 2013/14 financial year and a total number of four projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14.

One project was rolled over from 2012/13 financial year and a total number of one project was completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the project completed in 2013/14.

CAPITAL WORK: EXECUTION: COMPLETED - 4			
NEWLY RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	NEW POLICE FACILITIES	RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	REPAIR AND UPGRADED POLICE FACILITIES
	Mitchells Plain (Lentegeur)	Plettenberg Bay	Bolo
		Rustenburg	
CAPITAL WORK: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - 9			
Ntuzuma		Bishop Lavis	Besters
Mabopane		Malipsdrift	Sawoti
		Vuwani	
		Smithfield	
		Springfontein	
CAPITAL WORK: ROLLED OVER FROM 2012/2013: COMPLETED - 1			
		Tweefontein (Kwamhlanga)	

EXECUTION

Six projects were planned for completion during the 2013/14 financial year and a total number of five projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14.

MINOR CAPITAL WORKS: EXECUTION: COMPLETED - 5			
Algoa Park	Springbok	Tsineng	Upington
Phokeng			
MINOR CAPITAL WORKS: EXECUTION: – NOT COMPLETED - 1			
Pretoria			

SAPS: PLANNED MAINTENANCE

PLANNING & DESIGN

65 projects were planned for completion during the 2013/14 financial year and a total number of 37 projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14.

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING & DESIGN: COMPLETED - 37			
Komga	Hilton	Suurbraak	Gordons Bay
Bisho	Ntabamhlophe	Norkem Park	Franshoek
Dimbaza	Wasbank	Simons Town	McGregor
Henderson	Umkomaas	Dennilton	De Doorns
Illinge	Dirkiesdorp	Rankins Pass	Uniondale
Naboomspruit (Mokgopong)	Elukwatini	Rooiberg	Hlabisa
Groenvlei	Perdekop	Kubusie Drift	Soekmekaar
Hammersdale	Babanango	Punzana	Thabazimbi
Hattingspruit	Touws River	Kensington	Gravellote
Indwe			
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING & DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED - 28			
Tableview	Prince Alfred Hamlet	Makuya	Nyoni
Wynberg	Katkop	Leeu Gamka	Port Edward

Douglasdale	Lady Grey	Lutzville	Afsondering
Ennerdale	Rossouw	Nuwerus	Elands Heights
Wolmaranstad	Calitzdorp	Ezibayeni	Fish River (Moyeni)
Mowbray	De Rust	Izingolweni	Jeffreys Bay
Malmesbury	Gans Bay	Mtunzini	Bandelierskop

EXECUTION

52 projects were planned for completion during the 2013/14 financial year and a total number of 23 projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14.

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: COMPLETED - 23			
Delft	Somerset West	Hammanskraal	Mehlomnyama
Strandfontein	Montagu	Edenvale	Faure Smith
Van Rhynsdorp	Tarkastad	Kliprivier	Hobhouse
Franschoek	Henderson	Lomanyaneng	Kutlwanong
Wellington	Addo	Mmakau	Volkrust
Loxton	Tellebridge	Vioolsdrift	
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - 29			
Prince Albert	Gravelotte	Olifantshoek	Hoopdal
Alexandria	Arlington	Pofadder	Molteno
Garankuwa	Onseepkans	Baviaanskloof	Steve Vukile Tshwete
Steunmekaar	Empangeni	Kei Bridge	Ugie
Kopanong	Mahlabathini	Msisini	Zaaiplaas
Tierpoort	Cambridge	Hartswater	Mountain Rise
Fish Hoek	Bonnievale	Kathu	Rondebosch
Tulbagh			

DPW: PLANNED MAINTENANCE

PLANNING & DESIGN

52 projects were planned for completion during the 2013/14 financial year and a total number of 18 projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14.

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING & DESIGN: COMPLETED - 18			
Allanridge	Groblerstroom	Ladybrand	Potchefstroom
Benoni	Heilbron	Modder River	Senekal
Bloemfontein	Johannesburg	Newcastle	Mthatha
Graaff-Reinet	Kabokweni	Port Elizabeth	Vereeniging
Vosburg	Vrede		
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING & DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED - 34			
Aberdeen	Graaff-Reinet	Mahlabathini	Rouxville
Barkly West	Grahamstown	Middelburg	Uitenhage
Bisho	Hondeklip Bay	Mokopane	Mthatha
Breyton	Joubertina	Mount Ayliff	Van Wyksvlei

Cala	Kareedouw	Noenieput	Wanda
Cape Town	Kimberley	Nongoma	Warden
Colesberg	Koffiefontein	Nongoma	Wesselsbron
Danielskuil	Koopmansfontein	Ogies	Plooyburg
Garies	Ladysmith		

EXECUTION

26 projects were planned for completion during the 2013/2014 financial year and a total number of 15 projects were completed during 2013/14 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2013/14.

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: COMPLETED - 15			
Benoni	Jamestown	Kommissiepoort	Phuthaditjhaba
Graaff-Reinet	Johannesburg: Married Quarters	Kroonstad	Port Elizabeth
Hennenman	Johannesburg: Booyens	Paul Roux	Potchefstroom
Pretoria (Arcadia)	Sasolburg	Welkom	
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - 11			
Durban	Johannesburg: Mondeor	Muizenburg	Randfontein
Eshowe	Johannesburg: Jeppe	Nqutu	Springbok
Umzimkulu	Sundumbili	Ulundi	

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. PROVIDE REASONS FOR MATERIAL VARIANCES (2% VARIANCE)

- Expenditure patterns within the allowed 20% variance appetite.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS THAT ARE CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS (LIST PROJECTS) AND WHEN ARE THEY EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED,

SAPS: CAPITAL WORKS

SITE CLEARANCES: NOT COMPLETED (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) - 9			
PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
Weltevreden (Nyanga)	2015-02-28	Sonskyn (Bloemspuit)	2015-01-31
Evaton	2015-02-28	Nemato	2015-03-31
Umbumbano (Nkandla)	2014-07-31 (Target achieved project released for planning)	Reigerpark	2015-02-28
Kutlwanong	2015-02-28	Bushbuckridge	2014-10-31
Dududu	2015-02-28		

CAPITAL WORK PROJECTS: PLANNING & DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED- 7

Greenwood Park	2014-06-24(Target achieved)	Nsuze	2015-03-25
Kanana	2014-11-30	Bizana	2015-03-15
Hazyview Living Quarters	2014-12-31	Ennerdale	2014-11-30
Letsitele Living Quarters	2014-10-20		

EXECUTION: GENERATORS

GENERATORS: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED – 19

PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
Vermaakskop	2015-03-31	Makhumsha	2015-03-31
Highnoon	2015-03-31	Nieu-Betesda	2015-03-31
Kirkwood	2015-03-31	Otterburn	2015-03-31
Mbongo	2015-03-31	Elandsheights	2015-03-31
Tabasi	2015-03-31	Patensie	2015-03-31
Hankey	2015-03-31	Draaiberg	2015-03-31
Doornkop	2015-03-31	Adelaide	2015-03-31
Carintoul	2015-03-31	Hartbeeshoek	2015-03-31
Tsworwana Game Lodge	2015-03-31	Quaggasnek	2015-03-31
Kranspoort	2015-03-31		

SERVICE CONTRACTS FOR DEVOLVED POLICE STATIONS GENERATORS

SERVICE CONTRACTS: DEVOLVED POLICE STATIONS : NOT COMPLETED - 128

PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
Addo	2014-09-15	Macassar	2014-09-15
Afsondering	2014-07-15	Macleantown	2014-07-15
Alexandria	2014-09-15	Maclear	2014-07-15
Alice	2014-04-07	Maitland	2014-09-15
Alicedale	2014-09-15	Malmesbury	2014-10-15
Aliwal North	2014-04-07	Mbizeni	2014-07-15
Balfour	2014-09-15	McGregor	2014-10-15
Baviaanskloof	2014-09-15	Merweville	2014-10-15
Bell	2014-04-07	Mmakau	2014-09-15
Berlin	2014-09-15	Molteno	2014-04-07
Bisho	2014-09-15	Montagu	2014-10-15
Bonnievale	2014-10-15	Mooiplaas	2014-09-15
Buffalo Flats	2014-04-07	Mowbray	2014-09-15
Calitzdorp	2014-10-15	Mqanduli	2014-07-15
Cambridge West	2014-04-07	Murraysburg	2014-10-15
Camps Bay	2014-09-15	Mzamba	2014-09-15
Central Riebeeck East	2014-09-15	Ndevana	2014-04-07
Chalumna	2014-04-07	Ntabathemba	2014-04-07
Claremont	2014-09-15	Nuwerus	2014-10-15
Dalasile	2014-04-07	Pa Hamlet	2014-10-15

De Doorns	2014-10-15	Patensie	2014-09-15
De Rust	2014-10-15	Pearston	2014-09-15
Delft	2014-09-15	Peddie	2014-04-07
Dimbaza	2014-04-07	Philippi	2014-09-15
Dukatthole (Maletswai)	2014-07-15	Phillip East	2014-09-15
Duncan Village	2014-04-07	Piet Plessis	2014-09-15
Elands Bay	2014-10-15	Porterville	2014-10-15
Elands Heights	2014-04-07	Prince Albert	2014-10-15
Ezibileni	2014-09-15	Punzana	2014-09-15
Fish Hoek	2014-09-15	Rhodes	2014-07-15
Fish River	2014-09-15	Riviersonderend	2014-10-15
Franschhoek	2014-10-15	Rondebosch	2014-09-15
Gambleville	2014-09-15	Rooiberg	2015-01-15
Gans Bay	2014-10-15	Rossouw	2014-07-15
Gordons Bay	2014-09-15	Sea Point	2014-09-15
Great Brak River	2014-10-15	Seymour	2014-09-15
Hamburg	2014-04-07	Simons Town	2014-09-15
Harare	2014-09-15	Somerset West	2014-09-15
Heidelberg	2014-10-15	Sterkstroom	2014-04-07
Henderson	2014-04-07	Steve Vukele Tshwete	2014-04-07
Herold	2014-10-15	Steynsburg	2014-04-07
Hogsback	2014-09-15	Strandfontein	2014-10-15
Ida	2014-04-07	Stutterheim	2014-04-07
Illinge	2014-09-15	Suurbraak	2014-10-15
Indwe	2014-04-07	Table View	2014-09-15
Jeffreys Bay	2014-09-15	Tamara	2014-04-07
Katkop	2014-07-15	Tarkastad	2014-09-15
Kei Bridge	2014-04-07	Telle Bridge	2014-09-15
Kei Mouth	2014-04-07	Tina Falls	2014-07-15
Keiskammahoek	2014-07-15	Touws River	2014-10-15
Kensington	2014-09-15	Tulbagh	2014-10-15
Kidds Beach	2014-04-07	Tylden	2014-07-15
Kolomane	2014-09-15	Ugie	2014-09-15
Komga	2014-04-07	Uniondale	2014-10-15
Kraaifontein	2014-09-15	Van Rhynsdorp	2014-10-15
Kubusiedrift	2014-04-07	Venterstad	2014-04-07
Kwanobuhle	2014-09-15	Wellington	2014-10-15
Ladismith	2014-10-15	Willowvale	2014-04-07
Lady Grey	2014-04-07	Wolmaransstad	2014-09-15
Langebaan	2014-10-15	Woodstock	2014-09-15
Leeu Gamka	2014-10-15	Wynberg	2014-09-15
Lukholweni	2014-07-15	Zamuxolo	2014-07-15
Lundensneck	2014-09-15	Zastron	2015-01-15
Lutzville	2014-10-15	Zweletemba	2014-10-15

EXECUTION: SERVICE CONTRACTS: AIR CONDITIONERS

AIR CONDITIONERS: EXECUTION: PLANNED AND 0 COMPLETED - 38			
PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
Douglasdale	2015-02-28	Gamasemola	2015-02-28
Kliprivier	2015-02-28	Ekangala	2015-02-28
Garankuwa	2015-02-28	Norkem Park	2015-02-28
Piet Plessis	2015-02-28	Lomanyaneng	2015-02-28
Tolwe (District)	2015-02-28	Bandelierkop	2015-02-28
Makuya	2015-02-28	Grobblersdal	2015-02-28
Rankin's Pass	2015-02-28	Musina Illegal Immigrants Centre	2015-02-28
Soekmekaar (Morebeng)	2015-02-28	Roosenekal	2015-02-28
Hebron	2015-02-28	Zaaiplaas	2015-02-28
Zebediela	2015-02-28	Mamelodi East	2015-02-28
Musina	2015-02-28	New Alexandra	2015-02-28
Edenvale	2015-02-28	Ennerdale	2015-02-28
Morningside (Sandton)	2015-02-28	Boschkop	2015-02-28
Hammanskraal	2015-02-28	Mmakau	2015-02-28
Wolmaransstad	2015-02-28	Dennilton	2015-02-28
Gravelotte	2015-02-28	Hoopdal	2015-02-28
Marble Hall	2015-02-28	Mokopong	2015-02-28
Rooiberg	2015-02-28	Saamboubrug	2015-02-28
Thabazimbi	2015-02-28	Letsitele	2015-02-28

DPW: CAPITAL WORKS

CAPITAL WORK: PLANNING & DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED - 9			
PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
Roedtan	2014-07-31	Carltonville	2014-10-24
Vrede	2015-04-16	Kagisanong	2015-02-28
Ulundi	2014-09-30	Cape Town	2014-07-25
Ermelo	2015-06-30	Emanguzi	2014-08-20
Doornkop	Design stopped		
CAPITAL WORK: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - 9			
Ntuzuma	2015-03-31	Smithfield	2014-08-13
Mabopane	2015-03-31	Springfontein	2015-03-31
Bishop Lavis	2014-07-18	Besters	2015-03-31
Malipsdrift	2014-12-12	Sawoti	2015-03-31
Vuwani	2015-03-31		
CAPITAL WORK (MINOR): EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - 1			
Pretoria	2014-09-05		

SAPS: PLANNED MAINTENANCE

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING & DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED - 28			
PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
Tableview	2015-02-28	Makuya	2015-02-28
Wynberg	2015-01-31	Leeu Gamka	2015-02-28
Douglasdale	2015-01-31	Lutzville	2015-01-15
Ennerdale	2015-01-31	Nuwerus	2015-01-31
Wolmaranstad	2015-01-26	Ezibayeni	2015-02-28
Mowbray	2015-01-15	Izingolweni	2015-02-28
Malmesbury	2015-01-15	Mtunzini	2015-02-28
Prince Alfred Hamlet	2015-01-26	Nyoni	2015-02-28
Katkop	2015-02-26	Port Edward	2015-02-28
Lady Grey	2015-02-28	Afsondering	2015-02-28
Rossouw	2015-02-28	Elands Heights	2015-02-28
Calitzdorp	2015-02-28	Fish River (Moyeni)	2015-02-28
De Rust	2015-02-28	Jeffreys Bay	2015-03-31
Gans Bay	2015-01-31	Bandelierskop	2015-02-28
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - 29			
Prince Albert	2015-02-28	Olifantshoek	2015-02-28
Alexandria	2015-02-28	Pofadder	2015-02-28
Garankuwa	2015-02-28	Baviaanskloof	2015-02-28
Steunmekaar	2015-02-28	Kei Bridge	2015-02-28
Kopanong	2015-02-28	Msisini	2015-02-28
Tierpoort	2015-02-28	Hartswater	2015-02-28
Fish Hoek	2015-02-28	Kathu	2015-02-28
Tulbagh	2015-02-28	Hoopdal	2015-02-28
Gravelotte	2015-02-28	Molteno	2015-02-28
Arlington	2015-02-28	Steve Vukile Tshwete	2015-02-28
Onseepkans	2015-02-28	Ugie	2015-02-28
Empangeni	2015-02-28	Zaaiplaas	2015-02-28
Mahlabathini	2015-02-28	Mountain Rise	2015-02-28
Cambridge	2015-02-28	Rondebosch	2015-02-28
Bonnievale	2015-02-28		

DPW: PLANNED MAINTENANCE

PLANNING & DESIGN

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING & DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED - 34			
PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
Aberdeen	2015-03-31	Mahlabathini	2014-07-30
Barkly West	2015-11-06	Middelburg	2015-04-30
Bisho	2015-03-31	Mokopane	2014-08-29
Breyton	2014-10-30	Mount Ayliff	2014-07-11
Cala	Project cancelled	Noenieput	2014-10-24
Cape Town	2014-09-30	Nongoma	2014-09-30
Colesberg	2015-06-05	Nongoma	2014-07-30
Danielskuil	2015-10-09	Ogies	2015-03-31
Garies	2015-09-25	Plooyburg	2015-04-17
Graaff-Reinet	2015-03-31	Rouxville	2015-03-31
Grahamstown	2015-03-31	Uitenhage	2015-03-31
Joubertina	2016-06-03	Mthatha	2015-03-31
Kareedouw	2014-11-07	Van Wyksvlei	2015-11-06
Kimberley	2015-02-27	Wanda	2015-03-31
Koffiefontein	2015-03-31	Warden	2015-07-06
Koopmansfontein	2015-09-11	Wesselsbron	2015-07-06
Ladysmith	2014-09-30	Hondeklip Bay	2014-09-19
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - 11			
Durban	2014-09-05	Muizenburg	2015-03-31
Eshowe	2014-07-31	Nqutu	2014-08-15
Umzimkulu	2015-03-31	Ulundi	2015-03-31
Johannesburg: Mondeor	2015-03-31	Randfontein	Completed 2013-11-27
Johannesburg: Jeppe	2015-03-31	Springbok	Completed 2014-04-16
Sundumbili	Completed 2014-02-20		

PLANS TO CLOSE DOWN OR DOWN-GRADE ANY CURRENT FACILITIES

There have been no approved work studies recommending closing down or down-grade of any current facilities. All facilities are maintained according to the life cycle plan per facility of the U-AMP. Leased facilities are however managed according to each contract.

PROGRESS MADE ON THE MAINTENANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

SAPS: PLANNED MAINTENANCE

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING & DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED – 28 65 projects were planned for completion during the 2013/2014 financial year. 37 projects were completed and 28 project were carried over to the 2014/2015 financial year			
PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
Tableview	2015-02-28	Makuya	2015-02-28
Wynberg	2015-01-31	Leeu Gamka	2015-02-28
Douglasdale	2015-01-31	Lutzville	2015-01-15
Ennerdale	2015-01-31	Nuwerus	2015-01-31
Wolmaranstad	2015-01-26	Ezibayeni	2015-02-28
Mowbray	2015-01-15	Izingolweni	2015-02-28
Malmesbury	2015-01-15	Mtunzini	2015-02-28
Prince Alfred Hamlet	2015-01-26	Nyoni	2015-02-28
Katkop	2015-02-26	Port Edward	2015-02-28
Lady Grey	2015-02-28	Afsondering	2015-02-28
Rossouw	2015-02-28	Elands Heights	2015-02-28
Calitzdorp	2015-02-28	Fish River (Moyeni)	2015-02-28
De Rust	2015-02-28	Jeffreys Bay	2015-03-31
Gans Bay	2015-01-31	Bandelierskop	2015-02-28
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED – 29 52 projects were planned for completion during the 2013/2014 financial year. 37 projects were completed and 29 project were carried over to the 2014/2015 financial year			
Prince Albert	2015-02-28	Olifantshoek	2015-02-28
Alexandria	2015-02-28	Pofadder	2015-02-28
Garankuwa	2015-02-28	Baviaanskloof	2015-02-28
Steunmekaar	2015-02-28	Kei Bridge	2015-02-28
Kopanong	2015-02-28	Msisini	2015-02-28
Tierpoort	2015-02-28	Hartswater	2015-02-28
Fish Hoek	2015-02-28	Kathu	2015-02-28
Tulbagh	2015-02-28	Hoopdal	2015-02-28
Gravelotte	2015-02-28	Molteno	2015-02-28
Arlington	2015-02-28	Steve Vukile Tshwete	2015-02-28
Onseepkans	2015-02-28	Ugie	2015-02-28
Empangeni	2015-02-28	Zaaiplaas	2015-02-28
Mahlabathini	2015-02-28	Mountain Rise	2015-02-28
Cambridge	2015-02-28	Rondebosch	2015-02-28
Bonnievale	2015-02-28		

DPW: PLANNED MAINTENANCE

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING & DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED – 34 52 projects were planned for completion during the 2013/2014 financial year. 18 projects were completed and 34 project were carried over to the 2014/2015 financial year			
PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
Aberdeen	2015-03-31	Mahlabathini	2014-07-30
Barkly West	2015-11-06	Middelburg	2015-04-30
Bisho	2015-03-31	Mokopane	2014-08-29
Breyton	2014-10-30	Mount Ayliff	2014-07-11
Cala	Project cancelled	Noenieput	2014-10-24
Cape Town	2014-09-30	Nongoma	2014-09-30
Colesberg	2015-06-05	Nongoma	2014-07-30
Danielskuil	2015-10-09	Ogies	2015-03-31
Garies	2015-09-25	Plooyburg	2015-04-17
Graaff-Reinet	2015-03-31	Rouxville	2015-03-31
Grahamstown	2015-03-31	Uitenhage	2015-03-31
Joubertina	2016-06-03	Mthatha	2015-03-31
Kareedouw	2014-11-07	Van Wyksvlei	2015-11-06
Kimberley	2015-02-27	Wanda	2015-03-31
Koffiefontein	2015-03-31	Warden	2015-07-06
Koopmansfontein	2015-09-11	Wesselsbron	2015-07-06
Ladysmith	2014-09-30	Hondeklip Bay	2014-09-19
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED – 11 26 projects were planned for completion during the 2013/2014 financial year. 15 projects were completed and 11 project were carried over to the 2014/2015 financial year			
Durban	2014-09-05	Muizenburg	2015-03-31
Eshowe	2014-07-31	Nqutu	2014-08-15
Umzimkulu	2015-03-31	Ulundi	2015-03-31
Johannesburg: Mondeor	2015-03-31	Randfontein	Completed 2013-11-27
Johannesburg: Jeppe	2015-03-31	Springbok	Completed 2014-04-16
Sundumbili	Completed 2014-02-20		

DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO THE ABOVE THAT ARE EXPECTED TO IMPACT ON THE DEPARTMENT'S CURRENT EXPENDITURE

Performance of contractors

Change of priorities

Change in the industry (prices, alternative methods etc.)

Labour disputes

Climatic conditions

DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO THE ABOVE THAT ARE EXPECTED TO IMPACT ON THE DEPARTMENT'S CURRENT EXPENDITURE.

These include:

- Performance of contractors
- Change of priorities
- Change in the industry (prices, alternative methods etc.)
- Labour disputes
- Climatic conditions

DETAILS ON ASSET HOLDINGS CHANGES OVER THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW, INCLUDING INFORMATION ON DISPOSALS, SCRAPPING AND LOSS DUE TO THEFT

Not applicable

MEASURES TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT'S ASSET REGISTER REMAINED UP-TO-DATE DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

The following interventions have been implemented:

- Regular meetings with the Provinces and Divisions.
- Annual inspections to ensure data integrity by SCM Division Head Office.
- Quarterly inspections by the Provinces and Divisions.
- Continuous training by SCM Division Head Office.

THE CURRENT STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT'S CAPITAL ASSETS

The functionality, conditional and accessibility of the department's capital assets are captured on the UAMP. The status is dynamic in nature and can change daily. A snapshot is taken annually on the demand and planning process for the determining of the scope of works for planned maintenance. These are budgeted for and planned on an annual basis for maintenance.

MAJOR MAINTENANCE PROJECTS THAT HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

The SAPS infrastructure plan does not distinguish between major and minor maintenance projects. Planned maintenance is intended to bring a police station to its original state. Projects that exceed this scope will resort under capital works as repair and upgrade.

PROGRESS MADE IN ADDRESSING THE MAINTENANCE BACKLOG DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

The needs for maintenance are determined by the end-user and as captured and verified on the UAMP. This is an annual demand and planning exercise in consultation with the end-user. The backlog therefore only refers to the carried over projects.

DETERMINING THE RATE OF PROGRESS AGAINST THE PLAN AND REMEDIAL MEASURES TAKEN

The rate of progress was not according to the plan due to the fact that the appointment of contractors has been delayed. However, there are measures in place to negate the under expenditure by shortening the construction time frames on the 6 rural stations as well as putting in place penalties. The performance of contractors, change of priorities, change in the industry (prices, alternative methods, etc.), labour disputes, and climatic conditions have delayed progress against the plan. Contingency projects have been identified for activation.

Infrastructure projects	2013/2014			2014/2015		
	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	218 698.00	167 643.00	51 055.00	561 754 433.45	6 152 148.17	555 602 285.28
Existing infrastructure assets	697 062.00	699 224.00	-2 162.00	517 975 474.00	23 096 273.87	494 879 200.13
Upgrades and additions	406 528.00	388 349.00	18 179.00	472 178 610.00	23 071 221.87	449 107 388.13
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	242 363.00	249 142.00	-6 779.00	43 598 051.00	-	43 598 051.00
Maintenance and repairs	48 171.00	61 733.00	-13 562.00	2 198 813.00	25 052.00	2 173 761.00
Infrastructure transfer	-	-	-	1 348 576.00	31 679 704.70	-30 331 128.70
Current			-	1 348 576.00	-	1 348 576.00
Capital			-	-	31 679 704.70	-31 679 704.70
Total	915 760.00	866 867.00	48 893.00	1 081 078 483.45	60 928 126.74	1 020 150 356.71

PART C:

GOVERNANCE

1. INTRODUCTION

The leadership of the department has committed itself to sound corporate governance in support of the government's commitment to furthering accountability, integrity and service delivery. The key tenets of corporate governance, namely leadership, sustainability and corporate citizenship, are shaping the department's approach to the institutionalisation of corporate governance. The department seeks to ensure that it accounts for its use of the public finances and resources entrusted to it in pursuance of its Constitutional remit, and the government's strategic objective outcome goals and organisational priorities, including addressing risks that may impede the realisation of these imperatives.

Parliament, which represents the electorate, requires assurance that the department has good governance structures in place to ensure statutory compliance and to ensure that the standard of the service provided is commensurate with the expectations of stakeholders.

As part of the initiatives to institutionalise governance, the department has:

- purified, aligned and reorganised management functions to reflect the core mandate (policing) and the enabling environments (corporate services and physical resource management);
- established the Board of Commissioners and its sub-committees to ensure proper command of policing operations;
- entrenched the National Management Forum as the main decision-making body for the organisation, supported by sub-committees such as the Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC); and
- introduced the Top 1500 Management Consultation Forum to facilitate structured engagement among national, provincial, cluster, and station-level managers and to serve as the critical platform to mainstream governance across the organisation.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

THE DEPARTMENT'S RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY

The department has formalised the risk management system and governance of risk through the establishment of the ERMC, which coordinates the development of the Risk Management Policy (RMP) and drives the medium-term Enterprise Risk Management Strategy (ERMS). The re-established and formally constituted ERMC, which is accountable to the department's National Management Forum, is representative of the key areas of performance characterised by the department's predetermined objectives (PDOs) and the functional areas that are required to give effect to the PDOs.

THE DEPARTMENT'S CONDUCTING OF REGULAR RISK ASSESSMENTS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ITS ERMS AND TO IDENTIFY NEW AND EMERGING RISKS

The department's ERMC has established a comprehensive, enterprise-wide methodology for the annual identification, assessment mitigation and monitoring of strategic and operational risks, linked to the SAPS Strategic Plan as interpreted in the Annual Performance Plan.

PROGRESS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF RISKS, AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT'S PERFORMANCE

The extent of mitigation of strategic risks, as reflected in the department's strategic and annual performance plans and linked to the PDOs, and the improved performance reported in 2013/14, indicates a plausible mitigation of various strategic risks, which include reported criminal conduct by SAPS members, murder of SAPS personnel on and off duty, collisions involving SAPS vehicles and the loss and theft of SAPS firearms. Generally, while an assessment of strategic risks over the medium-term points to a trend of successful mitigation, there are areas that will attract additional managerial focus going forward. These include escapes from custody, the case docket management process, absenteeism and unlawful actions by SAPS personnel. The revamped ERMIC will assume a pivotal role in the design, implementation and monitoring of specific mitigation strategies aimed at reducing the likelihood and impact of these and other strategic risks.

THE ROLE OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE IN ADVISING THE DEPARTMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INDEPENDENTLY MONITORING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The role of the SAPS Audit Committee in the department's enterprise risk management system is commensurate with the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999, Act No 1 of 1999 and the King III Code on Corporate Governance. During the 2013/14 financial year, the Audit Committee was instrumental in guiding risk management processes and placed particular emphasis on two dimensions of risk oversight. The first dimension focused on the strategic risks impacting on the department's PDOs per financial programme and the second dimension related to the use of the combined assurance platform to advance internal controls of the organisation to minimise the likelihood and impact of risks. The Audit Committee has provided constructive input to the identification of strategic risks and, through the Audit Committee Chairperson, who also presides over the Combined Assurance Committee, monitors quarterly the impact of strategies designed to mitigate these risks.

Approaches to the rectification of deficiencies identified in the application of risk management

In order to ensure objectivity and swiftness in the rectification of identified deficiencies for each financial year, the Accounting Officer re-established and mainstreamed an inclusive ERMIC function in terms of the governance framework, under the leadership of an independent chairperson. During 2013/14, the focus fell on inadequate implementation of existing internal controls at the coalface of the organisation and the slow-paced implementation of Internal Audit recommendations in terms of agreed corrective action. These form part of the ERMIC scope of work for the 2014/15 financial year to achieve a reduction of identified deficiencies and to improve organisational risk management maturity levels.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

THE DEPARTMENT'S FRAUD PREVENTION PLAN AND THE PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE FRAUD PREVENTION PLAN

Chapter 14 of the NDP and the clarion call by the President to combat corruption and its facets continue to be priority objective outcomes for the JCPS Cluster. During 2013/14, the cluster revitalised its Anti-Corruption Framework and Strategy to focus cluster departments on the outputs of the JCPS delivery agreement emanating from the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). As an instrument to realise these outputs, cluster governance structures include the Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT), responsible for investigating serious corruption in both the public and private sectors, and the Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG), responsible for coordinating strategy and policy development,

implementation and monitoring in all cluster departments.

In line with the above, during 2013/14, the SAPS has established the SAPS ACWG modelled on that of the JCPS Cluster and inclusive of all crucial functional areas and organisational levels to drive the institutionalisation of anti-corruption initiatives in the department. The SAPS ACWG is responding to a number of predetermined project-related anti-corruption outputs that are designed to ensure compliance with the JCPS Anti-Corruption Framework and Strategy and to further customise the aforementioned to meet the specific needs of the department. These anti-corruption outputs include:

- the development, implementation and monitoring of an anti-corruption framework and revised strategy;
- an integrated stakeholder value management and communication approach for the department;
- development of departmental policy and procedures to structure anti-corruption requirements and responsibilities;
- the establishment of a dedicated integrity management and investigation capability;
- the enhancement of the department's discipline management capability; and
- the effective and efficient management of members with criminal convictions.

The department's commitment to eradicate corruption and fraud within its ranks is evidenced in the detection and charging during 2013/14 of 1 016 members for corruption and fraud-related matters in terms of the SAPS Disciplinary Regulations. These members' share 1 172²⁷ corruption-related charges, as follows:

TABLE 49 CORRUPTION AND FRAUD – BREAKDOWN OF CHARGES: APRIL 2013 TO MARCH 2014

CORRUPTION AND FRAUD - APRIL 2013 TO MARCH 2014	
TYPE OF CHARGE	NUMBER OF CHARGES
Corruption	332
Fraud	207
Aiding an escapee	421
Defeating the ends of justice	169
Extortion	34
Bribery	9
Total	1 172

By the end of the reporting period, 51 members had been suspended. 14 suspended with salary and 37 suspended without salary²⁸. The remaining 965 members were not suspended. These figures exclude the number of suspensions that were uplifted during in-year intervention processes in 2013/14. Table 50 provides insight into the environments wherein the offence occurred and the outcome or status of the investigation.

²⁷ The number of charges is greater than the number of members charged because 89 members were charged for more than one incident.

²⁸ Regulation 13(1) and Regulation 13(2).

TABLE 50: CORRUPTION AND FRAUD – FINALISATION OF CASES

CORRUPTION AND FRAUD - APRIL 2013 TO MARCH 2014									
Province/division	Members charged	Guilty	Dismissed	Not guilty	Withdrawn	Sanctions short of dismissal	Case placed on roll	Cases finalised	Pending
Corporate Services	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
Forensic Services	12	8	3	0	1	5	13	9	4
Crime Intelligence	18	6	5	2	4	1	22	16	6
Directorate of Priority Crime Investigation	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
Human Resource Development	2	2	0	0	0	2	3	3	0
Operational Response Service	9	2	0	4	1	2	9	7	2
Personnel Services	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Protection and Security Services	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Supply Chain Management	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Visible Policing (VISPOL)	8	5	1	1	1	4	8	7	1
Eastern Cape	111	66	16	27	15	50	118	111	7
Free State	44	36	21	8	0	15	44	44	0
Gauteng	259	127	61	68	27	66	268	230	38
KwaZulu-Natal	124	49	14	59	10	35	129	123	6
Limpopo	34	26	9	2	2	17	35	31	4
Mpumalanga	49	28	7	14	6	21	50	49	1
North West	65	23	8	22	11	15	65	56	9
Northern Cape	30	23	3	7	0	20	30	30	0
Western Cape	245	110	29	78	50	81	270	263	7
TOTAL	1 016	516	181	293	128	335	1 071	986	85

MECHANISMS IN PLACE TO REPORT FRAUD AND CORRUPTION AND HOW THESE MECHANISMS OPERATE (REPORTING OF CASES AND ACTION TAKEN)

The National Head of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) is responsible for combating, preventing and investigating offences referred to in Chapter 2 and Section 34 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004). This responsibility, which includes the provision of directions for reporting of corruption and related common law offences, was introduced as an amendment to the act by the South African Police Service Amendment Act 10 of 2012 promulgated on 14 September 2012.

The SAPS Amendment Act, 2012 introduced the reporting procedures of Section 34(1) of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004, which stipulates that reporting should be made to any police officer. In terms of the latest amendment, all such offences must now be reported to a member of the DPCI.

According to Section 34(3)(b) of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004, the National Head of the DPCI must, within three months of the commencement of the Act, publish the directions in paragraph (a) in the Gazette for reporting of offences. The objectives of the guideline are to:

- Implement reporting procedures in terms of Section 34 to indicate the role of the DPCI in terms of Section 17C and 17D of the SAPS Act, 1995.
- Train designated members in the compliance and enforcement of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004.
- Establish the DPCI webpage to publish the directions for general reporting in terms of Section 34 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 2004.

While the reporting of corruption in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 is regulated by this Act, the department has a responsibility to not only actively detect corruption and fraud involving its members, but to provide members and the public with mechanisms to report allegations of corruption and fraud involving members of the department. Detection and reporting of corruption and fraud involving members from both internal and external sources remains a challenge and the primary reporting mechanism is the Office of the Public Service Commission (OPSC) National Anti-Corruption Hotline (NACH). The department has close working relations with the OPSC to streamline the receipt of reports on allegations, fast-track the investigation of these allegations by the department, and coordinate feedback to the OPSC. Allegations received from the OPSC include possible criminal behaviour, including corruption and fraud, and allegations of poor service delivery. Referrals for further investigation within the department are informed by the severity of the allegation and are channelled accordingly. These allegations are managed in accordance with the OPSC's target response times. The department's response rate to the OPSC has been improved through the introduction of internal controls. Feedback was provided in 87.5% of the cases referred to the department for further investigation by the OPSC during 2013/14.

The department has several internal assurance providers who detect corruption and fraud during their assurance activities. Evidence of possible corrupt and fraudulent activities by the inspectorate and Internal Audit is channelled directly to the Detective Service for registering of a case docket, investigation and prosecution. Detective Service will ensure that the affected members' supervisors are informed of the criminal investigation for appropriate departmental action to be taken against the members. This is in terms of Standing Order 107, which regulates criminal trials against members.

Allegations of corrupt and fraudulent activities by members are also reported from internal and external sources to various other structures in and outside the department, including the Presidential Hotline,

the SAPS Crime Stoppers Line, the SAPS Service Delivery Complaints Line and management at all levels. These allegations are managed similarly to those detected by internal assurance providers.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

In general, all employees have to apply to perform remunerative work in terms of SAPS National Instruction 4/2011. If it is determined that the remunerative work will result in a conflict of interest, it is declined. In terms of the SAPS Employment Regulations, senior managers must disclose their financial interests for the previous financial year by 30 April. Any remunerative work declared by senior managers in their financial disclosures is being verified that it has been authorised by the relevant Provincial/Divisional commissioner.

Members who are selected to serve on promotion panels are required to complete a declaration of conflict of interest form. Financial disclosure forms have been amended to include employees on salary levels 1-12 and Regulation 11 is currently being amended by Legal Services to include these employees as part of the definition of designated employees.

Furthermore, the chairperson of both the Bid Evaluation Committee (BEC) and Bid Adjudication Committee (BAC) always ensures that the declaration of interest is done before the meeting takes place.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The SAPS Code of Conduct was introduced on 31 October 1997. Each member is obliged to give a written undertaking to adhere to the principles of the Code, which implies that he or she will ensure a safe and secure environment for all people of South Africa and protect life and property of citizens and all inhabitants. This implies that all members are faithful to the State and honour the Constitution of the country and carry these through in their daily activities.

The Code of Conduct is a guideline for members to know and understand their responsibilities and obligations towards the general public and the implications of failure to comply. Breaches of the code are dealt with in terms of SAPS Discipline Regulations, 2006. A finding of guilty will result in an appropriate sanction in keeping with the severity of the infringement, or dismissal.

6. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE) Management aims to promote a safe and healthy environment by providing a framework that allows SAPS to:

- consistently identify and control health and safety risks;
- reduce the potential for accidents;
- aid legislative compliance and improve overall performance;
- ensure the health and safety of all persons on the premises; and
- ensure the health and safety of all SAPS members executing their daily duties.

LEGAL COMPLIANCE AUDITS - 300 INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED

1	Sandton	94	Midrand	186	Norwood
2	Rosebank	95	Bramley	187	Sandingham
3	Boipatong	96	Sharpeville	188	Evaton
4	Ekangala	97	Tarlton	189	Linden
5	Eden Park	98	Thokoza	190	Vanderbijlpark
6	Barrange	99	Sebokeng	191	Forum Building
7	Umziwethu single quarters	100	Wierdabrug	192	Welbekend
8	Magaliesburg	101	Fairlands	193	Katlehong
9	Vosloorus	102	Dawn Park	194	Westonaria
10	Glenharvie	103	Bekkersdal	195	Schindler ORS
11	Modimolle	104	Grobblersdal	196	Hoedspruit
12	Giyani	105	Lebowakgomo	197	SCM: Arms and Ammunition
13	SCM: Miscellaneous	106	SCM: Acquisition	198	SCM: Financial Service
14	SCM: Mechanical Service	107	SCM: Building and Project	199	SCM: Clothing and Distribution
15	Training	108	Training	200	Training
16	Hlanganani	109	Sekgosese	201	Malamulele
17	Bela Bela	110	Rust de Winter	202	Pienaarsrivier
18	Mawhelereng	111	Tinnyne	203	Gilead
19	Roedtan	112	Mussina	204	Mphephu
20	Botlokwa	113	Tshitale	205	Makhado
21	Mount Road	114	Humewood	206	Kopfontein
22	Swartkopfontein	115	Mokgobistad	207	Marydale
23	Van Wyksvlei	116	Loeriesfontein	208	Sutherland
24	Beaufort-West	117	Kwa Nonqaba	209	Still Bay
25	Oudtshoorn	118	Riversdale	210	Rawsonville
26	Mbekweni	119	Robertson	211	Ashton
27	Paarl East	120	Da Gammaskop	212	Mossel Bay
28	Herbertsdale	121	Albertinia	213	Slangrivier
29	Wynberg	122	Kirstenhof	214	Claremont
30	Ravensmead	123	Da Gammaskop	215	Moloto Training
31	Hopetown	124	Barkly West	216	Galeshewe
32	Roodepan	125	Tsineng	217	Heuningvlei
33	Severn	126	Bathlaros	218	Kuruman
34	Wrenchville	127	Deben	219	Vosburg
35	Brits town	128	De Aar	220	Sunrise
36	Petrusville	129	Hanover	221	Phillipstown
37	Kakamas	130	Keimoes	222	Noenieput
38	Upington	131	Rosedale	223	Nieuwoudtville
39	Calvinia	132	Williston	224	Fraserburg
40	Carnarvon	133	Modderivier	225	Moloto TRT Endurance Training
41	Nababeep	134	Komaggas	226	Kleinsee
42	Garies	135	Kamieskroon	227	Aggeneys
43	Lansdowne	136	Phillipi	228	Guguletu
44	Nyanga	137	Mitchell's Plain	229	Wilderness
45	Conville	138	Sedgefield	230	George

46	George CIG	139	Bonteheuwel	231	Bishop Lavis
47	Genadendal	140	Caledon	232	Goodwood
48	Bellville	141	Sir Lowry's pass	233	Lingeletu
49	Khayalitsha	142	Harare	234	Hartebeesfontein
50	Klerksdorp	143	Stilfontein	235	Mthatha Central
51	Ngqeleni	144	Jericho	236	Klipgat
52	Bedwang	145	Vryburg	237	Ganyesa
53	Sunnieshof	146	Ogies	238	Carolina
54	Ermelo	147	Oshoek	239	Piet Retief
55	Secunda	148	Embalanhle	240	Breyten
56	Acornhoek	149	Mhala	241	Belfast
57	Graskop	150	Pilgrim's rest	242	Standerton
58	Balfour	151	Greylandstad	243	Wakkerstroom
59	Batho Ba Kopane Mess	152	Pumulani Mess	244	Leslie
60	Evander	153	Trichardt	245	Charl Cilliers
61	Bethal	154	Leslie	246	Ekangala
62	Bushbuckridge	155	Calcutta	247	Skukuza
63	Dullstroom	156	Machadodorp	248	Hazyview
64	Vosman	157	Siyabuswa	249	Kwaggafontein
65	Tweefontein	158	Barberton	250	Louws Creek
66	Matsulu	159	Pienaar	251	Masoyi
67	Ngodwana	160	Nelspruit	252	Pretoria North
68	Delmas	161	Sundra	253	Hendrina
69	Khuma	162	Jouberton	254	Provincial Office
70	Madeira	163	Bityi	255	Ngangelizwe
71	Mdatsane	164	Chungwa	256	Cambridge
72	Queenstown	165	Cathcart	257	Kolomane
73	Cofimvaba	166	Whittlesea	258	Dordrecht
74	Molteno	167	Aliwal North	259	Sterkspruit
75	Jamestown	168	Balfour	260	Seymour
76	Idutywa	169	Willowvale	261	Butterworth
77	Kei Bridge	170	Kentani	262	Marikana
78	Boons	171	Orkney	263	Stilfontein
79	Taung	172	Mooifontein	264	Ottoshoop
80	Mafikeng	173	Motswedi	265	Lehuruthse
81	Bethelsdorp	174	New Brighton	266	Boshoek
82	Derdepoort	175	Kranskop	267	Greytown
83	Escort	176	Moorriver	268	Nottingham
84	Amanzimtoti	177	Kokstad	269	Margate
85	Port Shepstone	178	Harding	270	Veritas Flash
86	Volksrust	179	Modimolle Garage	271	Cramond
87	Bishopstowe	180	Prestbury	272	New Hanover
88	Wartburg	181	Normandien	273	Pongola
89	Ingwavuma	182	Emanguzi	274	Mbazwana
90	Carletonville	183	6th Floor SCM	275	Kempton Park
91	Stella	184	Huhudi	276	Excelsior
92	Thaba-Nchu	185	Selosesha	277	Ladybrand
93	Lindled				

FIRE EXTINGUISHER:

278	Edenvale	286	Kliprivier	294	Ennerdale
279	Tolwe	287	Saamboubrug	295	Musina
280	Makuya	288	Bandelierskop	296	Soekmekaar
281	Gravelotte	289	Letsitele	297	Hebron
282	Hammanskraal	290	Norkem Park	198	Ga-Masemola
283	Marble Hall	291	Roosenekal	299	Zaaiplaas
284	Ga-Rankuwa	292	Mmakau	300	Wolmaransstad
285	Dennilton	293	Groblersdal		

MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

A total of 28 800 medical examinations were conducted.

SPECIFICATIONS

The following specifications were completed:

- Gas installation
- Mobile uniform shop
- Rifle safe
- Fire investigation
- Overall two-piece
- Crime scene vehicle
- Fire investigation vehicle FSL
- Roadblock trailers
- Bomb disposal vehicle
- Intermediate arm guard
- Soft arm guard
- K9 dog box
- Riot helmet
- Warning flags shooting range
- Riot helmet
- Full face respirator (multi-purpose)
- Safety goggles

- Evaluation: Safety goggles
- Certification: Arm guard intermediate
- Certification: Arm guard soft

ACHIEVEMENTS

- All planned visits were conducted
- Stations were workshopped on the implementation of occupational health and safety
- All specifications that were requested by the various divisions have been drafted
- All complaints and incidents received were investigated
- The medical surveillance programme has received a positive response from all personnel
- Hazards have been established through medical examinations that were conducted and safe working procedures were introduced
- The DPCI initiated a drug-testing campaign in Pretoria in 2014 and that has now been extended to provincial offices.

7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

During the reporting period, the following engagements were made between the department and the Portfolio Committee on Police (PCOP):

DATES	AGENDA	IMPORTANT MATTERS RAISED BY PCOP	HOW THE DEPARTMENT HAS ADDRESSED THESE ISSUES
16 to 19 April 2013	Briefing on the 2013/14 Strategic Plan, budget and APP (budget vote hearings)	Report of the PCOP on Budget Vote 25: Police (2013/14), dated 14 May 2013	Responses were submitted to the PCOP 2013-04-30, 2013-05-16 and 2013-06-15
14 May 2013	Briefing on the biannual report on the Domestic Violence Act (DVA)	Procedure for a SAPS member's firearm when the member contravened the DVA	Responses were submitted to the PCOP on 2013-06-14
21 May 2013	Briefing on the progress made to date regarding recommendations made by the PCOP subsequent to the detective dialogue of 5 September 2012	Progress on recommendation made during the 2012 detective dialogue	Follow-up meeting held on 2013-08-20

DATES	AGENDA	IMPORTANT MATTERS RAISED BY PCOP	HOW THE DEPARTMENT HAS ADDRESSED THESE ISSUES
14 August 2013	<p>Briefing on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Newly established Police University in Paarl; 2) Newly established SAPS Internal Anti-Corruption Unit; and 3) Audit on criminality within SAPS. 	<p>The committee requested the following information on Paarl University be submitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » MoU (signed or not signed) » Copy of the conducted comparative research » Academic and operational curriculum » Budget, outlining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - where funds were obtained - first cent spent, from which period - future funding » List of lecturers and their qualifications » Higher education legislative requirements followed in establishing the university » Details of how trained members will be deployed » Information on Southern Business School <p>The committee requested the following information be submitted in writing by 15 August 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terms of reference for the Working Group on SAPS Anti-Corruption Unit » National and provincial breakdown of information on the 1 448 members with criminal records: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Types of crimes committed - Rank of members - Promotions of those with criminal records 	Responses were submitted to the PCOP on 2013-07-09
20 August 2013	Follow-up briefing on the progress made to date on Portfolio Committee recommendations following the detective dialogue of 5 September 2012	Follow-up meeting on progress on recommendation made during the Detective Dialogue	Issues were addressed during the meeting
17 September 2013	<p>Briefing on the restructuring of the SAPS</p> <p>Briefing on the quarterly expenditure for the fourth quarter of 2012/13 and the first quarter of 2013/14</p>	Quarterly expenditure for the fourth quarter of 2012/13 and first quarter of 2013/14 and SAPS restructuring	Responses were submitted to the PCOP on 2013-10-07 and 2013-09-04

DATES	AGENDA	IMPORTANT MATTERS RAISED BY PCOP	HOW THE DEPARTMENT HAS ADDRESSED THESE ISSUES
8 to 11 October 2013	Annual Report (BRRR) hearings	The Budgetary Review and Recommendation Report of the PCOP dated 24 October 2013	Responses were submitted to the PCOP on 2013-10-16, 2013-11-20 and 2013-12-03
4 to 7 February 2014	Oversight visit to police stations in the Eastern Cape	Committee report still outstanding.	
4 March 2014	Briefing on actions taken following the parliamentary recommendations on the oversight report and the role of the inspectorate	<p>The following questions were asked by the committee during the briefing on 4 March 2014 and had to be replied to by Friday 7 March 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Provide a copy of the draft Disciplinary Regulations (the chairperson undertook to write to the Minister to enquire about progress) » Provide a full report on the status of the e-docket, including a breakdown of stations and those that are linked to courts. » Provide a full status report on the Property Control and Exhibit Management (PCEM) system » With the SAPS 13 stores, what are the target dates, and at how many and at which stations has the situation improved? » Provide a progress report on the levels and number of Crime Intelligence personnel vetted and in possession of active security clearances. » How many Special Investigation Unit (SIU) investigations are taking place in SAPS and what is the status of these investigations? » Provide details on the loss/theft of SAPS firearms, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numbers lost - Numbers recovered - Members charged and outcome of cases - Disciplinary steps taken and the outcome - Financial recovery 	Responses were submitted to the PCOP on 2014-03-07

Public Hearings, Committee Deliberations, Vote and the Adoption of the Private Security Regulation Amendment Bill as well as the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill (DNA Bill) were also held during 2013/14.

Some 2013/14 issues indicated above are captured in the Legacy Report of the PCOP on its activities undertaken during the Fourth Parliament (May 2009 to March 2014).

8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

Resolution no	Subject	Details	Response by the department	Resolved (yes/no)
1/2009	Sector policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Implementation of sector policing » Monitoring mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Following recommendations by PCOP in 2011, a review of the programme and National Instruction was conducted and revised National Instructions issued, including minimum standards for implementation » Status of implementation at the end of 2013/14 was 96%. Of 1 137 police stations, only 59 stations have not implemented according to the required minimum standards 	Yes
1/2009	Vehicle management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Implementing automated vehicle location (AVL) system in operational vehicles » Training employees without driver's licences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The AVL system is implemented continuously for operational vehicles. Currently, of the 50 125, vehicles, 41 793 are fitted with AVL. The balance of 8 332 vehicles will be fitted with AVL as soon as a new contract is in place. » The department engaged with SASSETA, which has subsequently acquired several service providers with its own funding to train 2 500 members for driver's licences. This project is currently in process. » Training statistics for 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2014: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Driver training - Attended : 4 998 - Competent : 4 465 - Not competent : 533 - Advanced driving - Attended : 1 383 - Competent : 1 262 - Not competent : 121 - Learner's licences - Attended : 4 402 - Competent : 3 565 - Not competent : 837 » The department issued National Instruction 4/2011 on state vehicles, which regulates the use of vehicles and the monitoring thereof 	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>

Resolution no	Subject	Details	Response by the department	Resolved (yes/no)
1/2009	Vehicle management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Monitoring the use of vehicles » Maintaining vehicle turnaround times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division SCM developed a system report, which generated management information and monitored the total days per category that vehicles are booked into the garage » The categories are as follows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services = 1 day - Repairs = 5 days - Damages= 15 days - Accidents= 30 days » The overall target per category, including the average of all four categories must at least be 80% 	Yes
1/2009	Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Exposing members to training » Rectify deficiencies on training database » Proper use of training budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The total number of individual members trained and training interventions from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2014 are as follows: Members trained 2010/11 – 178 870 2011/12 - 200 657 2012/13 – 144 298 2013/14 – 216 516 » A concerted effort was made to improve recording of courses on the department's Training Administration System (TAS). » The department has initiated an investigation of non-attendance. A standardised non-attendance report is forwarded to stations and units for disciplinary investigation and subsequent reporting of outcomes to Division HRD. 	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>
1/2009	Community Service Centres (CSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Access for people with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » All new police stations constructed or upgraded since 2003 offer ramp access for the disabled to the community service centre (CSC) and an ablution for the disabled » Currently, 707 police stations are equipped with a toilet for the disabled and 875 police stations are equipped with a ramp to the CSC. 	Yes

Resolution no	Subject	Details	Response by the department	Resolved (yes/no)
		» Infrastructure of police stations	» Projects were initiated to address the upgrading and new service infrastructure and, during 2011/12, 170 water, electricity and sewerage projects were earmarked for completion. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 167 were completed - one is in progress - two are in planning 	
1/2009	Domestic violence	» Compliance with National Instruction and Domestic Violence Act (DVA)	» SAPS and the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD) tables bi-annual reports on the DVA and engaged with Portfolio Committee for Police (PCOP) » Since 2012/13 the Civilian Secretariat for Police has been responsible for the monitoring of the DVA. The Civilian Secretariat of Police established a compliance forum with SAPS to address its findings. » SAPS and the CSOP both table biannual reports to Parliament and jointly engaged with PCOP on these reports in 2013 » SAPS introduced a comprehensive domestic violence learning programme in 2004 that has subsequently also been included in the SAPS basic training programme for new recruits. Since the implementation 105 028 SAPS members have completed the programme.	Yes

Resolution no	Subject	Details	Response by the department	Resolved (yes/no)
1/2009	Bulletproof vests	» Issuing of bulletproof vests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Various interventions were effected by the department to enhance the accounting of bulletproof vests on personal inventories » Bulletproof vests are marked with a unique asset number » To ensure data integrity on the Provisioning Administration System(PAS) and to ensure bulletproof vests are functional and safe for operational use, all bulletproof vests are certified twice a financial year » A manual prescribing the management of bulletproof vests was developed, circulated and implemented » All operational members were instructed to use a bulletproof vest when on duty. » Provision has been made on the SAPS 15 form that members have crucial items such as bulletproof vests, firearms, ammunition and torches when on duty » Since 2010/11, 63 581 bulletproof vests were issued to employees, i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Male 47 264 - Female 16 317 » Special designed bullet-resistance vests are issued for female employees. 	Yes

1/2009	10111 call centres	» Compliance with norms and standards	» Standard operating guidelines have been issued for implementation at all 10111 call centres with effect from 2013-05-01 to enhance functioning and service delivery	Yes
			» Performance measurements have been implemented for ongoing monitoring and analysis to identify deviations from the acceptable standards of performance based on reaction times to complaints in progress	Yes
		» Shortcomings in equipment and personnel	» A feasibility study was conducted to address shortcomings identified	Yes
			» Standardise equipment and build capacity and standardise the staff establishment of small, medium and large call centres	Yes
		» All 10111 call centres are classified as 'Mission critical' at SITA, which serves as a back-up	» Continuous training and development takes place, including the appointment of train-the-trainers at call centres, ensuring the relevant in-service and on-the-job training is provided to ensure an effective and efficient quality service	Yes
		» Contingency plans	» The Training Provisioning Plan of SAPS also gives impetus to the training needs and plans of the call centres	
		» Training		

9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

Nature of qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing/resolving the matter
15% of the positive incidents reported that should or should not have resulted in a case docket, cannot be verified due to inadequate information recorded on incident reports	2011/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Circulars addressing the correct handling and registration of complaints were circulated to all provinces » The standard operating guidelines for 10111 call centres and police stations developed in 2013 were distributed to support the correlation and linkage of case numbers to positive cases » The Crime Administration System (CAS), through the Case Docket Management System Project, ensures that IR numbers and CAS number of dockets opened are automatically linked on the system.
In 24% of the successful illicit drug cases and 34% of the confiscated liquor cases, the actual achievement reported could not be verified against adequate supporting evidence	2010/11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » SOPs and a training manual developed in 2013 are being printed » The system to record recoveries was enhanced to address issues such as control and accountability and was rolled out in 2014. At 31 March 2014, 1 410 members from provincial, cluster and police station level were trained in the enhanced system » A standard success capturing report (SAPS 594) has been developed and distributed for implementation » Directives to enhance control of the recording of data in the SAPS 13 register, CAS and the Operational Planning and Monitoring (OPAM) system have been issued
14% of the reported incidents relating to medium- to high-risk events could not be verified due to incomplete information in the quarterly reports	2010/11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Nine designated officers were appointed in the Management Information Centre (MIC) at all four national intervention units (NIUs) to oversee and monitor the accuracy and completeness of performance reports. Informal training was provided to all NIU MIC officers and compilers throughout the year

10. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

Internal organisational controls are dealt with in an inclusive manner as there is no dedicated unit. The Accounting Officer has established a policy committee comprising key functional environments to coordinate the formulation of policy and to ensure currency, relevance and effectiveness of policies, directives and circulars that govern internal control. Testing the soundness of internal controls is crucial, hence the use of external and internal assurance providers. These role-players bring to management's attention deficiencies in the control environment.

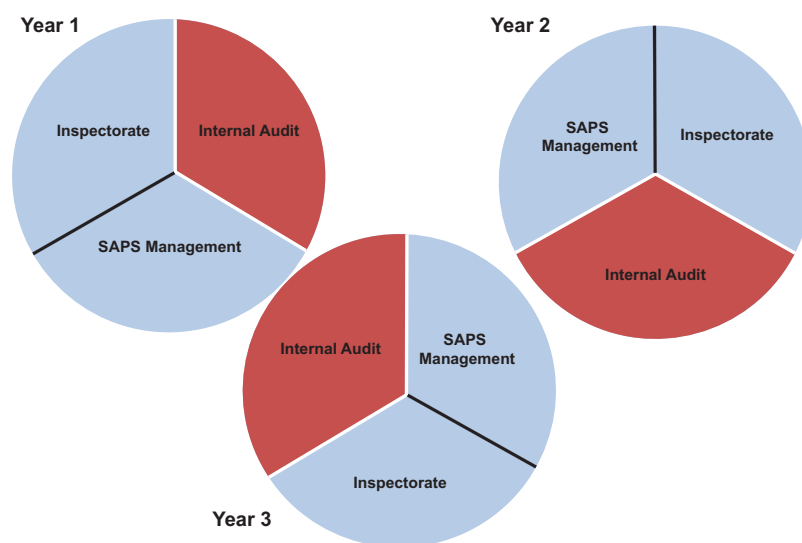
To reduce deficiencies, management emphasises the need to avoid repeat audit findings and to address non-compliance, particularly in service delivery at station level. Furthermore, management has diagnostically identified that the fragmented approach to assurance provisioning contributes to the audit fatigue experienced at this level. That is, at any given time the station would receive audits,

inspections, oversight and other visits and these were not synchronised to elicit comprehensive, outcomes-based responses from station management.

To address the strain on police stations and to ensure assurance provisioning to SAPS management, the combined assurance approach was adopted, which necessitates an integration and alignment of assurance processes to maximise risk and governance oversight and control efficiencies. All internal assurance providers (i.e. Internal Audit, the Inspectorate and Senior Management), are aligned and integrated to improve the organisation's control environment with a focus on police stations as the primary assurance platform.

This synchronisation has resulted in the rotation of internal assurance providers, particularly for the three-year rolling Internal Audit plan. This allows for each site to be visited by at least one assurance provider a year, as indicated in figure 2 below:

FIGURE 2



This effort is coordinated by the Combined Assurance Committee, under the guidance of the Audit Committee.

A total of 1 361 assurance visits were conducted at the department's 1 134 stations, resulting in the identification of five areas²⁹ of assurance correlation that were accentuated by individual assurance providers and prioritised to inform intervention plans by management. These areas were also used to update the areas of risk that stations need to mitigate in future financial years.

11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

Internal Audit provides an independent and objective assurance and consulting activities on the adequacy and effectiveness of SAPS governance, risk management and control processes.

Internal Audit performed a number of Risk Based, Performance, Information Technology and Forensic Audits at Police Stations, Division's and Specialised Units. The purpose was to review the department's risk exposure internal control system and advise management on the improvement thereof. Key issues identified were discussed and agreed with Management. Issues that impacted on the strategic objectives of the department were escalated to the Accounting Officer and the Audit Committee. Follow-ups were also performed to establish whether management had taken corrective action on

²⁹ These include Management of the station; Management of the CSC; Detention Management; Exhibit Management and some aspects on Crime Investigation.

reported findings. During 2013/14, Internal Audit implemented a quality assurance and improvement programme, whereby periodic internal assessments were conducted.

The Audit Committee met five times during the financial year to review, among other things, the system of internal control; the effectiveness of Internal Audit; quarterly financial reports; performance information; the Annual Financial Statements; Risk Management and the Auditor General's management letters.

Audit Committee members were as follows:

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	Number of meetings attended
Ms B Ngunjiri	B Compt (Hons), CCSA, CIA	External	N/A	1 November 2010	N/A	4
Mr T Bolman	B Tech, CFE, CCSA, CGAP, CIA	External	N/A	1 November 2010	N/A	5
Mr W van Heerden	Matric	External	N/A	8 October 2010	N/A	5
Mr M Mokwele	B Com (Hons), CCSA, CIA	External	N/A	29 May 2012	N/A	5

12. AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2014.

This report is solely for SAPS and does not include Crime Intelligence and Protection Services (CIPS), as it has a separate reporting process, Audit Committee and Portfolio Committee.

AUDIT COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 38 (1) (a) (ii) of the Public Finance Management Act and Treasury Regulation 3.1.13. The Audit Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Audit Committee Charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter and has discharged all the responsibilities contained therein and the related accounting policies and practices.

EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL

Our review of the findings of the Internal Audit work, which was based on risk assessments conducted in the department, revealed control weaknesses, which were then raised with the department.

The following work was completed during the year under review:

- 242 police station reviews
- Human resource development review
- National Police Day/community outreach
- Supply chain management review

- Human resource management review
- Specialised units review: NIU and POP
- Air Wing
- OR Tambo International Airport
- Durban Harbour
- Crime prevention
- Emergency Response Services (10111)
- Criminal Records and Forensic Science Laboratory
- IT asset management review
- Physical security review
- POLFIN data analysis review
- Post-implementation review on RIMAS
- Physical verification of ICT equipment
- IT governance review
- Persal data analytics review
- CAS data analytic review
- Performance chat system
- Predetermined objectives
- Termination process
- Forensic Laboratory
- Firearms, Liquor and Second-Hand Goods
- Complaints management
- Local Criminal Record Centre
- Crime Investigation: Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences
- Follow-up reviews
- Periodic internal assessments.

The following were areas of concern:

- Generally, the internal controls design is adequate, but its operation is ineffective
- The slow implementation of Internal Audit recommendations or agreed corrective actions, which increases the number of repeat findings
- Delays in consequence management of members of the department who intentionally or unintentionally disregard approved policies and procedures.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

During 2013/14, the department implemented a combined assurance model that has seen coordination among various assurance providers and has improved coverage of the universe of SAPS through audit, inspections and planned as well as surprise management reviews or site visits. This will continue to ensure that levels of accountability increase and that non-compliance is identified and corrected speedily.

The Audit Committee has set aside a special meeting during the month of August 2014 to review management's action plan in addressing all open recommendations. This register will continue as part of the agenda of the Combined Assurance Committee, Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee and of senior leadership meetings.

IN-YEAR MANAGEMENT AND MONTHLY/QUARTERLY REPORT

The department has reported monthly and quarterly to Treasury as required by the PFMA. In addition, at all Audit Committee meetings, the department presented quarterly reports for review and/or consideration.

EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Audit Committee reviewed on 29 May 2014 the annual financial statements prepared by the department and recommended them for audit. Although the department had been exempted from making a provision for capped leave, and can add this line item to the contingent liability note, the committee, and management, agreed to retain it as part of employee benefits.

EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

At the Audit Committee meeting of 29 May 2014, the performance tables were evaluated and recommended for audit after refinement by management.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

The committee reviewed the department's implementation plan for audit issues raised in the previous year and was satisfied that the issues have been adequately resolved except for the following matters:

- Response time to Alpha, Bravo and Charlie calls;
- Confiscation of illicit substances and
- Firearm application forms.

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. The committee has also reviewed the performance information as included in the Auditor General report together with the management letter, and is of the opinion that the Accounting Officer should be afforded the time to apply her mind to the content of this report. The committee also accepts management's commitment to re-examine the construction of performance indicators to strengthen both external and internal audit of predetermined objectives.

B Ngunjiri
Chairperson of the Audit Committee
South African Police Service

Date: 31 July 2014





PART D:

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. EXPENDITURE

The following tables summarize final audited personnel related expenditure by programme (Table 1.1) and by salary bands (Table 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 1.1 - PERSONNEL COSTS BY PROGRAMME, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Programme	Total Expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of Employees (R'000)	Training Expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of Employees as percent of Total Expenditure	Average Compensation of Employees Cost per Employee (R'000)	Employment
Administration	17,266,269	8,744,750	1,668,476	12.7	241	36304
Visible Policing	32,062,097	27,299,233		39.7	263	103746
Detective Service	14,704,048	11,043,781		16.1	278	39748
Crime Intelligence	2,740,027	2,457,302		3.6	282	8723
Protection & Security Services	2,018,957	1,739,651		2.5	275	6331
TOTAL	68,791,398	51,284,717	1,668,476	74.6	263	194852

TABLE 1.2 - PERSONNEL COSTS BY SALARY BANDS, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Salary Bands	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)	849,857	1.7	141	6038
Skilled (Levels 3 - 5)	18,809,249	36.7	192	98042
Highly skilled production (Levels 6 - 8)	22,263,306	43.4	272	81806
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9 - 12)	8,594,186	16.8	1,048	8202
Senior management (Levels 13 - 16) and Executive Authority	768,119	1.5	1,005	764
TOTAL	51,284,717	100	263	194852

The following tables summarize final audited personnel related expenditure by programme (Table 2.1) and by salary bands (Table 2.2). 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 1.3 - SALARIES, OVERTIME, HOME OWNERS ALLOWANCE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BY PROGRAMME, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Programme	Salaries (R'000)	Salaries as % of Compensation of Employees	Overtime (R'000)	Overtime as % of Compensation of Employees	Home Owners Allowance (R'000)	Home Owners Allowance as % of Compensation of Employees	Medical Assistance (R'000)	Medical Assistance as % of Compensation of Employees	Total Compensation of Employees per Programme (R'000)
Administration	6,064,449	69.3	23,975	0.3	334,467	3.8	776,461	8.9	8,744,750
Visible Policing	16,944,633	62.1	253,347	0.9	963,941	3.5	3,585,256	13.1	27,299,233
Detective Service	7,193,637	65.1	80,215	0.7	364,709	3.3	1,262,632	11.4	11,043,781
Crime Intelligence	1,631,349	66.4	9,940	0.4	80,333	3.3	271,374	11	2,457,302
Protection & Security Services	1,029,921	59.2	129,460	7.4	60,143	3.5	206,757	11.9	17,39,651
TOTAL	32,863,989	64.1	496,937	1.0	1,803,593	3.5	6,102,480	11.9	51,284,717

TABLE 1.4 - SALARIES, OVERTIME, HOME OWNERS ALLOWANCE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BY SALARY BAND, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Salary bands	Salaries (R'000)	Salaries as % of Compensation of Employees	Overtime (R'000)	Overtime as % of Compensation of Employees	Home Owners Allowance (R'000)	Home Owners Allowance as % of Compensation of Employees	Medical Assistance (R'000)	Medical Assistance as % of Compensation of Employees	Total Compensation of Employees per Salary Band (R'000)
Lower skilled (Levels 1 - 2)	375,644	0.7	1,752	0.0	62,518	0.1	376,352	0.7	849,857
Skilled (Levels 3 - 5)	12,883,925	25.1	201,160	0.4	970,871	1.9	4,703,237	9.2	18,809,249
Highly skilled production (Levels 6 - 8)	14,238,511	27.8	239,097	0.5	625,756	1.2	1,016,603	2.0	22,263,306
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9 - 12)	4,771,921	9.3	54,928	0.1	142,151	0.3	4,283	0.0	8,594,186
Senior management (Levels 13 - 16) and Executive Authority	593,989	1.2	0	0.0	2,297	0.0	2,004	0.0	768,119
TOTAL	32,863,989	64.1	496,937	1.0	1,803,593	3.5	6,102,480	11.9	51,284,717

2. EMPLOYMENT

The following tables summarize the year-end establishment, the number of employees, the vacancy rate, and whether there are any staff that are additional to the establishment. This information is presented in terms of three key variables: - programme (Table 2.1), salary band (Table 2.2) and critical occupations (Table 2.3).

TABLE 2.1 - EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES BY PROGRAMME AT END OF PERIOD, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Programme	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Administration	35537	36304	-2.2	0
Visible Policing	106046	103746	2.2	0
Detective Service	40836	39748	2.7	0
Crime Intelligence	8922	8723	2.2	0
Protection & Security Services	6501	6331	2.6	0
TOTAL	197842	194852	1.5	0

TABLE 2.2 - EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES BY SALARY BAND AT END OF PERIOD, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Salary Bands	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	7290	6038	17.2	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	98835	98042	0.8	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	82455	81806	0.8	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8453	8202	3.0	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	807	762	5.6	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	2	2	0.0	0
TOTAL	197842	194852	1.5	0

Note: As at 31 March 2014 a total of 2868 positions have been advertised and in process of consideration and or review.

**TABLE 2.3 - EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES BY CRITICAL OCCUPATIONS,
1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014**

Critical Occupations	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	49	49	0	0
Architects town and traffic planners	3	3	0	0
Chemists	1780	1479	16.9	0
Engineers and related professionals	113	113	0	0
General legal administration & related professionals	431	427	0.9	0
Natural sciences related	5	5	0	0
Police	141707	140611	0.8	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	120	120	0	0
TOTAL	144208	142807	1	0

Note: The Head of Department/Chief Executive Officer and Senior Managers are, by their very nature, critical occupations, but have not been separately listed. Hence critical occupations have been addressed within the Occupational Classes of Aircraft Pilots; Architects; Chemists (Physical Science, Chemical Science, Pharmacists & Health Science Related); Engineer & related professionals (Electronic & Engineering science); General Legal Administration & Related Professionals (Attorneys, Legal Administration & Legal related); Natural science; Police (Functional Personnel SAPS) and Psychologists & vocational science. The critical occupations (Occupational Classes) do not reflect all the positions filled within SAPS, but only those, which are considered as a priority for the optimal functioning of SAPS's core functions. As at 31 March 2014 and with reference to the appointment of Chemists and Police Recruits a total of 1370 positions on level 1 to 12 have been advertised and in process of consideration and or review.

3. FILLING OF SMS POSTS

TABLE 3.1 - SMS ESTABLISHMENT INFORMATION AS ON 31 MARCH 2014

SMS Band	Year-end establishment	Total Number of SMS members per Band	% of SMS positions filled per Bands	Total Number of SMS positions vacant per Band	% of SMS positions vacant per Bands
Salary level 13	609	575	94	34	5.6
Salary level 14	168	158	94	10	6.0
Salary level 15	29	28	97	1	3.4
Salary level 16	1	1	100	0	0.0
TOTAL	807	762	94	45	5.6

TABLE 3.2 - SMS ESTABLISHMENT INFORMATION AS ON 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

SMS Band	Mid-year establishment	Total Number of SMS members per Band	% of SMS positions filled per Bands	Total Number of SMS positions vacant per Band	% of SMS positions vacant per Bands
Salary level 13	609	593	97	16	2.6
Salary level 14	168	165	98	3	1.8
Salary level 15	29	29	100	0	0.0
Salary level 16	1	1	100	0	0.0
TOTAL	807	788	98	19	2.4

TABLE 3.3 - ADVERTISING AND FILLING OF SMS POSITIONS AS ON 31 MARCH 2014

SMS Band	Advertising	Filling of positions	
	Number of Vacancies per Band advertised in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of Vacancies per Band filled in 6 months after becoming vacant	Number of Vacancies not filled in 6 months but filled in 12 months
Band A	51	15	4
Band B	16	7	0
Band C	2	4	0
Band D	0	0	0
TOTAL	69	26	4

TABLE 3.4 - REASONS FOR NOT HAVING COMPLIED WITH THE FILLING OF VACANT SMS POSITIONS - ADVERTISED WITHIN 6 MONTHS AND FILLED WITHIN 12 MONTHS AFTER BECOMING VACANT

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within 6 months
In compliance - Please refer to note
Reasons for vacancies not filled within 12 months
Two posts were evaluated and advertised on SMS Band A at Human Resource Utilization. The filling of the posts were placed on hold pending the finalization of the new structure where after the posts were filled through a selection process (Post No 12/01/2418 and 12/01/2420)

TABLE 3.5 - DISCIPLINARY STEPS TAKEN FOR NOT COMPLYING WITH THE PRESCRIBED TIMEFRAMES FOR FILLING SMS POSITIONS WITHIN 12 MONTHS

Not Applicable

Note: Positions are filled over a multi-year period according to predetermined targets of the total establishment, taking into account personnel losses. Vacant positions at a certain level or in terms of a specific business unit are therefor planned and regarded as funded only upon the date of advertisement. With reference to table 3.3 the outstanding positions are in process of consideration or review.

4. JOB EVALUATIONS

The Public Service Regulations, 1999 introduced job evaluation as a way of ensuring that work of equal value is remunerated equally. With regard to the SAPS, the Equate Job Evaluation System is utilized to determine the salary levels for positions on National and Provincial levels whereas the Resource Allocation Guide (RAG) is utilized to determine salary levels for station positions. Table 4.1 indicates the number of positions evaluated by utilizing the two systems.

TABLE 4.1 - JOB EVALUATION, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Salary Bands	Number of Employees	Number of Jobs Evaluated	% of Jobs Evaluated by Salary Bands	Number of positions Upgraded	% of Upgraded positions Evaluated	Number of positions Downgraded	% of Downgraded positions Evaluated
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	6038	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	98042	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	81806	66	0.1	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8202	747	9.1	0	0	0	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	764	135	17.7	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	194852	948	0.5	0	0	0	0

TABLE 4.2 - PROFILE OF EMPLOYEES WHOSE POSITIONS WERE UPGRADED DUE TO THEIR JOBS BEING UPGRADED, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

None

TABLE 4.3 - EMPLOYEES WHOSE SALARY LEVEL EXCEED THE GRADE DETERMINED BY JOB EVALUATION, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014 [I.T.O PSR 1.V.C.3]

None

TABLE 4.4 - PROFILE OF EMPLOYEES WHOSE SALARY LEVEL EXCEEDED THE GRADE DETERMINED BY JOB EVALUATION, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014 [I.T.O. PSR 1.V.C.3]

None

With regard to tables 4.2 to 4.4 vacant newly created positions are evaluated and then filled through the normal advertisement and filling procedure, therefore no individual employees were affected by job evaluations in terms of their salary levels.

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 bands (Table 5.1) and by critical occupations (Table 5.2).

TABLE 5.1 - ANNUAL TURNOVER RATES BY SALARY BANDS, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Salary Bands	*Employment at Beginning of Period (April 2013)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover Rate (%)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	5840	259	61	1
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	98422	571	951	1
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	83910	129	2233	2.7
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8473	21	292	3.4
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	808	7	51	6.3
TOTAL	197453	987	3588	1.8

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2012/2013, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2013/2014 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2013.

TABLE 5.2 - ANNUAL TURNOVER RATES BY CRITICAL OCCUPATION, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Critical Occupations	*Employment at Beginning of Period (April 2013)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover Rate (%)
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	46	5	2	4.3
Architects town and traffic planners	3	0	0	0
Chemists	1418	81	20	1.4
Engineers and related professionals	114	0	1	0.9
General legal administration & related professionals	439	0	12	2.7
Natural sciences related	5	0	0	0
Police	142947	162	2498	1.7
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	124	3	7	5.6
TOTAL	145096	251	2540	1.8

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2012/2013, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2013/2014 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2013.

TABLE 5.3 - REASONS WHY STAFF ARE LEAVING THE DEPARTMENT, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Termination Types	Number	% of Total Resignations	% of Total Employment	Total	Total Employment
Death	679	18.9	0.3	3588	194852
Resignation	1647	45.9	0.8	3588	194852
Expiry of contract	34	0.9	0	3588	194852
Discharged due to ill health	276	7.7	0.1	3588	194852
Dismissal-misconduct	126	3.5	0.1	3588	194852
Retirement	814	22.7	0.4	3588	194852
Other	12	0.3	0	3588	194852
TOTAL	3588	100	1.8	3588	194852

TABLE 5.4 - SECTION 35 TERMINATIONS, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

RANK	Number of Section 35 terminations awarded
0	0

TABLE 5.5 - PROMOTIONS BY CRITICAL OCCUPATION, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Critical Occupations	Employment at the End of Period	Promotions to another Salary Level	Salary Level Promotions as a % of Employment
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	49	0	0
Architects town and traffic planners	3	0	0
Chemists	1479	0	0
Engineers and related professionals	113	1	0.9
General legal administration & related professionals	427	2	0.5
Natural sciences related	5	0	0
Police	140611	7533	5.4
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	120	0	0
TOTAL	142807	7536	5.3

TABLE 5.6 - PROMOTIONS BY SALARY BAND, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Salary Bands	Employment at the End of Period	Promotions to another Salary Level	Salary Level Promotions as a % of Employment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	6038	102	1.7
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	98042	19141	19.5
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	81806	7537	9.2
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8202	0	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	764	18	2.4
TOTAL	194852	26798	13.8

TABLE 5.7 - REGULATION 45 APPOINTMENTS, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

During 2013/2014 financial year, one member was appointed/promoted in accordance with Regulation 45 (9) of the South African Police Service Employment Regulations, 2008 at a cost of R14 187-19 for the financial year.

RANK	Number of Promotions in terms of Regulation 45
Sergeant	1
TOTAL	1

Operational Response Services:

An employee attached to the Air Wing, operating as the only Air Hostess in the Service, was due to the unique position and suitability of the employee, promoted/appointed to the rank of Sergeant.

6. EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

The tables in this section are based on the formats prescribed by the Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998.

TABLE 6.1 - TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (INCL. EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES) IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AS ON 31 MARCH 2014

Occupational Categories	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	293	59	36	388	113	181	22	11	214	49	764
Professionals	3169	428	263	3860	1474	2679	396	222	3297	1633	10264
Clerks	6362	887	287	7536	519	15267	2980	771	19018	4409	31482
Service and sales workers	83482	11406	2919	97807	10700	28140	3494	487	32121	2788	143416
Craft and related trades workers	599	130	44	773	293	41	0	0	41	7	1114
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	194	8	5	207	6	11	0	0	11	0	224
Elementary occupations	3390	524	23	3937	41	3138	441	7	3586	24	7588
TOTAL	97489	13442	3577	114508	13146	49457	7333	1498	58288	8910	194852

	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Employees with disabilities	598	113	36	747	428	215	52	15	282	246	1703

TABLE 6.2 - TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING OCCUPATIONAL BANDS AS ON 31 MARCH 2014

Occupational Bands	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top management	15	3	1	19	2	8	0	0	8	2	31
Senior management	278	56	35	369	111	173	22	11	206	47	733
Professionally qualified and experienced	3175	483	358	4016	1530	1582	244	124	1950	706	8202
Skilled technical and academically qualified	42616	6642	2329	51587	10571	10341	2185	795	13321	6327	81806
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	49078	5859	841	55778	897	34483	4518	560	39561	1806	98042
Unskilled and defined decision making	2327	399	13	2739	35	2870	364	8	3242	22	6038
TOTAL	97489	13442	3577	114508	13146	49457	7333	1498	58288	8910	194852

TABLE 6.3 - RECRUITMENT FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Occupational Bands	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top management	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior management	3	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	2	0	6
Professionally qualified and experienced	6	0	0	6	2	12	1	0	13	1	22
Skilled technical and academically qualified	41	5	2	48	4	69	2	1	72	4	128
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	322	9	7	338	5	207	11	2	220	8	571
Unskilled and defined decision making	135	6	0	141	1	112	4	0	116	1	259
TOTAL	508	20	9	537	13	402	18	3	423	14	987

TABLE 6.4 - PROGRESSION TO ANOTHER SALARY NOTCH FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Occupational Bands	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top management	19	0	4	23	4	5	0	0	5	2	34
Senior management	314	70	37	421	129	218	27	13	258	54	862
Professionally qualified and experienced	2087	282	162	2531	428	1041	153	83	1277	374	4610
Skilled technical and academically qualified	6616	1036	422	8074	1605	2912	734	346	3992	2952	16623
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	13936	1648	191	15775	211	8321	1397	160	9878	762	26626
Unskilled and defined decision making	718	133	7	858	23	704	100	5	809	15	1705
TOTAL	23690	3169	823	27682	2400	13201	2411	607	16219	4159	50460

TABLE 6.5 - TERMINATIONS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Occupational Bands	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top management	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Senior management	26	0	3	29	13	4	1	0	5	2	49
Professionally qualified and experienced	303	51	23	377	141	55	14	5	74	66	658
Skilled technical and academically qualified	1039	150	55	1244	243	119	29	13	161	236	1884
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	490	75	8	573	26	239	47	6	292	43	934
Unskilled and defined decision making	21	1	3	25	5	28	3	0	31	0	61
TOTAL	1881	277	92	2250	428	445	94	24	563	347	3588

TABLE 6.6 - DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Disciplinary Actions	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Correctional counseling	107	24	8	139	8	11	3	1	15	1	163
Demotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissal	368	61	7	436	23	31	7	0	38	6	503
Final written warning	252	108	6	366	20	66	42	1	109	3	498
Fine	606	102	13	721	22	69	10	1	80	4	827
Suspended dismissal	405	102	5	512	28	50	15	2	67	10	617
Case withdrawn	385	176	19	580	39	85	30	1	116	13	748
Not guilty	822	256	26	1104	70	153	48	2	203	18	1395
Suspended without payment	61	5	5	71	5	8	0	0	8	1	85
Verbal warning	37	17	1	55	2	7	7	0	14	0	71
Written warning	362	89	8	459	26	87	29	0	116	13	614
Postponement of sanction	46	2	0	48	5	4	0	0	4	0	57
TOTAL	3451	942	98	4491	248	571	191	8	770	69	5578

TABLE 6.7 - SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Occupational Bands	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top management	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Senior management	102	30	20	152	65	56	8	5	69	25	311
Professionally qualified and experienced	2998	454	309	3761	1259	1468	249	107	1824	609	7453
Skilled technical and academically qualified	44103	7227	2095	53425	10765	10043	2008	528	12579	4019	80788
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	66456	8512	993	75961	1053	37989	4231	304	42524	792	120330
Unskilled and defined decision making	3345	371	123	3839	147	2483	301	17	2801	53	6840
TOTAL	117005	16594	3540	137139	13290	52039	6797	961	59797	5498	215724

*Note: Total number of members declared competent in all training interventions completed during the period 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014 as per the Training Administration System on 8 April 2014. The total personnel trained and found competent as reflected in this table reflects only personnel of the SAPS trained and found competent.

7. PERFORMANCE

TABLE 7.1 - SIGNING OF PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS BY SMS MEMBERS AS ON 31 MAY 2013

SMS Band	Total Number of Funded SMS Posts	Total Number of SMS members per Band	Total Number of Signed Performance Agreements	Signed Performance Agreements as a Percentage of Total Number of SMS Members
Salary level 13	609	575	48	0
Salary level 14	168	158	16	10
Salary level 15	29	28	1	4
Salary level 16	1	1	1	100
TOTAL	807	762	66	9

Note: The signing of performance agreements is captured on the SAPS PERSAP system. The information above reflects the total number of senior managers that, according to the system, signed their performance agreements by 31 May 2013.

TABLE 7.2 - REASONS FOR NOT HAVING CONCLUDED PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS FOR ALL SMS MEMBERS.

The SAPS Employment Regulations, 2008, prescribe signing of performance agreements by the end of July of each year. The reason for this is that some system information (i.e. crime levels), which is required for customisation and finalisation of performance agreements, only becomes available by the end of May each year. By the end of July 2013 (in accordance with the SAPS Employment Regulations), 99.6% of the senior managers had signed performance agreements.

Information of senior managers that were not required to conclude a performance agreement (i.e. external deployment, newly appointed, etc), were excluded from the calculation.

TABLE 7.3 - DISCIPLINARY STEPS TAKEN AGAINST SMS MEMBERS FOR NOT HAVING CONCLUDED PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS.

No disciplinary action was required. Three senior managers did not sign performance agreements as their placement had not been confirmed by the end of July 2013 and therefore they were not in a position to sign performance agreements.

TABLE 7.4 - PERFORMANCE REWARDS BY RACE AND GENDER, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Demographics	Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total within Group	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
African, Female	0	49457	0.0	0	0
African, Male	0	97489	0.0	0	0
Asian, Female	0	1498	0.0	0	0
Asian, Male	0	3577	0.0	0	0
Coloured, Female	0	7333	0.0	0	0
Coloured, Male	0	13442	0.0	0	0
Total Blacks, Female	0	58288	0.0	0	0
Total Blacks, Male	0	114508	0.0	0	0
White, Female	0	8910	0.0	0	0
White, Male	0	13146	0.0	0	0
TOTAL	0	194852	0.0	0	0

TABLE 7.5 - PERFORMANCE REWARDS BY SALARY BANDS FOR PERSONNEL BELOW SENIOR MANAGEMENT, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Salary Bands	Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total per Level and Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	6038	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	98042	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	81806	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	8202	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	194088	0	0	0

TABLE 7.6 - PERFORMANCE REWARDS BY CRITICAL OCCUPATION, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Critical Occupations	Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	0	49	0	0	0
Architects town and traffic planners	0	3	0	0	0
Chemists	0	1479	0	0	0
Engineers and related professionals	0	113	0	0	0
General legal administration & related professionals	0	427	0	0	0
Natural sciences related	0	5	0	0	0
Police	0	140611	0	0	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	0	120	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	142807	0	0	0

TABLE 7.7 - PERFORMANCE REWARDS BY SALARY BANDS FOR SENIOR MANAGEMENT, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

SMS Band	*Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total per Band and Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Band A	0	575	0	0	0
Band B	0	158	0	0	0
Band C	0	28	0	0	0
Band D	0	1	0	0	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	764	0	0	0

8. FOREIGN WORKERS

The Department did not employ any foreign workers for the period 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014.



9. LEAVE

The Public Service Commission identified the need for careful monitoring of sick leave within the public service. The following tables provide an indication of the use of sick leave (Table 9.1) and disability leave (Table 9.2). In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.

TABLE 9.1 - SICK LEAVE FOR 1 JANUARY 2013 TO 31 DECEMBER 2013

Salary Bands	Total Days	% Days with Medical Certification	Number of Employees using Sick Leave	% 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)	43947	93.8	4050	2.6	11	11,041	155831	41239
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	791099	94.3	80153	51.4	10	342,116	155831	745990
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	621430	94.9	56775	36.4	11	469,220	155831	589863
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	140942	95.1	14365	9.2	10	168,026	155831	134044
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	4183	95.5	488	0.3	9	13,598	155831	3995
TOTAL	1601601	94.6	155831	100	10	1,004,001	155831	1515131

TABLE 9.2 - INCAPACITY LEAVE (TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT) FOR 1 JANUARY 2013 TO 31 DECEMBER 2013

Salary Bands	Total Days	% Days with Medical Certification	Number of Employees using Incapacity Leave	% 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)	3723	100	88	2.7	42	950	3723	3,251
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	43189	99.9	932	28.7	46	18,069	43164	3,251
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	110346	99.9	1733	53.3	64	88,020	110273	3,251
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	29597	99.9	480	14.8	62	34,937	29559	3,251
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	767	100	18	0.6	43	2,577	767	3,251
TOTAL	187622	99.9	3251	100	58	144,553	187486	3,251

TABLE 9.3 - TEMPORARY INCAPACITY LEAVE FOR 1 JANUARY 2013 TO 31 DECEMBER 2013

Type of incapacity leave considered	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Short term incapacity	4047	0	0	Not applicable
Long term incapacity	1248	0	0	Not applicable

Types of illness

For the reporting period the highest number of applications for short term temporary incapacity leave were for Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue conditions followed by Mental and Behavioural disorders and Respiratory System. For long periods of temporary incapacity leave Musculoskeletal System and Tissue Conditions followed by Mental and behavioural disorders were the leading cause.

TABLE 9.4 - ILL-HEALTH RETIREMENT FOR 1 JANUARY 2013 TO 31 DECEMBER 2013

Incapacity leave approved	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Number of cases referred	270	76	0	Not applicable

Types of illness

Psychological and medical conditions were the leading cause for ill health retirement applications.

TABLE 9.5 - EXPENDITURE INCURRED FOR TEMPORARY AND ILL-HEALTH RETIREMENTS (HEALTH RISK MANAGER) FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2013 TO 31 DECEMBER 2013

Total expenditure incurred (R'000)	Average timeframe for payments made to service provider
13,716	30

TABLE 9.6 - ANNUAL LEAVE FOR 1 JANUARY 2013 TO 31 DECEMBER 2013

Salary Bands	Total Days Taken	Average days per Employee	Number of Employees who took leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	107729	23	4748
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1956005	21	91451
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	1941207	27	70595
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	592068	29	20160
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	21958	28	787
TOTAL	4618968	25	187741

TABLE 9.7 - CAPPED LEAVE FOR 1 JANUARY 2013 TO 31 DECEMBER 2013

Salary Bands	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 2013
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	986	5	215	173014
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	15454	7	2107	3370552
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	6557	7	877	1622203
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	305	10	32	66062
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	23302	7	3231	5231831
TOTAL	46604	7	6462	10463662

10. HIV

TABLE 10.1 - STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE THE RISK OF OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE

Categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV / AIDS and related diseases	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
Detectives	Detective surgical gloves are issued to all functional members, detectives, forensics scientists and fingerprint experts.
Functional police members	During safety, health and environment training, the need for gloves and safe working procedures are explained to members in accordance with the regulations for Hazardous Biological Agents.
Forensic scientists	All members have access to post-exposure prophylactic drugs that are paid for by the SAPS as employer.
Fingerprint experts	All occupational accidents involving body fluids and blood contamination are reported and being dealt with by the Section: SHE Management Head Office.

TABLE 10.2 - DETAILS OF HEALTH PROMOTION AND HIV/AIDS PROGRAMMES

Question	Yes	No	Details, if Yes
1. 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 (NNH Mazubuko). Private Bag X94 Pretoria 0001 Tel No : 012 393 4472 Fax : 012 393 2454

2. Does the department have a dedicated unit or have you designated specific staff members to promote health and well being of your 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 Employee Health & Wellness Component consists of four Sections namely; Social Work Services, Psychological Services, Spiritual Services and Quality of Work Life, comprising of professionals who are mainly responsible for the psycho-socio and spiritual well-being of all SAPS employees, as well as their immediate family members. There are approximately 600 professionals employed within the EHW environment, rendering care and support to SAPS employees nationally. The Section Quality of Work Life (QWL) comprises of HIV& AIDS and Disability Management, which are budgeted Programmes. To date , there has been an annual budget of 5 million and 4 million respectively for both programmes.
3. Has the department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/ services of the programme.	x		The Component Employee Health and Wellness delivers services of which key element are wellness support programmes, such as stress and trauma management , suicide prevention, spiritually based programmes, personal financial management , colleague sensitivity , HIV&Aids programme , disability sensitisation programmes , substance abuse programmes, relationship programmes, personal wellness programmes anger management programmes. The wellness support programmes are expanded to include health promotion programmes whereby employees are being for HIV and other chronic conditions such as high blood pressure, diabetes, and cholesterol and body mass index on voluntary basis. Reasonable accommodation is provided for employees with disability to enhance productivity levels.
4. 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 Division Personnel Management within SAPS is the custodian of the National Wellness Strategic Forum which is a monitoring vehicle of all aspects related to the health and wellness of SAPS employees including their immediate family members. The forum consists of representatives from various Divisions within SAPS such as Divisional Commissioner of HRM (Chairperson), Human Resource Development Legal Services, Supply Chain Management as well as Organized Labour (POPCRU and SAPU). There are key external role-players such as Department of Public Works, Polmed, GEMS and SAP's Health Risk Manager. Similar structures have been established in the Provinces. Both the national and provincial wellness for a are expected to convene on a quarterly and strategic reports are shared amongst all the role- players regarding the health and wellness of employees.
5. Has the department reviewed the employment policies and practices of your department to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	x		The revised SAPS HIV& AIDS Workplace Policy is aligned to Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Bill of Rights) and related Acts.

6. 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 SAPS HIV&AIDS Workplace Policy is aligned to Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Bill of Rights) to ensure that employees infected and affected by HIV&AIDS are not discriminated against. The policy further articulates the significance of ensuring that SAPS employees who contracts HIV through occupational and accidental exposure are being compensated accordingly as outlined in the Compensation of Injuries and Diseases Act and Occupational Health and Safety Act. The SAPS HIV&AIDS awareness programme contains a module which is aimed at empowering employees on dealing with stigma and discrimination of HIV infected employees on the basis of their HIV positive status and how supervisors and managers must address related challenges. HIV&AIDS positive employees are mobilized to become activists and ambassadors through programmes such as Greater involvement of People Living with HIV&AIDS (GIPA) and Meaningful involvement of People Living with HIV&AIDS (MIPA).
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counselling and Testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	x		SAPS HIV&AIDS Workplace Programme mandated to expose 15% of the total SAPS establishment to HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) services.
8. Has the department developed measures/ indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of your health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/ indicators.	x		Organisational indicators e.g The Suicide rate and health illness trends (top 5 diseases), as well as referrals to medical boards are constantly being monitored.

11. LABOUR RELATIONS

TABLE 11.1 - COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Number	Name of agreement	Date signed
SSSBC: Agreement 1/2014	Levy agreement	31-Mar-14

TABLE 11.2 - MISCONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE HEARINGS FINALISED, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Outcome of Disciplinary Hearings	Number	% of Total
Correctional counseling	178	2.9
Demotion	0	0.0
Dismissal	537	8.9
Final written warning	524	8.7
Fine	995	16.4
Postponement of sanction	60	1.0
Suspended dismissal	664	11.0
Case withdrawn	827	13.7
Not guilty	1467	24.2

Suspended without payment	88	1.5
Verbal warning	72	1.2
Written warning	641	10.6
TOTAL	6053	100

TABLE 11.3 - TYPES OF MISCONDUCT ADDRESSED AND DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Regulation 20	Nature	Number Persons Found Guilty	% of Total
(a)	Fails to comply with, or contravenes an Act, regulation or legal obligation	491	16.5
(b)	Wilfully or negligently mismanages the finances of the State.	4	0.1
(c)	Without permission possesses or uses the property of the State, another employee or a visitor.	96	3.2
(d)	Intentionally or negligently damages and or causes loss of State property.	136	4.6
(e)	Endangers the lives of others by disregarding safety rules or regulations.	13	0.4
(f)	Prejudices the administration, discipline or efficiency of a department, office or institution of the State.	122	4.1
(g)	Misuses his or her position in the Service to promote or to prejudice the interest of any political party.	1	0.0
(h)	Accepts any compensation in cash or otherwise from a member of the public or another employee for performing her or his duties without written approval from the employer.	3	0.1
(i)	Fails to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction without just or reasonable cause.	315	10.6
(j)	Absents himself or herself from work without reason or permission.	569	19.1
(k)	Commits an act of sexual harassment.	8	0.3
(l)	Unfairly discriminates against others on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds prohibited by the Constitution.	0	0.0
(m)	Without written approval of the employer performs work for compensation in a private capacity for another person or organisation either during or outside working hours.	3	0.1
(n)	Without authorisation, sleeps on duty.	12	0.4
(o)	While on duty, is under the influence of an intoxicating, illegal, unauthorised, habit-forming drugs, including alcohol.	120	4.0
(p)	While on duty, conducts herself or himself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner.	75	2.5
(q)	Contravenes any prescribed Code of Conduct for the Service or the Public Service, whichever may be applicable to him or her.	65	2.2
(r)	Incites other employees to unlawful conduct or conduct in conflict with accepted procedure.	0	0.0
(s)	Displays disrespect towards others in the workplace or demonstrates abusive or insolent behaviour.	53	1.8
(t)	Intimidates or victimises other employees.	2	0.1
(u)	Prevent other employees from belonging to any trade union.	0	0.0
(v)	Operates any money lending scheme for employees during working hours or from the premises of Service.	0	0.0

(w)	Gives a false statement or evidence in the execution of his or her duties.	7	0.2
(x)	Falsifies records or any other documentation.	12	0.4
(y)	Participates in any unlawful labour or industrial action.	27	0.9
(z)	Commits a common law or statutory offence.	846	28.4
TOTAL		2980	100

TABLE 11.4 - GRIEVANCES LODGED FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Number of Grievances Addressed	Number	% of Total
Not resolved	287	19.6
Resolved	1178	80.4
TOTAL	1465	100

TABLE 11.5 - DISPUTES LODGED WITH COUNCILS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Number of Disputes Lodged	Number	% of total
SSSBC	545	86.1
PSCBC	53	8.4
CCMA	15	2.4
Private Arbitrations	20	3.2
TOTAL	633	100

TABLE 11.6 - STRIKE ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Strike Actions	Total
Total number of person working days lost	0
Total cost (R'000) of working days lost	0
Amount (R'000) recovered as a result of no work no pay	0

TABLE 11.7 - PRECAUTIONARY SUSPENSIONS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Precautionary Suspensions	Totals / Amount
Number of people suspended	820
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 90 days	284
Average number of days suspended	75
Cost (R'000) of suspensions	10,738

Note: Precautionary suspensions are Regulation 13 suspensions and exclude the following suspensions:

Section 43 - Imprisonments
 Regulation 18 (5) - Fail to appear at disciplinary hearing
 Regulation 16 (4) - Appeals

12. SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

TABLE 12.1 - MEMBERS ATTENDING TRAINING FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Occupational Bands	Gender	Course	Re-skilling	Skills Programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	2	0	0	0	2
Senior management	Female	92	0	0	2	94
	Male	214	0	1	2	217
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	2237	1	89	106	2433
	Male	4655	1	168	196	5020
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	15649	4	570	375	16598
	Male	60484	107	2453	1146	64190
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	39974	92	2523	727	43316
	Male	70389	485	5057	1083	77014
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	2797	0	39	18	2854
	Male	3897	0	71	18	3986
Gender sub totals	Female	60749	97	3221	1228	65295
	Male	139641	593	7750	2445	150429
Total		200390	690	10971	3673	215724

*Note: Total number member attending training for the period 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014 as per Training Administration System on 8 April 2014.

TABLE 12.2 - MEMBERS FOUND COMPETENT IN TRAINING PROVIDED FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Occupational Bands	Gender	Course	Re-skilling	Skills Programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	2	0	0	0	2
Senior management	Female	88	0	0	2	90
	Male	204	0	1	2	207
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	2224	1	63	106	2394
	Male	4608	1	141	196	4946
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	15486	4	493	375	16358
	Male	59768	106	2098	1146	63118
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	39626	88	2044	727	42485
	Male	69511	473	4497	1081	75562
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	2719	0	1	18	2738
	Male	3848	0	16	18	3882
Gender sub totals	Female	60143	93	2601	1228	64065
	Male	137941	580	6753	2443	147717
Total		198084	673	9354	3671	211782

*Note: Total number of members declared competent in all training interventions completed during the period 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014 as per the Training Administration System on 8 April 2014. The total personnel trained and found competent as reflected in these tables reflect only personnel of

the SAPS trained and found competent.

13. INJURIES

The following table provides basic information on injury on duty.

TABLE 13.1 - INJURY ON DUTY REPORTED, 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2014

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required medical attention with no temporary disablement	2034	30.3
Required medical attention with temporary disablement	4167	62
Permanent disablement	280	4.2
Fatal	236	3.5
Total	6717	100

14. UTILIZATION OF CONSULTANTS

Page 307 refers to goods and services, of which “consultants, contractors and special services” is a sub-classification.





PART E:

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT
ON VOTE NO. 25 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

1. I have audited the financial statements of the department of police set out on pages 281 to 339, which comprise the appropriation statement, the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2014, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

ACCOUNTING OFFICERS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the modified cash standard as prescribed by the National Treasury and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act of South Africa, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (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.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S RESPONSIBILITY

3. My responsibility is to express an opinion on financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA), the general notice issued in terms thereof and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements, and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

OPINION

6. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the department of police as at 31 March 2014 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the modified cash standard as prescribed by the National Treasury and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act of South Africa,

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE NO. 25 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999)(PFMA).

EMPHASIS OF MATTERS

7. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

SIGNIFICANT UNCERTAINTIES

8. With reference to note 19 to the financial statements the department is disclosing a contingent liability for the lease contract of the Pretoria building. The Department of Public Works applied for a declaratory order in the Sanlam Middestad lease agreement for the court to make a ruling on the legality or otherwise of the lease agreement and papers were filed.
9. The full extent of the possible irregularities, as disclosed in note 25 to the financial statements, is still in the process of being determined.

ADDITIONAL MATTERS

10. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

11. The supplementary information set out in annexures 1 to 8 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 thereon.
12. The supplementary information set out on pages 17 to 18 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited this schedule on budget variances and accordingly, I do not express an opinion thereon.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

13. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I report the following findings on the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected programmes presented in the annual performance report, non-compliance with legislation as well as internal control. The objective of my tests was to identify reportable findings as described under each subheading but not to gather evidence to express assurance on these matters. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion or conclusion on these matters.

PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

14. I performed procedures to obtain evidence about the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for the following selected programmes presented in the annual

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE NO. 25 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

performance report of the department for the year ended 31 March 2014:

- Programme 2: visible policing on pages 98 to 104
- Programme 3: detective service on pages 152 to 156

15. I evaluated the reported performance information against the overall criteria of usefulness and reliability.
16. I evaluated the usefulness of the reported performance information to determine whether it was presented in accordance with the National Treasury's annual reporting principles and whether the reported performance was consistent with the planned programmes. I further performed tests to determine whether indicators and targets were well defined, verifiable, specific, measurable, time bound and relevant, as required by the National Treasury's *Framework for managing programme performance information* (FMPPI).
17. I assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
18. The material findings in respect of the selected programmes are as follows:

PROGRAMME 2 – VISIBLE POLICING

USEFULNESS OF REPORTED PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

19. I did not raise any material findings on the usefulness of the reported performance information for programme 2 – Visible policing.

RELIABILITY OF REPORTED PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

20. The FMPPI requires the department to have appropriate systems to collect, collate, verify and store performance information to ensure valid, accurate and complete reporting of actual achievements against planned objectives, indicators and targets. The following targets were not reliable when compared to the source information or evidence provided and/or adequate and reliable corroborating evidence could not be provided:
 - 38% of the reaction time in respect of Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints captured on the case administration system (CAS) could not be verified with the individual pocket books of members of the police force. Station commanders did not review the members' pocket books to ensure compliance with internal controls and to verify that information on CAS is accurately captured.
 - In 20% of the illicit drug success cases and 37% of the confiscated liquor cases reported, the actual achievement reported could not be verified against adequate supporting documentation. This was as a result of no reconciliation being done between the information recorded on the Operational & Management System (OPAM), the exhibit store register (SAP 13) as well as the CAS system.
 - 54% of the firearms applications could not be confirmed as the application forms were not readily available for audit and as a result I am not able to verify the actual reported number of licenses processed in the annual performance report. This was due to inefficient systems of record keeping of the applications.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE NO. 25 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

PROGRAMME 3 - DETECTIVE SERVICE

21. I did not raise any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for programme 3 – detective service.

ADDITIONAL MATTERS

I draw attention to the following matters:

ACHIEVEMENT OF PLANNED TARGETS

22. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 48 to 55, 98 to 104, 152 to 156, 191 to 192 and 196 to 197 for information on the achievement of the planned targets for the year. This information with regards to the specific indicators should be considered in relating to the 3 material findings on the reliability of the reported performance information for programme 2 reported in paragraph 20 of this report.

ADJUSTMENT OF MATERIAL MISSTATEMENTS

23. We identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing on the reported performance information of programme 3 detective service. As management subsequently corrected the misstatements we did not raise any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for programme 3.

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

24. The supplementary information set out on pages 56 to 96, 105 to 147, 148 to 151, 157 to 189, 193 to 194 and 198 to 201 does not form part of the annual performance report and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and accordingly, I do not report thereon.

COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

25. I performed procedures to obtain evidence that the department had complied with applicable legislation regarding financial matters, financial management and other related matters. My findings on material non-compliance with specific matters in key legislation, as set out in the general notice issued in terms of the PAA, are as follows:

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

26. With regards to the 3 material findings on programme 2, the department did not maintain effective and efficient internal controls regarding performance management, which described and represented how the institution's processes of performance monitoring, review and reporting would be conducted, organised and managed, as required in terms of section 38(1)(a)(i) of the PFMA.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE NO. 25 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

INTERNAL CONTROL

27. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with legislation. The matters reported below (paragraphs 28 and 29) are limited to the internal control deficiencies that resulted in the findings on programme 2, on the annual performance report and the findings on non-compliance with legislation included in this report.

LEADERSHIP

28. With regard to stations audited in programme 2, commanders at station and cluster levels did not perform their specific responsibilities relating to conducting, and/or monitoring internal controls (including consequence management) and approved process flows for predetermined objectives at all times.

FINANCIAL AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

29. As a result of the Cabinet decision on 29 November 1995 placing an embargo on the destruction of records in government, the accumulated volumes of records surpassing infrastructure capacity of the department to efficiently store documents.

OTHER REPORTS

INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT

30. One thousand, one hundred and seventy two (1 172) members representing 0,01% of the total establishment (194 852) were charged in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act. No 12 of 2004). Refer to the annual report page 226 to 227 in this regard.

EXTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT

31. Special investigations are currently in process with regard to the procurement processes within SAPS. These investigations were still on-going at the reporting date.

Auditor-General

Pretoria
31 July 2014



AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Appropriation per Programme										2012/13	
2013/14											
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000		
1. Administration											
Current payment	15,952,041	0	(266,682)	15,685,359	15,685,331	28	100%	14,253,524	14,253,510		
Transfers and subsidies	299,757	0	168,298	468,055	468,055	0	100%	337,592	337,592		
Payment for capital assets	1,303,550	0	(204,297)	1,099,253	1,099,253	0	100%	973,551	973,551		
Payment for financial assets	0	0	13,630	13,630	13,630	0	100%	5,665	5,665		
2. Visible Policing											
Current payment	30,690,167	0	168,424	30,858,591	30,858,591	0	100%	28,567,144	28,567,144		
Transfers and subsidies	183,862	0	10,931	194,793	194,793	0	100%	156,141	156,141		
Payment for capital assets	1,110,593	0	(101,880)	1,008,713	1,008,713	0	100%	803,771	803,771		
3. Detective service											
Current payment	13,922,790	0	(229,756)	13,693,034	13,693,034	0	100%	12,411,077	12,178,995		
Transfers and subsidies	58,236	0	12,748	70,984	70,984	0	100%	54,527	54,527		
Payment for capital assets	569,895	0	370,135	940,030	940,030	0	100%	1,460,128	1,460,128		
4. Crime Intelligence											
Current payment	2,681,190	0	9,025	2,690,215	2,690,215	0	100%	2,524,268	2,524,268		
Transfers and subsidies	8,643	0	5,079	13,722	13,722	0	100%	15,040	15,040		
Payment for capital assets	45,775	0	(9,685)	36,090	36,090	0	100%	30,779	30,779		
5. Protection and Security Services											
Current payment	1,922,726	0	27,523	1,950,249	1,950,249	0	100%	1,749,795	1,749,795		
Transfers and subsidies	4,303	0	(9)	4,294	4,294	0	100%	2,520	2,520		
Payment for capital assets	37,898	0	26,516	64,414	64,414	0	100%	43,167	43,167		
Total	68,791,426	0	0	68,791,426	68,791,398	28	100%	63,388,689	63,156,593		
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance											
Add:											
Departmental revenue	386,341									342,023	
Aid assistance	5,828									9,686	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)	69,183,595									63,740,398	
Add:											
Aid assistance	11,594									11,387	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Expenditure)	68,802,992									63,167,980	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Appropriation per Economic classification									
	2013/14						2012/13		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	51,289,781	0	(5,036)	51,284,745	51,284,717	28	100%	46,828,690	46,828,676
Goods and services	13,879,133	0	(286,430)	13,592,703	13,592,703	0	100%	12,677,118	12,445,036
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	27,963	0	6,633	34,596	34,596	0	100%	31,234	31,234
Departmental agencies and accounts	31,944	0	40	31,984	31,984	0	100%	29,571	29,571
Non-profit institutions	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	100%	0	0
Households	493,894	0	190,374	684,268	684,268	0	100%	505,015	505,015
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	1,036,884	0	(168,790)	868,094	868,094	0	100%	691,632	691,632
Machinery and equipment	2,030,567	0	249,601	2,280,168	2,280,168	0	100%	2,619,442	2,619,442
Biological assets	260	0	(22)	238	238	0	100%	322	322
Payment for financial assets	0	0	13,630	13,630	13,630	0	100%	5,665	5,665
Total	68,791,426	0	0	68,791,426	68,791,398	28	100%	63,388,689	63,156,593

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail per programme 1 - Administration										
Detail per sub-programme		2013/14						2012/13		
		Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
1.1 Ministry										
	Current payment	26,348	0	(2,506)	23,842	23,842	0	100%	21,791	21,791
	Transfer and subsidies	11	0	6	17	17	0	100%	45	45
	Payment for capital assets	1,297	0	(839)	458	458	0	100%	676	676
1.2 Management										
	Current payment	112,151	0	3,966	116,117	116,117	0	100%	94,909	94,909
	Transfers and subsidies	16	0	29	45	45	0	100%	302	302
	Payment for capital assets	1,450	0	3,177	4,627	4,627	0	100%	3,896	3,896
1.3 Corporate Services										
	Current payment	12,783,092	0	(324,727)	12,458,365	12,458,337	28	100%	11,348,720	11,348,706
	Transfers and subsidies	299,730	0	168,263	467,993	467,993	0	100%	337,245	337,245
	Payment for capital assets	1,300,803	0	(206,635)	1,094,168	1,094,168	0	100%	968,979	968,979
	Payment for financial assets	0	0	13,630	13,630	13,630	0	100%	5,665	5,665
1.4 Office Accommodation										
	Current payment	3,030,450	0	56,585	3,087,035	3,087,035	0	100%	2,788,104	2,788,104
	Total	17,555,348	0	(289,051)	17,266,297	17,266,269	28	100%	15,570,332	15,570,318

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail per programme 1 - Administration										
Economic classification	2013/14						2012/13			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
Current payments										
Compensation of employees	8,722,377	0	22,401	8,744,778	8,744,750	28	100%	7,844,074	7,844,060	
Goods and services	7,229,664	0	(289,083)	6,940,581	6,940,581	0	100%	6,409,450	6,409,450	
Transfers and subsidies										
Provinces and municipalities	4,119	0	1,656	5,775	5,775	0	100%	6,241	6,241	
Departmental agencies and accounts	31,944	0	40	31,984	31,984	0	100%	29,571	29,571	
Households	263,694	0	166,602	430,296	430,296	0	100%	301,780	301,780	
Payment for capital assets										
Buildings and other fixed structures	1,036,884	0	(169,882)	867,002	867,002	0	100%	690,823	690,823	
Machinery and equipment	266,406	0	(34,393)	232,013	232,013	0	100%	282,547	282,547	
Biological assets	260	0	(22)	238	238	0	100%	181	181	
Payment for financial assets	0	0	13,630	13,630	13,630	0	100%	5,665	5,665	
Total	17,555,348	0	(289,051)	17,266,297	17,266,269	28	100%	15,570,332	15,570,318	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing										
Detail per sub-programme		2013/14					2012/13			
		Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
2.1 Crime Prevention										
Current payment	26,549,930	0		100,120	26,650,050	26,650,050	0	100%	24,706,754	24,706,754
Transfers and subsidies	170,282	0		9,805	180,087	180,087	0	100%	134,521	134,521
Payment for capital assets	1,049,503	0		(115,217)	934,286	934,286	0	100%	714,702	714,702
2.2 Border Security										
Current payment	1,543,950	0		(8,287)	1,535,663	1,535,663	0	100%	1,456,613	1,456,613
Transfers and subsidies	1,698	0		1,189	2,887	2,887	0	100%	3,348	3,348
Payment for capital assets	29,878	0		(17,743)	12,135	12,135	0	100%	7,346	7,346
2.3 Specialised Interventions										
Current payment	2,596,287	0		76,591	2,672,878	2,672,878	0	100%	2,403,777	2,403,777
Transfers and subsidies	11,882	0		(63)	11,819	11,819	0	100%	18,272	18,272
Payment for capital assets	31,212	0		31,080	62,292	62,292	0	100%	81,723	81,723
Total	31,984,622	0		77,475	32,062,097	32,062,097	0	100%	29,527,056	29,527,056

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing									
Economic classification	2013/14					2012/13			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	27,322,812	0	(23,579)	27,299,233	27,299,233	0	100%	25,182,761	25,182,761
Goods and services	3,367,355	0	192,003	3,559,358	3,559,358	0	100%	3,384,383	3,384,383
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	16,848	0	2,059	18,907	18,907	0	100%	16,997	16,997
Non-profit institutions	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	100%	0	0
Households	166,014	0	8,872	174,886	174,886	0	100%	139,144	139,144
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	732	732	732	0	100%	753	753
Machinery and equipment	1,110,593	0	(102,612)	1,007,981	1,007,981	0	100%	802,877	802,877
Biological assets	0	0	0	0	0	0		141	141
Total	31,984,622	0	77,475	32,062,097	32,062,097	0	100%	29,527,056	29,527,056

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail per programme 3 - Detective service										
Detail per sub-programme		2013/14						2012/13		
		Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
3.1 Crime Investigations										
Current payment	9,309,377	0		148,014	9,457,391	9,457,391	0	100%	8,574,243	8,567,819
Transfers and subsidies	51,038	0		7,140	58,178	58,178	0	100%	45,872	45,872
Payment for capital assets	248,327	0		(35,517)	212,810	212,810	0	100%	364,813	364,813
3.2 Criminal Record Centre										
Current payment	1,790,138	0		(37,124)	1,753,014	1,753,014	0	100%	1,600,809	1,466,382
Transfers and subsidies	1,445	0		3,361	4,806	4,806	0	100%	2,720	2,720
Payment for capital assets	90,542	0		76,565	167,107	167,107	0	100%	113,320	113,320
3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory										
Current payment	1,540,085	0		(264,010)	1,276,075	1,276,075	0	100%	1,115,406	1,024,175
Transfers and subsidies	401	0		240	641	641	0	100%	348	348
Payment for capital assets	213,439	0		288,975	502,414	502,414	0	100%	897,911	897,911
3.4 Specialised Investigations										
Current payment	1,283,190	0		(76,636)	1,206,554	1,206,554	0	100%	1,120,619	1,120,619
Transfers and subsidies	5,352	0		2,007	7,359	7,359	0	100%	5,587	5,587
Payment for capital assets	17,587	0		40,112	57,699	57,699	0	100%	84,084	84,084
Total	14,550,921	0	0	153,127	14,704,048	14,704,048	0	100%	13,925,732	13,693,650

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail per programme 3 - Detective service											
Economic classification	2013/14							2012/13			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000		
Current payments											
Compensation of employees	11,045,798	0	(2,017)	11,043,781	11,043,781	0	100%	9,934,016	9,934,016		
Goods and services	2,876,992	0	(227,739)	2,649,253	2,649,253	0	100%	2,477,061	2,244,979		
Transfers and subsidies											
Provinces and municipalities	5,688	0	2,540	8,228	8,228	0	100%	6,609	6,609		
Households	52,548	0	10,208	62,756	62,756	0	100%	47,918	47,918		
Payment for capital assets											
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	360	360	360	0	100%	56	56		
Machinery and equipment	569,895	0	369,775	939,670	939,670	0	100%	1,460,072	1,460,072		
Total	14,550,921	0	153,127	14,704,048	14,704,048	0	100%	13,925,732	13,693,650		

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence									
2013/14									
Detail per sub-programme	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
4.1 Crime Intelligence Operations									
Current payment	1,127,962	0	(31,809)	1,096,153	1,096,153	0	100%	989,005	989,005
Transfers and subsidies	4,295	0	2,638	6,933	6,933	0	100%	5,217	5,217
Payment for capital assets	25,343	0	(6,622)	18,721	18,721	0	100%	21,944	21,944
4.2 Intelligence and Information Management									
Current payment	1,553,228	0	40,834	1,594,062	1,594,062	0	100%	1,535,263	1,535,263
Transfers and subsidies	4,348	0	2,441	6,789	6,789	0	100%	9,823	9,823
Payment for capital assets	20,432	0	(3,063)	17,369	17,369	0	100%	8,835	8,835
Total	2,735,608	0	4,419	2,740,027	2,740,027	0	100%	2,570,087	2,570,087

2012/13									
2013/14									
Economic classification	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	2,432,867	0	24,435	2,457,302	2,457,302	0	100%	2,287,274	2,287,274
Goods and services	248,323	0	(15,410)	232,913	232,913	0	100%	236,994	236,994
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	755	0	172	927	927	0	100%	781	781
Households	7,888	0	4,907	12,795	12,795	0	100%	14,259	14,259
Payment for capital assets									
Machinery and equipment	45,775	0	(9,685)	36,090	36,090	0	100%	30,779	30,779
Total	2,735,608	0	4,419	2,740,027	2,740,027	0	100%	2,570,087	2,570,087

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services										
Detail per sub-programme		2013/14					2012/13			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	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									
	756,692	0	66,928	823,620	823,620	0	100%	712,250	712,250	
	1,431	0	190	1,621	1,621	0	100%	866	866	
	17,591	0	33,518	51,109	51,109	0	100%	35,047	35,047	
5.2	Static and Mobile Security									
	877,694	0	(24,818)	852,876	852,876	0	100%	779,312	779,312	
	2,360	0	(415)	1,945	1,945	0	100%	1,077	1,077	
	14,476	0	(6,250)	8,226	8,226	0	100%	4,483	4,483	
5.3	Government Security Regulator									
	90,156	0	(912)	89,244	89,244	0	100%	86,185	86,185	
	11	0	66	77	77	0	100%	155	155	
	1,381	0	192	1,573	1,573	0	100%	3,181	3,181	
5.4	Operational Support									
	198,184	0	(13,675)	184,509	184,509	0	100%	172,048	172,048	
	501	0	150	651	651	0	100%	422	422	
	4,450	0	(944)	3,506	3,506	0	100%	456	456	
	1,964,927	0	54,030	2,018,957	2,018,957	0	100%	1,795,482	1,795,482	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Economic classification	Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services									
	2013/14					2012/13				
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Current payments										
Compensation of employees	1,765,927	0	(26,276)	1,739,651	1,739,651	0	100%	1,580,565	1,580,565	
Goods and services	156,799	0	53,799	210,598	210,598	0	100%	169,230	169,230	
Transfers and subsidies										
Provinces and municipalities	553	0	206	759	759	0	100%	606	606	
Households	3,750	0	(215)	3,535	3,535	0	100%	1,914	1,914	
Payment for capital assets										
Machinery and equipment	37,898	0	26,516	64,414	64,414	0	100%	43,167	43,167	
Total	1 964 927	0	54 030	2 018 957	2 018 957	0	100%	1 795 482	1 795 482	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2014

1. Detail of specifically and exclusively appropriated amounts voted (after Virement):

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in **note 1** (Annual Appropriation) to the annual financial statements.

2. 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.

3. Detail of payments for financial assets

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in **note 6** to the annual financial statements.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
for the year ended 31 March 2014

PERFORMANCE	Note	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	68,791,426	63,388,689
Departmental revenue	2	386,341	342,023
Aid assistance	3	5,828	9,686
TOTAL REVENUE		<u>69,183,595</u>	<u>63,740,398</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	51,284,717	46,824,559
Goods and services	5	13,592,703	12,449,153
Aid assistance	3	5,851	11,387
Total current expenditure		<u>64,883,271</u>	<u>59,285,099</u>
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	7	751,848	565,820
Total transfers and subsidies		<u>751,848</u>	<u>565,820</u>
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible capital assets	8	3,148,500	3,311,396
Aid assistance	3	5,743	0
Total expenditure for capital assets		<u>3,154,243</u>	<u>3,311,396</u>
Payments for financial assets	6	13,630	5,665
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		<u>68,802,992</u>	<u>63,167,980</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		<u>380,603</u>	<u>572,418</u>
Reconciliation of Net Surplus for the year			
Voted funds		28	232,096
Annual appropriation		28	232,096
Departmental revenue	14	386,341	342,023
Aid assistance	3	(5,766)	(1,701)
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		<u>380,603</u>	<u>572,418</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 March 2014

POSITION	Note	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		187,018	335,922
Cash and cash equivalents	9	13,242	136,054
Prepayments and advances	10	33,812	29,538
Receivables	11	139,964	170,330
Non-current assets		153,801	177,399
Receivables	12	153,801	177,399
TOTAL ASSETS		340,819	513,321
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		132,217	250,096
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	28	232,096
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	14	1,279	6,844
Bank overdraft	15	123,537	0
Payables	16	6,871	4,659
Aid assistance repayable	3	0	229
Aid assistance unutilised	3	502	6,268
TOTAL LIABILITIES		132,217	250,096
NET ASSETS		208,602	263,225
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		208,602	263,225
TOTAL		208,602	263,225

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

NET ASSETS	<i>Note</i>	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		263,225	225,289
Transfers:		(54,623)	37,936
Irrecoverable amounts written off	6.4	(21,029)	(20,414)
Debts revised	11.6	(59,967)	(61,991)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(152,997)	(145,058)
Debts raised		179,370	265,399
Closing balance		<u>208,602</u>	<u>263,225</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2014

CASH FLOW

	<i>Note</i>	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts:		69,179,838	63,737,648
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	68,791,426	63,388,689
Departmental revenue received	2	381,815	338,493
Interest received	2.3	769	780
Aid assistance received	3.3	5,828	9,686
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		51,902	(24,259)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund	13 & 14	(624,002)	(956,085)
Surrendered to the RDP Fund	3.3	(229)	(1,810)
Current payments		(64,883,271)	(59,285,099)
Payments for financial assets		(13,630)	(5,665)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(751,848)	(565,820)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	17	<u>2,958,760</u>	<u>2,898,910</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	3.3 & 8	(3,154,243)	(3,311,396)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2	3,757	2,750
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(3,150,486)</u>	<u>(3,308,646)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(Decrease) in net assets		(54,623)	37,936
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>(54,623)</u>	<u>37,936</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(246,349)	(371,800)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		136,054	507,854
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	18	<u>(110,295)</u>	<u>136,054</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2014

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. 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. However, 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, Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the Act and the Division of Revenue Act, Act 1 of 2010.

1 Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, except where stated otherwise. The modified cash basis constitutes the cash basis of accounting supplemented with additional disclosure items. Under the cash basis of accounting transactions and other events are recognised when cash is received or paid.

2 Presentation currency

All amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the department.

3 Rounding

Unless otherwise stated all financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).

4 Comparative figures

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.

5 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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2014

6 Revenue

6.1 Appropriated funds

Appropriated funds comprises of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against revenue fund (e.g. 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.

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.

6.2 Departmental revenue

All departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the National/Provincial Revenue Fund, unless stated otherwise.

Any amount owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

6.3 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.

7 Expenditure

7.1 Compensation of employees

7.1.1 Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2014

7.1.2 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.

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.

7.2 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.

7.3 Accrued expenditure payable

Accrued expenditure payable is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the goods are received or, in the case of services, when they are rendered to the department.

Accrued expenditure payable is measured at cost.

7.4 Leases

7.4.1 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. The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

7.4.2 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.

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

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2014

- the sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.

8 Aid assistance

8.1 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.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position.

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.

10 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.

11 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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2014

12 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.

13 Payables

Recognised payables mainly comprise of amounts owing to other governmental entities. These payables are carried at cost in the statement of financial position.

14 Capital assets

14.1 Immovable capital assets

Immovable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Immovable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Where the cost of immovable capital assets cannot be determined accurately, the immovable capital assets are measured at R1 unless the fair value of the asset has been reliably estimated, in which case the fair value is used.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) are recorded at R1.

Immovable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature is added to the cost of the asset at the end of the capital project unless the immovable asset is recorded by another department in which case the completed project costs are transferred to that department.

14.2 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 accurately, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the movable assets are measured at R1.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2014

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) are 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 is added to the cost of the asset at the end of the capital project unless the movable asset is recorded by another department/entity in which case the completed project costs are transferred to that department.

15 Provisions and Contingents

15.1 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.

15.2 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.

15.3 Contingent assets

Contingent assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when a possible asset arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department.

15.4 Commitments

Commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements when there is a contractual arrangement or an approval by management in a manner that raises a valid expectation that the department will discharge its responsibilities thereby incurring future expenditure that will result in the outflow of cash.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2014

16 **Unauthorised expenditure**

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of financial position 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 is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

17 **Fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the total value of the fruitless and or wasteful expenditure incurred.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is removed from the notes to the financial statements when it is resolved or transferred to receivables for recovery.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

18 **Irregular expenditure**

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the value of the irregular expenditure incurred unless it is impracticable to determine, in which case reasons therefor are provided in the note.

Irregular expenditure is removed from the note when it is either condoned by the relevant authority, transferred to receivables for recovery or not condoned and is not recoverable.

Irregular expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

1. **Annual Appropriation**

1.1 **Annual Appropriation**

	Final Appropriation	2013/14 Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/ not received	2012/13 Appropriation Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	17,266,297	17,266,297	0	15,570,332
Visible Policing	32,062,097	32,062,097	0	29,527,056
Detective service	14,704,048	14,704,048	0	13,925,732
Crime Intelligence	2,740,027	2,740,027	0	2,570,087
Protection and Security Services	2,018,957	2,018,957	0	1,795,482
Total	68,791,426	68,791,426	0	63,388,689

2. **Departmental revenue**

	Note	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	165,800	150,335
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	50,563	22,710
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	769	780
Sales of capital assets	2.4	3,757	2,750
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	165,452	165,448
Departmental revenue collected		386,341	342,023

2.1 **Sales of goods and services other than capital assets**

2

Sales of goods and services produced by the department	153,412	139,491
Administrative fees	23,255	20,518
Other sales	130,157	118,973
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods	12,388	10,844
Total	165,800	150,335

2.2 **Fines, penalties and forfeits**

2

Fines	869	1,741
Forfeits	49,694	20,969
Total	50,563	22,710

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail note 2 continued

	Note	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
2.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land	2		
Interest		769	780
Total		<u>769</u>	<u>780</u>
2.4 Sale of capital assets	2		
Tangible assets		3,757	2,750
Machinery and equipment	28.2	3,730	2,736
Biological assets	28.2	27	14
Total		<u>3,757</u>	<u>2,750</u>
2.5 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2		
Stale cheques written back		5,291	18,219
Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue		160,161	147,229
Total		<u>165,452</u>	<u>165,448</u>
3. Aid assistance			
3.1 Assistance received in cash from RDP			
Foreign			
Opening Balance		5,023	3,298
Revenue		0	9,031
Expenditure		4,292	5,496
Current		4,292	5,496
Capital		0	0
Surrender to the RDP		229	1,810
Closing Balance		<u>502</u>	<u>5,023</u>
3.2 Aid assistance received in cash from other sources			
Local			
Opening Balance		655	0
Revenue		0	655
Expenditure		655	0
Current		655	0
Capital		0	0
Surrendered to the donor		0	0
Closing Balance		<u>0</u>	<u>655</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail note 3 continued

	Note	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
3.3 Aid assistance received in cash from CARA Fund			
Opening Balance		819	6,710
Revenue		5,828	0
Expenditure		6,647	5,891
Current		904	5,891
Capital		5,743	0
Closing Balance		<u>0</u>	<u>819</u>
3.4 Total assistance			
Opening Balance		6,497	10,008
Revenue		5,828	9,686
Expenditure		11,594	11,387
Current		5,851	11,387
Capital		5,743	0
Surrender to the RDP		229	1,810
Closing Balance	Annex 4	<u>502</u>	<u>6,497</u>
3.5 Analysis of balance			
Aid assistance receivable		0	0
RDP		0	0
Aid assistance unutilised		502	6,268
RDP		502	4,794
Other sources		0	655
CARA Fund		0	819
Aid assistance repayable		0	229
RDP		0	229
Closing balance		<u>502</u>	<u>6,497</u>
4. Compensation of employees			
4.1 Salaries and wages			
Basic salary		32,863,989	30,291,193
Performance award		4,239	4,468
Service Based		132,937	62,769
Compensative/circumstantial		697,078	658,358
Other non-pensionable allowances		6,040,526	5,727,760
Total		<u>39,738,769</u>	<u>36,744,548</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail note 4 continued

	<i>Note</i>	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
4.2 Social contributions			
Employer contributions			
Pension		5,436,539	4,823,747
Medical		6,102,480	5,254,640
Official unions and associations		6,929	5,741
Total		<u>11,545,948</u>	<u>10,084,128</u>
Total compensation of employees		<u>51,284,717</u>	<u>46,828,676</u>
Average number of employees		<u>196,478</u>	<u>198,132</u>
5. Goods and services			
Administrative fees		60,088	52,531
Advertising		33,277	16,673
Assets less than R5,000	5.1	366,405	251,038
Bursaries (employees)		6,970	4,863
Catering		41,158	28,367
Communication		708,427	674,959
Computer services	5.2	2,263,725	2,132,842
Consultants, contractors and agency/ outsourced services	5.3	1,555,552	1,480,473
Entertainment		2,166	1,610
Audit cost - external	5.4	32,858	29,819
Inventory	5.5	247,123	296,994
Consumables	5.6	3,983,683	3,492,368
Operating leases		2,308,703	2,058,263
Property payments	5.7	929,175	933,698
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		2,617	972
Travel and subsistence	5.8	761,031	712,673
Venues and facilities		45,092	41,855
Training and staff development		82,156	62,799
Other operating expenditure	5.9	162,497	172,239
Total		<u>13,592,703</u>	<u>12,445,036</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail note 5 continued

	<i>Note</i>	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
5.1 Minor Assets	5		
Tangible assets		78,989	87,017
Buildings and other fixed structures		5	52
Biological assets		0	0
Transport assets		0	0
Machinery and equipment		78,984	86,965
Intangible		287,416	164,021
Computer software		287,416	164,021
Total		366,405	251,038
5.2 Computer services	5		
SITA computer services		1,766,255	1,662,010
External computer service providers		497,470	470,832
Total		2,263,725	2,132,842
5.3 Consultants, contractors and agency/outsourced services	5		
Business and advisory services		20,534	23,480
Infrastructure and planning		22	78
Laboratory services		5,501	2,786
Legal costs		291,362	165,684
Contractors		975,941	907,842
Agency and support/outsourced services		262,192	380,603
Total		1,555,552	1,480,473
5.4 Audit cost - External	5		
Regularity audits		32,857	29,493
Performance audits		0	326
Environmental audits		1	0
Total		32,858	29,819
5.5 Inventory	5		
Clothing material and accessories		159,694	229,489
Other supplies	5.5.1	87,429	67,505
Total		247,123	296,994

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail note 5 continued

	<i>Note</i>	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
5.5.1 Other Supplies			
Ammunition and security supplies		87,429	67,505
Total		87,429	67,505
5.6 Consumables	5		
Consumable supplies		3,617,459	3,178,623
Household supplies		50,600	50,550
Building material and supplies		545,780	509,519
Communication accessories		65	51
Other consumables		3,021,014	2,618,503
Stationery, printing and office supplies		366,224	313,745
Total		3,983,683	3,492,368
5.7 Property payments	5		
Municipal services		858,434	784,777
Property management fees		42,093	39,184
Cleaning services		7,392	14,277
Safeguarding and security		1,640	80,703
Other		19,616	14,757
Total		929,175	933,698
5.8 Travel and subsistence	5		
Local		673,128	626,838
Foreign		87,903	85,835
Total		761,031	712,673
5.9 Other operating expenditure	5		
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		4,688	5,528
Resettlement costs		19,464	38,470
Towing cost		60,961	61,694
Informer fees		30,394	33,403
Printing and publications		6,536	7,049
Other		40,454	26,095
Total		162,497	172,239

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

		<i>Note</i>	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
6. Payments for financial assets				
Material losses through criminal conduct			20	446
Theft			0	0
Other material losses	6.1		20	446
Other material losses written off	6.2		108	159
Debts written off	6.3		13,502	5,060
Total			13,630	5,665
6.1 Other material losses	6			
Nature of other material losses				
Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings			
Lost cash: Advance			20	427
Lost cash: Police actions			0	3
Erroneous payments			0	16
Total			20	446
6.2 Other material losses written off	6			
Nature of losses				
Lost cash: Advance			26	59
Erroneous payments			82	100
Total			108	159
6.3 Debts written off	6			
Nature of debts written off				
Salaries			13,302	4,421
State guarantees			160	23
Tax debt			26	13
Other Departments			0	599
State money			2	0
Vehicle accidents			12	4
Total			13,502	5,060
6.4 Recoverable revenue written off				
Salary related debt			(20,572)	(19,122)
Property related debt			(1,873)	(1,200)
Admin related debt			(2,330)	(92)
Total			(21,029)	(20,414)

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

	<i>Note</i>	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
7. Transfers and subsidies			
Provinces and municipalities	7.1	34,596	31,234
Departmental agencies and accounts	7.2	31,984	29,571
Non-Profit Institutions	7.3	1,000	0
Households	7.4	684,268	505,015
Total		751,848	565,820
7.1 Provinces and municipalities	7		
Fines and penalties		27	90
Vehicle licences		34,569	31,144
Total		34,596	31,234
7.2 Departmental agencies and accounts	7		
Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority		31,984	29,571
Total		31,984	29,571
7.3 Non-Profit Institutions	7		
Donations and Gifts NPI		1,000	0
Total		1,000	0
7.4 Households	7		
Employer social benefit		345,939	267,376
Claims against the State (Households)		291,659	204,057
Payment as an act of grace		119	153
Medical expenses detainees		46,551	33,429
Total		684,268	505,015
8. Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets			
Buildings and other fixed structures	30	873,837	691,632
Machinery and equipment	29.1	2,280,168	2,619,441
Biological assets	29.1	238	323
Total		3,154,243	3,311,396

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

*Detail note 8 continued***8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2013/14**

	Voted Funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Tangible assets	3,148,500	5,743	3,154,243
Buildings and other fixed structures	868,094	5,743	873,837
Machinery and equipment	2,280,168	0	2,280,168
Biological assets	238	0	238
Total	3,148,500	5,743	3,154,243

8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2012/13

	Voted Funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Tangible assets	3,311,396	0	3,311,396
Buildings and other fixed structures	691,632	0	691,632
Machinery and equipment	2,619,441	0	2,619,441
Biological assets	323	0	323
Total assets acquired	3,311,396	0	3,311,396

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		0	124,151
Cash on hand		12,060	12,007
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		1,182	(104)
Total		13,242	136,054

10. Prepayments and advances

Staff advances		3,631	3,752
Travel and subsistence		28,084	20,962
Prepayments		535	3,140
Advances paid to other entities	10.1	1,562	1,684
Total		33,812	29,538

10.1 Advances paid

National departments	Annex 8	1,552	1,674
Public entities	Annex 8	10	10
Total		1,562	1,684

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

11. Receivables - current

		2013/2014			2012/13	
		Less than one year	One to three years	Older than three years	Total	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims recoverable	11.1	11,462	3,174	20,424	35,060	33,156
	Annex 2					
Staff debtors	11.2	54,589	22,324	17,291	94,204	125,521
Private enterprises	11.3	9	0	0	9	2
Fruitless Expenditure	11.5	120	0	0	120	65
Other debtors	11.4	5,437	561	4,573	10,571	11,651
Total		71,617	26,059	42,288	139,964	170,395

		Note	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
11.1	Claims recoverable	11		
	National departments		26,460	17,722
	Provincial departments		8,336	14,940
	Private enterprises		264	494
	Total		35,060	33,156
11.2	Staff debtors	11		
	Salary related debt		78,037	108,791
	Administration related debt		4,268	5,444
	Inventory/property related debt		11,899	11,286
	Total		94,204	125,521
11.3	Private enterprises	11		
	Dishonoured cheques		3	2
	Disallowance miscellaneous		6	0
	Total		9	2
11.4	Other debtors	11		
	Administration related debt		10,571	11,651
	Total		10,571	11,651

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail note 11 continued

	Note	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
11.5 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	11		
Opening balance		65	0
Less amounts recovered		(70)	0
Less amounts written off		0	0
Transfers from note 26 Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure		125	65
Total		<u>120</u>	<u>65</u>
11.6 Debts revised			
Capital increase		4,967	13,971
Capital decrease		(64,890)	(75,875)
Interest correction		(45)	(87)
Total		<u>(59,968)</u>	<u>(61,991)</u>
12. Receivables - non-current			
Staff debtors		153,784	177,397
Claims recoverable	Annex 2	17	2
Total		<u>153,801</u>	<u>177,397</u>
13. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund			
Opening balance		232,096	617,416
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		28	232,096
Paid during the year		(232,096)	(617,416)
Closing balance		<u>28</u>	<u>232,096</u>
14. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue fund			
Opening balance		6,844	3,490
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		386,341	342,023
Paid during the year		(391,906)	(338,669)
Closing balance		<u>1,279</u>	<u>6,844</u>
15. Bank Overdraft			
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		123,537	0
Total		<u>123,537</u>	<u>0</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

	<i>Note</i>	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
16. Payables – current			
Clearing accounts	16.1	6,871	4,055
Other payables	16.2	0	604
Total		6,871	4,659
16.1 Clearing accounts	16		
Description			
Amounts recovered to be cleared		6,871	4,055
Total		6,871	4,055
16.2 Other payables	16		
Description			
Salary deductions to be paid over to institutions		0	604
Total		0	604
17. Net cash flow available from operating activities			
Net surplus as per Statement of Financial Performance		380,603	572,418
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		2,578,157	2,326,492
(Increase) in receivables – current		53,964	(34,180)
(Increase) in prepayments and advances		(4,274)	19,779
Increase in payables – current		2,212	(9,858)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(3,757)	(2,750)
Surrenders to revenue fund		(624,002)	(956,085)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor		(229)	(1,810)
Expenditure on capital assets		3,154,243	3,311,396
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		2,958,760	2,898,910
18. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes			
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		(123,537)	124,151
Cash on hand		12,060	12,007
Cash with commercial banks		1,182	(104)
Total		(110,295)	136,054

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

These amounts are not recognised in the annual financial statements and are disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements.

		<i>Note</i>	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
19. Contingent liabilities				
	Liable to	Nature		
	Housing loan guarantees	Employees	Annex 1 10,285	26,063
	Claims	Private parties	Annex 5 20,544,283	18,447,358
	Other departments (unconfirmed balances)		Annex 3 25,834	73,251
	Other: Sanlam Middestad	Lease	611,692	611,692
	Total		<u>21,192,094</u>	<u>19,158,364</u>

Due to the fact that the Department of Public Works has taken a decision to apply for a declaratory order in the Sanlam Middestad Lease Agreement for the Court to make a ruling on the legality or otherwise of the lease agreement, it was decided to include it as a contingent liability.

20. Commitments				
	Current expenditure			
	Approved and contracted		857,802	963,181
			<u>857,802</u>	<u>963,181</u>
	Capital expenditure			
	Approved and contracted		397,072	388,076
			<u>397,072</u>	<u>388,076</u>
	Total Commitments		<u>1,254,874</u>	<u>1,351,257</u>

21. Accruals and payables not recognised					
	Listed by economic classification	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
	Goods and services	422,833	10,256	433,089	715,130
	Transfers and subsidies	14,507	21,709	36,216	47,928
	Capital assets	12,539	181	12,720	102,298
	Total	<u>449,879</u>	<u>32,146</u>	<u>482,025</u>	<u>865,356</u>

	<i>Note</i>	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
Listed by programme level			
Administration		252,086	329,156
Visible Policing		139,203	312,254
Detective service		78,077	193,425
Crime Intelligence		6,159	13,872
Protection and Security Services		6,459	16,527
Donor funds		41	122
Total		<u>482,025</u>	<u>865,356</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail note 21 continued

	<i>Note</i>	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
Confirmed balances with other departments	Annex 3	42,568	52,023
Total		42,568	52,023

22. Employee benefits

Leave entitlement	2,161,455	2,089,789
Thirteenth cheque	5	24
Capped leave commitments	5,288,170	5,249,621
Other	1	98
Total	7,449,631	7,339,532

23. Lease Commitments

23.1 Operating leases expenditure

	Land R'000	Buildings & other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2013/2014				
Not later than 1 year	3,748	779,258	67,968	850,974
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	3,208	1,596,164	40,306	1,639,678
Later than five years	94,562	943,125	29	1,037,716
Total lease commitments	101,518	3,318,547	108,303	3,528,368

	Land R'000	Buildings & other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2012/2013				
Not later than 1 year	4,685	752,709	65,227	822,621
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4,742	1,490,373	46,086	1,541,201
Later than five years	2,472	549,436	33	551,941
Total lease commitments	11,899	2,792,518	111,346	2,915,763

23.2 Finance leases expenditure

	Land R'000	Buildings & other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2013/2014				
Not later than 1 year	0	0	52,728	52,728
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	0	0	21,960	21,960
Later than five years	0	0	54	54
Total lease commitments	0	0	74,742	74,742

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail note 23 continued

	Land	Buildings & other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
2012/2013	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	0	0	52,969	52,969
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	0	0	23,617	23,617
Total lease commitments	0	0	76,586	76,586

	Note	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
24. Accrued departmental revenue			
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets		563	143
Fines, penalties and forfeits		11	7
Interest, dividends and rent on land		51	21
Sale of capital assets		3	0
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities		730	727
Total		1,358	898
24.1 Analysis of accrued departmental revenue			
Opening balance		898	997
Less: Amounts received		898	997
Add: Amounts recognised		1,358	898
Closing balance		1,358	898
25. Irregular expenditure			
25.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure			
Opening Balance		1,847	1,980
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to prior year		2,694	2,565
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to current year		339	984
Less: Prior year amounts condoned		(1,714)	(3,682)
Less: Current year amounts condoned		(339)	0
Irregular expenditure awaiting condonation		2,827	1,847
Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification			
Current year		1,149	0
Prior years		1,678	1,847
Total		2,827	1,847

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

*Detail note 25 continued*25.2 **Details of irregular expenditure - current year**

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings		2013/14 R'000
	Cases	Amount R'000	
Security Services	2	104	219
Printing & Publications	1	11	13
Transport	2	15	14
Labour Hiring	1	158	158
Training	4	394	353
Storage Fees	1	227	227
Accommodation & Meals	2	7	330
Repairs	6	67	67
Catering	8	49	49
Day to Day Maintenance	5	56	61
Cleaning Services	4	420	1,139
Venues and Facilities	4	162	163
Investigation of Crime	1	11	11
Towing Cost	4	9	18
Renovation (Buildings)	3	268	140
Leases	2	4	4
Computer Consumables	1	35	35
Licence Fees	1	4	4
Capital	1	28	28
Total	53	2,029	3,033

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail note 25 continued

25.3	Details of irregular expenditure condoned	2013/14
Incident	Condoned by (condoning authority)	R'000
Licence Fees	BAC	4
Leases	BAC	4
Transport	BAC	14
Storage fees	BAC	226
Training	BAC	395
Security Services	BAC	104
Investigation of Crime	BAC	11
Accommodation & Meals	BAC	10
Repairs	BAC	67
Catering	BAC	49
Day to Day Maintenance	BAC	61
Cleaning Services	BAC	425
Printing and Publications	BAC	13
Venues and Facilities	BAC	163
Labour Hiring	BAC	158
Towing Cost	BAC	18
Capital	BAC	28
Renovation (Buildings)	BAC	268
Computer Consumables	BAC	35
Total		2,053
25.4	Details of irregular expenditure under investigation	2013/14
Incident		R'000
Funeral Costs		832
Training		21
Security Services		318
Accommodation & Meals		334
Repairs		31
Catering		3
Language Services		5
Day to Day Maintenance		155
Cleaning Services		809
Stationery		8
Communication		312
Total		2,828

The outcome of the investigations with reference to the two outstanding contracts regarding the fire-arm registration system and the terrestrial radio communication contract system is still awaited.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

26. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	Note	2013/14	2012/13
26.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		0	2,411
Adjustment to opening balance		0	(1,903)
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year		541	76
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year		117	18
Less: Amounts resolved		(493)	(537)
Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery	11.5	(125)	(65)
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure awaiting resolution		40	0

26.2 Analysis of Current Year's Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings		2013/14 R'000
	Cases	Amount R'000	
License fees	3	1	303
Accommodation	0	0	80
Air/bus tickets	2	3	57
Training	7	7	37
Interest	0	0	4
Erroneous payments	1	57	172
Other	1	0	5
Total	14	68	658

27. Key management personnel

The aggregate compensation of the senior management of the department is as follows:

Description	No of Individuals	2013/14 R'000	2012/13 R'000
Political Office Bearers	2	3,845	3,658
Officials:			
Level 15 to 16 (including CFO)	40	51,873	47,406
Total		55,718	51,064

28. Impairment

Staff debtors	6,943	4,726
Other debtors	300	182
Total	7,243	4,908

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

29. **Movable Tangible Capital Assets**

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

	Opening balance	Current Year Adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	16,000,592	(169,442)	2,071,182	1,054,158	16,848,174
Transport assets	10,386,433	(230,711)	1,293,398	817,616	10,631,504
Computer equipment	2,401,466	(117,204)	383,903	168,846	2,499,319
Furniture and Office equipment	168,266	(34,901)	38,060	4,063	167,362
Other machinery and equipment	3,044,427	213,374	355,821	63,633	3,549,989
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	35,878	(13,403)	4,566	4,303	22,738
Biological assets	35,878	(13,403)	4,566	4,303	22,738
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	16,036,470	(182,845)	2,075,748	1,058,461	16,870,912

Adjustments were made to prior year balances inter alia due to movement between minor and capital, economic reclassification etc, on the asset register of the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail note 29 continued

29.1 **ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSET PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014**

	Cash	Non-Cash	(Capital work in progress - current costs and finance lease payments)	Received current year, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	2,280,167	64,081	(186,893)	(86,173)	2,071,182
Transport assets	1,318,267	12,971	(4,231)	(33,609)	1,293,398
Computer equipment	433,425	5,190	(4,268)	(50,444)	383,903
Furniture and Office equipment	25,871	12,918	0	(729)	38,060
Other machinery and equipment	502,604	33,002	(178,394)	(1,391)	355,821
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	238	4,328	0	0	4,566
Biological assets	238	4,328	0	0	4,566
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	2,280,405	68,409	(186,893)	(86,173)	2,075,748

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail note 29 continued

29.2 **DISPOSALS OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014**

	Sold (cash)	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total	Cash Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	920,806	133,352	1,054,158	3,730
Transport assets	813,943	3,673	817,616	3,514
Computer equipment	95,559	73,287	168,846	2
Furniture and Office equipment	0	4,063	4,063	0
Other machinery and equipment	11,304	52,329	63,633	214
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	1,503	2,800	4,303	27
Biological assets	1,503	2,800	4,303	27
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	922,309	136,152	1,058,461	3,757

29.3 **MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013**

	Opening balance	Current Year Adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	13,723,957	846,083	2,329,675	899,123	16,000,592
Transport assets	9,464,219	166,025	1,427,229	671,040	10,386,433
Computer equipment	1,684,832	227,439	588,744	99,549	2,401,466
Furniture and Office equipment	139,596	(2,397)	34,203	3,136	168,266
Other machinery and equipment	2,435,310	455,016	279,499	125,398	3,044,427
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	20,085	14,976	3,922	3,105	35,878
Biological assets	20,085	14,976	3,922	3,105	35,878
TOTAL MOVABLE CAPITAL TANGIBLE ASSETS	13,744,042	861,059	2,333,597	902,228	16,036,470

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

*Detail note 29 continued*29.4 **Minor Assets****MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 31 MARCH 2014**

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	0	0	1,435,617	0	1,435,617
Adjustment to prior year balance	0	0	(36,194)	0	(36,194)
Additions	0	0	78,984	0	78,984
Disposals	0	0	(106,225)	0	(106,225)
TOTAL	0	0	1,444,570	0	1,444,570
Number of minor assets	0	0	472,184	0	472,184
TOTAL	0	0	472,184	0	472,184

Minor Assets**MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 31 MARCH 2013**

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Minor Assets	0	0	1,435,617	0	1,435,617
TOTAL	0	0	1,435,617	0	1,435,617
Number of minor assets	0	0	468,461	0	468,461
TOTAL	0	0	468,461	0	468,461

29.5 **Movable assets written off****MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2014**

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	0	0	0	1,054,158	4,303	1,058,461
Total movable assets written off	0	0	0	1,054,158	4,303	1,058,461

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail note 29 continued

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2013

	Specialised military assets R'000	Intangible assets R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Biological assets R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	0	0	0	899,122	3,105	902,227
Total movable assets written off	0	0	0	899,122	3,105	902,227

30 Immovable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

	Opening balance R'000	Current year adjustments to prior year balances R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	30,790	(449)	7,360	906	36,795
Dwellings	13,213	(753)	6,535	906	18,089
Non-residential buildings	17,577	304	825	0	18,706
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	30,790	(449)	7,360	906	36,795

30.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

	Cash R'000	Non-cash R'000	(Capital work-in- progress current costs and finance lease payments) R'000	Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year) R'000	Total R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	868,094	1,486	(858,784)	(3,436)	7,360
Dwellings	5,864	1,487	0	(816)	6,535
Non-residential buildings	862,230	(1)	(858,784)	(2,620)	825
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	868,094	1,486	(858,784)	(3,436)	7,360

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

*Detail note 30 continued***30.2 Disposals****DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014**

	Sold for cash R'000	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped R'000	Total disposals R'000	Cash received Actual R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	0	906	906	0
Dwellings	0	906	906	0
Non-residential buildings	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	0	906	906	0

30.3 Movement for 2012/13**MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013**

	Opening balance R'000	Current year adjustments to prior year balances R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	34,167	(4,784)	2,783	1,376	30,790
Dwellings	18,862	(5,315)	994	1,328	13,213
Non-residential buildings	15,305	531	1,789	48	17,577
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	34,167	(4,784)	2,783	1,376	30,790

30.4 Immovable assets written off**IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2014**

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Land and subsoil assets R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	906	0	0	906
Total immovable assets written off	906	0	0	906

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

Detail note 30 continued

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2013

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Land and subsoil assets R'000	Total
Assets written off	1,376	0	0	1,376
Total movable assets written off	1,376	0	0	1,376

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

ANNEXURE 1

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2014 - LOCAL

Guarantee in respect of and Guarantor institution	Original Guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1/4/2013	Current year adjustments to prior year closing balances	Guarantee draw downs during the year	Guarantee Repayments/ cancelled/ Released/ Reduced during the year	Closing balance 31/03/2014	Realised losses not recoverable i.r.o. claims paid out
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Housing							
STANDARD BANK		534	0	164	119	579	0
NEDBANK PTY LTD		1,172	0	0	685	487	0
FIRSTRAND BANK: FNB		20,331	0	0	12,504	7,827	0
ABSA		1,930	0	237	1,013	1,154	0
HLANO FIN SERVICES		49	0	0	11	38	0
ITHALA LIMITED		932	0	0	932	0	0
FREESTATE DEVEL CORP		818	0	0	818	0	0
MPUMALANGA		72	0	0	56	16	0
NP DEVELOP. CORP. LTD		120	0	0	41	79	0
GREEN START H/LOAN		89	0	0	0	89	0
INDLU FIN PTY LTD		16	0	0	0	16	0
Total		26,063	0	401	16,179	10,285	0

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

**ANNEXURE 2
CLAIMS RECOVERABLE**

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2014	31/03/2013	31/03/2014	31/03/2013	31/03/2014	31/03/2013
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departments						
THE PRESIDENCY	0	0	73	31	73	31
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE	0	0	194	121	194	121
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	0	0	427	346	427	346
DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND CULTURE	0	0	5	199	5	199
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS	0	0	125	114	125	114
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES	0	0	241	226	241	226
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	0	0	41	49	41	49
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM	0	0	56	38	56	38
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	0	0	11,459	11,367	11,459	11,367
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	0	0	744	410	744	410
DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS	0	0	206	139	206	139
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING	0	0	76	43	76	43
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEV	0	0	487	520	487	520
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR	0	0	31	89	31	89
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AFFAIRS	0	0	59	52	59	52
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES	0	0	21	9	21	9
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	0	0	1,493	1,534	1,493	1,534
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	0	0	677	27	677	27

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

ANNEXURE 2 Continue....

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2014	31/03/2013	31/03/2014	31/03/2013	31/03/2014	31/03/2013
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY	0	0	251	38	251	38
DEPARTMENT OF TRADITIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	0	0	139	322	139	322
DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY	0	0	97	302	97	302
DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY	0	0	74	173	74	173
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION	0	0	32	21	32	21
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	0	0	17	9	17	9
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT AND RECREATION	0	0	564	40	564	40
DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	13	13	13	13
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS	0	0	25	25	25	25
INDEPENDENT COMPLAINTS DIRECTORATE	0	0	79	227	79	227
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY: PARLIAMENT	0	0	1,934	465	1,934	465
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	0	0	340	342	340	342
NATIONAL PROSECUTING AUTHORITY	0	0	104	104	104	104
NATIONAL TREASURY	0	0	62	27	62	27
SA SOCIAL SECURITY AGENCY	0	0	666	0	666	0
NATIONAL COMMUNICATION CENTRE	0	0	0	130	0	130
SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE	0	0	0	36	0	36
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE	0	0	6	85	6	85
OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER	0	0	16	15	16	15
GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS	0	0	36	36	36	36

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

ANNEXURE 2 Continue....

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2014	31/03/2013	31/03/2014	31/03/2013	31/03/2014	31/03/2013
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SUB TOTAL	0	0	20,870	17,724	20,870	17,724
Provinces						
OFFICES OF THE PREMIERS	0	0	144	259	144	259
MEC SAFETY AND SECURITY	0	0	446	220	446	220
KWAZULU-NATAL: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	5,127	928	5,127	928
FREE STATE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	122	180	122	180
WESTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	1,397	1,511	1,397	1,511
LIMPOPO PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	364	582	364	582
EASTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	4,275	9,150	4,275	9,150
GAUTENG PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	767	963	767	963
NORTH WEST PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	803	476	803	476
MPUMALANGA: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	165	167	165	167
NORTHERN CAPE: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	331	504	331	504
SUB TOTAL	0	0	13,941	14,940	13,941	14,940

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

ANNEXURE 2 Continue....

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2014	31/03/2013	31/03/2014	31/03/2013	31/03/2014	31/03/2013
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
ICF AFRICA	0	0	6	6	6	6
INSTITUTION FOR SECURITY STUDIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA SOCIAL SECURITY AGENCY	0	0	0	317	0	317
SCHINDLER LIFTS	0	0	0	7	0	7
AIRPORTS COMPANY SOUTH AFRICA	0	0	0	3	0	3
VENTURESCAPES	0	0	12	92	12	92
SA SECRET SERVICE	0	0	3	3	3	3
4D DÉCOR	0	0	0	5	0	5
RED HOT EVENTS	0	0	2	2	2	2
URBAN TONIC	0	0	0	0	0	0
EVENTS MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS	0	0	0	2	0	2
SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY	0	0	0	22	0	22
GREEN DOLPINE RESTAURANT	0	0	0	12	0	12
GREEN ROUTE PTY LTD	0	0	0	21	0	21
SIYA ZAMA GVK BUILDING RENOVATION	0	0	0	0	0	0
AFRICAN CUP OF NATIONS	0	0	244	0	244	0
SALSA CATERING	0	0	0	2	0	2
SUB TOTAL	0	0	267	494	267	494
TOTAL	0	0	35,078	33,158	35,078	33,158

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

**ANNEXURE 3
INTER- GOVERNMENTAL PAYABLES**

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2014	31/03/2013	31/03/2014	31/03/2013	31/03/2014	31/03/2013
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departments						
Amounts not included in Statement of financial position						
Current						
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	15,224	5,844	25,831	37,010	41,055	42,854
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEV	27,344	46,177	3	36,223	27,347	82,400
TOTAL	42,568	52,021	25,834	73,233	68,402	125,254
Other Government Entities						
Amounts not included in Statement of financial position						
Current						
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION WESTERN CAPE	0	0	0	18	0	18
TOTAL	0	0	0	18	0	18
GRAND TOTAL	42,568	52,021	25,834	73,251	68,402	125,272

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

ANNEXURE 4

STATEMENT OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN AID ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

NAME OF DONOR	PURPOSE	OPENING BALANCE	REVENUE	REVENUE SURRENDERED	EXPENDITURE	CLOSING BALANCE
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Received in cash						
Local						
Home Affairs		655	0	0	655	0
CARA Funds		819	5,828	0	6,647	0
Subtotal		1,474	5,828	0	7,302	0
Foreign						
Enhlangano Project France	Training support	229	0	229	0	0
Norway (Sudan)	Training support	4,794	0	0	4,292	502
Subtotal		5,023	0	229	4,292	502
Total		6,497	5,828	229	11,594	502

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

ANNEXURE 5
STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2014

Nature of Liability	Opening Balance 01/04/2013	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Liabilities incurred during the year	Claims settled during the year			Closing Balance 31/03/2014
				Original claim Amounts	Amounts Paid	Amounts Cancelled/ Reduced	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department							
Vehicle accidents	164,141	27,632	33,132	48,909	18,800	30,109	175,996
Legal expenses	363,478	100,676	61,237	31,109	1,312	29,797	494,282
Damage to property	2,576	799	106	1,127	137	990	2,354
Assault	801,313	61,553	89,531	99,105	8,414	90,691	853,292
Damage to State property	8,236	90	473	205	17	188	8,594
Police actions	13,000,984	1,655,738	5,079,260	3,148,747	180,452	2,968,295	16,587,235
Shooting incidents	1,159,163	155,825	418,236	258,457	42,059	216,398	1,474,767
Other (Not yet classified)	2,947,467	(2,127,255)	252,044	124,493	1	124,492	947,763
Total	18,447,358	(124,942)	5,934,019	3,712,152	251,192	3,460,960	20,544,283

Note: Amounts on this schedule reflects the actual amounts paid and actual amounts claimed (NOT ESTIMATED SETTLEMENT AMOUNTS) in respect of all pending civil claims against the state, which may or may not be settled in future.

Claim amounts are subject to change, due to matters becoming litigious of nature, revision of claim amounts by claimants or subsequent actuarial or medical assessments of damages suffered.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

ANNEXURE 5 (Continued)

STATEMENT OF THE RECOVERABILITY OF ACCUMULATED PAYMENTS MADE AS AT 31 MARCH 2014

Nature of recoverability	Opening Balance 01/04/2013	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Movement during the year		
			Detail of finalized transactions	Amount finalized	New transactions Amount
	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000
[Vehicle accidents, Legal expenses, Damage to property, Assault, Damage to State property	146,757	711	Written off (TR 11.4 & 12) State funds Claim by the Department Exemption as an Act of Grace (TR 22.1) Waiver of claims (TR 12.7.3) Cash payment	3,558 5,775 11,904 233 249,565	296,500
Police actions, Shooting incidents and Other (not yet allocated)]					
Total	146,757	711		271,035	296,500
					172,933

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

ANNEXURE 6**INVENTORY**

		2013/14		2012/13
	<i>Note</i>	Quantity	Quantity	
		R'000		R'000
Inventory				
Opening balance		54,965,400	46,784,936	600,015
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		(16,242,205)	(75,955)	(37,977)
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		17,000,620	26,770,419	393,124
Add: Additions - Non-cash		14,407	29,527	5,408
(Less): Disposals		(205,462)	(48,528)	(3,269)
(Less): Issues		(19,006,616)	(18,705,454)	(319,388)
Add/(Less): Adjustments		610,819	210,455	32,840
Closing balance		37,136,963	54,965,400	670,753

ANNEXURE 7**Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress****MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014**

	Opening balance	Current Year Capital WIP	Completed Assets	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	3,171,711	858,784	2,203,737	1,826,758
Dwellings	0	0	0	0
Non-residential buildings	3,171,711	858,784	2,203,737	1,826,758
Other fixed structures	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,171,711	858,784	2,203,737	1,826,758

During the year journal changes were made to the opening balance

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2014

ANNEXURE 8
INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 10.1)

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2014 R'000	31/03/2013 R'000	31/03/2014 R'000	31/03/2013 R'000	31/03/2014 R'000	31/03/2013 R'000
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS						
Department International Relation and Cooperation	829	651	0	0	829	651
Government Communication and Information System	723	1,023	0	0	723	1,023
Subtotal	1,552	1,674	0	0	1,552	1,674
PUBLIC ENTITIES						
SA POST OFFICE	10	10	0	0	10	10
Subtotal	10	10	0	0	10	10
TOTAL	1,562	1,684	0	0	1,562	1,684



www.saps.gov.za